





~~For~~  
For Scherrous swellings I cut a row about  
By Arnica: glass 31 4y: font: 8y

Boil slowly to 8y — The affected part

to be frequently wash'd, and a piece of soft

linen be put constantly wet with it

to the part — avoid the steam during

the boiling



~~RECEIVED~~  
~~18~~

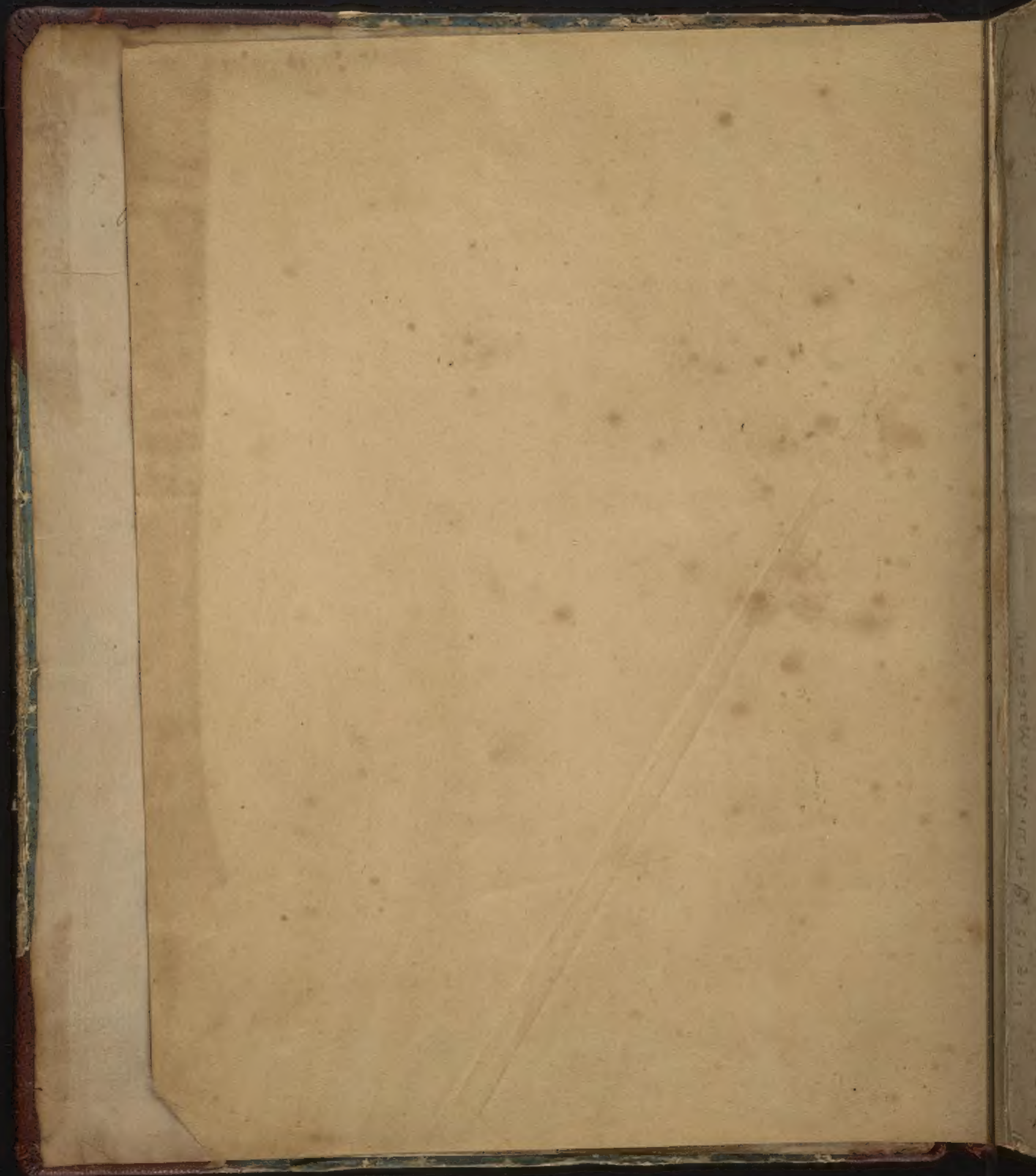
GIFT OF

Dr. John Marshall.



ms. coll 225  
Item 12







Annotations on Chemistry ~~from~~ from

Doct. Benj. Rush's Lectures Nov. 21<sup>st</sup> 1783.

~~Chemistry~~ Chemistry, until of late was termed an art, but it depending upon principles viz. heat and mixture, may be properly called a Science. — Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lecture.

(K) Heat he observes to be possessed of qualities, that produce expansion, <sup>evaporation</sup> fusion, and ignition: in enumerating the conductors of heat he excludes air, supposing the warmth of air is only produced from the different bodies circulating in it. Transparent bodies produce no heat, but opaque bodies, the reverse: Articles of clothing &c. do not produce heat from the quantity contained in themselves, but only from condensing the particles of heat contained in the body they cover, as for instance a woollen coat is not warm from the heat it contains, or from heat in itself, but from its preserving the heat of the body from evaporating. Snow acts in a similar <sup>manner</sup> in regard to keeping the ground <sup>warm</sup> &c. Heat he observes is communicative to any body, and two bodies possessing a quantity of heat plus, & minus, when put together soon assumes an equilibrium. This is proved by pouring equal quantities of boiling water & ice together, ~~that~~ they both <sup>at</sup> ~~most~~ <sup>instantly</sup> possessing equal quantities <sup>of heat</sup>, and is <sup>soon</sup> in equilibrium.



1773

Received of the Honble the East India Company

the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds

for the purchase of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds

of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds

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Heat has the power of expanding all bodies, and cold the power of contracting all, except water.

### 26<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Section

Every substance contains more, or less of heat, but not a certain quantity. Fluids are easier acted upon by heat than other bodies; and alcohol is sooner made to boil, than Water. Cold has the power of contracting all substances, save water, and this is found by many experiments to be increased, when converted into ice — Cisterns, by which water is conveyed under ground, oftentimes are injured, and ~~broken~~ <sup>burst</sup>, if they ~~are~~ <sup>happen to be</sup> placed so near the surface of the earth as for the water they contain, to be converted into ice — fill a bottle with water, and cork or stop it perfectly tight, and permit it to freeze, and so sure, you will find it broke; which is effected by the quantity of <sup>water</sup> contained being increased in size. This expansion of water, when becoming ice, renders frost useful in the winter season by breaking the ground, and rendering it suitable for the growth of tender plants — There is nothing so cold but what it may be made more so — add Salt to Snow, and its coldness is increased, and is perceptible to the touch.



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



It is agreed that snow is the most homogeneous substance in nature. Metals powdered weigh much heavier than <sup>when</sup> in one solid lump. When we speak of heat, we can speak of it positively, as it is a certainty, it originates from the Sun. And negatively of cold, as it is an undoubted fact, that the absence of heat, is productive of it. In constructing of thermometers, it is found that the larger the bulb, the less sensible to heat, and that the bright<sup>ness</sup> of it, has an obvious effect of raising the mercury, and <sup>is</sup> accounted for ~~into~~ by a simple experiment of <sup>placing</sup> ~~putting~~ any bright piece of hard substance before a fire, that you can easily perceive the reflected heat. ~~That~~ boiling ~~water~~ heat is 212 degrees, and freezing 32. — Mercury by experience is found to be best fitted for thermometers, and of late days, chiefly used.

Nov. 27<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Lecture.

The Phenomenon of Ag. forth. producing heat, when mixed with water, & cold to the greatest degree when joined ~~ice~~ with ice, is not more wonderful than true. Fluidity occasioned by the action of heat on



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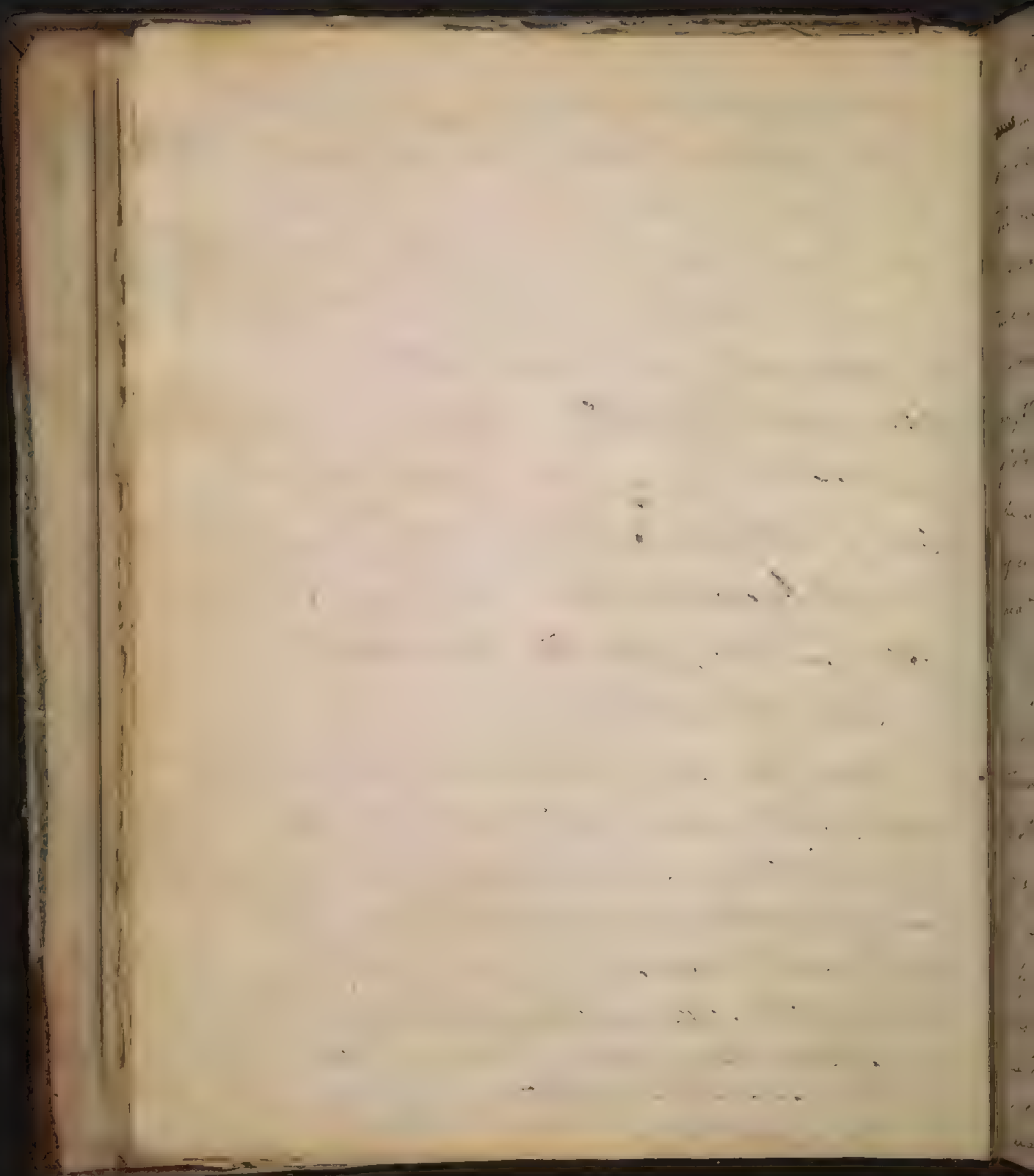


bodies, only has that effect on, such, as by cold return  
to their primitive state. Diamonds <sup>have</sup> ~~may~~ been fluxed  
by a particular heat - and any of those substances  
that appear to be in a fluid state, can be  
reduced to solidity by an application of an ad-  
equate cold: spirit of wine and others are said  
to be exceptions <sup>to</sup> this rule. Still air is always the  
warmest; tho in regard to congel'd bodies, an ac-  
tive <sup>air</sup> is most powerfull in dissolving <sup>them</sup>. cold is  
increas'd by evaporation: hoar, frost forming  
after sun rise, evidently prove this.

Nov 28th 5th Lecture

Vapour the effect of heat, is similar like air, and a  
greater heat is required for its production than solidity:  
the greater the mechanical pressure of air on bodies, the  
more difficult to be made to evaporate. The point of  
boiling water is 212 degrees and is hotter <sup>just</sup> previous to  
its boiling than at the very time, on account of a greater  
evaporation taking place. it is said that earth won't  
admit of evaporation, but there is no body in nature  
that can resist it.







The evaporation of water is rendered easier by agitation  
~~and~~ in a vacuum, water is found by experiments to  
escape much faster, as the mechanical pressure of  
the air is removed from what has been said it  
appears that evaporation depends on heat, and is produc-  
tive of cold. between 96 and 100 degrees of Fahrenheit's  
thermometer is the heat of the human body. Many instances  
might be cited to prove that evaporation is productive  
of cold - one will be sufficient. In warm countries, where  
the heat exceeds that of the human body by many de-  
grees the inhabitants live and enjoy a good state of  
health by being subject to greater evaporation.

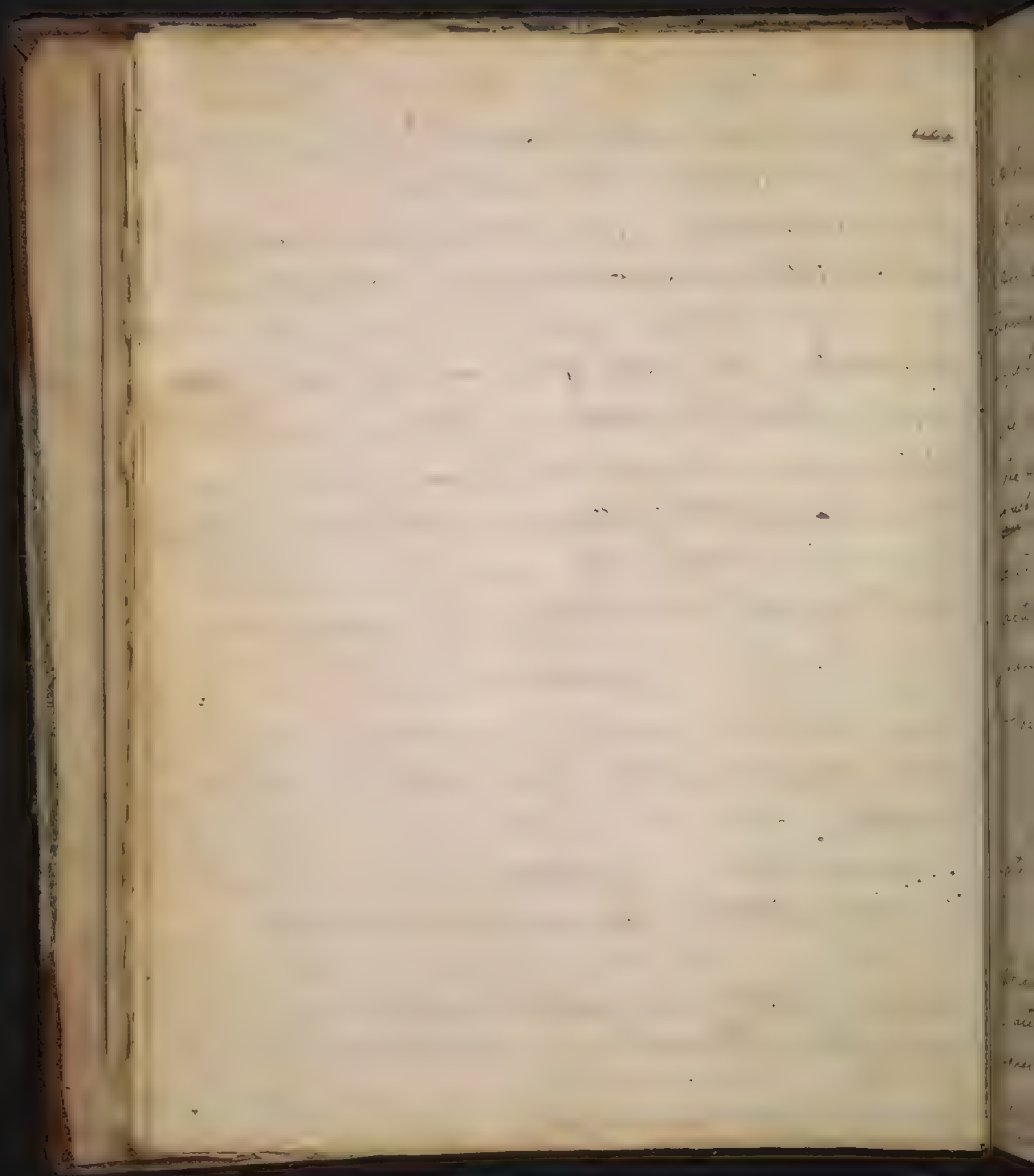
Dec 1<sup>st</sup>

Evaporation continued.

Some bodies are capable of spontaneous combus-  
tion, such as Lamp: of all solid bodies, Ice  
of 32<sup>nd</sup> in will produce the greatest cold, least  
of evaporation. Ignition

All solid bodies are generally non-combustible.  
Ignition. Iron at 635 degrees is inflammable  
it is the hardest of all metals to ignite. 32 degrees  
below 0 in Fahrenheit's thermometer is the coldest  
weather we have. 62 is temperate, 65 is summer  
heat and 75 disagreeable.







The heat at common fire is  $1050^{\circ}\text{C}$  ~~at 1050~~

Inflammation is ~~also~~ the effect of heat  
Almost all inflammable bodies after undergoing  
inflammation, leave a residue except ironstone.  
Air is necessary in expediting, but not in con-  
tinuing inflammation, as it is not charged with  
vapour, or nitrous acid. Fire air extinguishes flame  
The conical figure of flame is produced by air -  
The more Inflammation, the more foot is produced  
~~which~~ is inflammable. Charcoal joined with Vit.  
acid produces sulphur. Heat is the grand  
active principle in the universe. Hence the  
source of life & the same cause of fluidity.  
Heat at  $98^{\circ}\text{C}$  produces fecundity in eggs.

(The word) Inflammation

All bodies that don't evaporate by heat, will in-  
crease. Mixture considered

It is called homogeneous, where a complete  
Union takes place, and continues - such as salt and  
water, not homogeneous, after two bodies being mixed,  
separate. This is termed diffusion, as in the mixture of oil  
and water, as they will afterwards separate, and is a  
mechanical mixture.



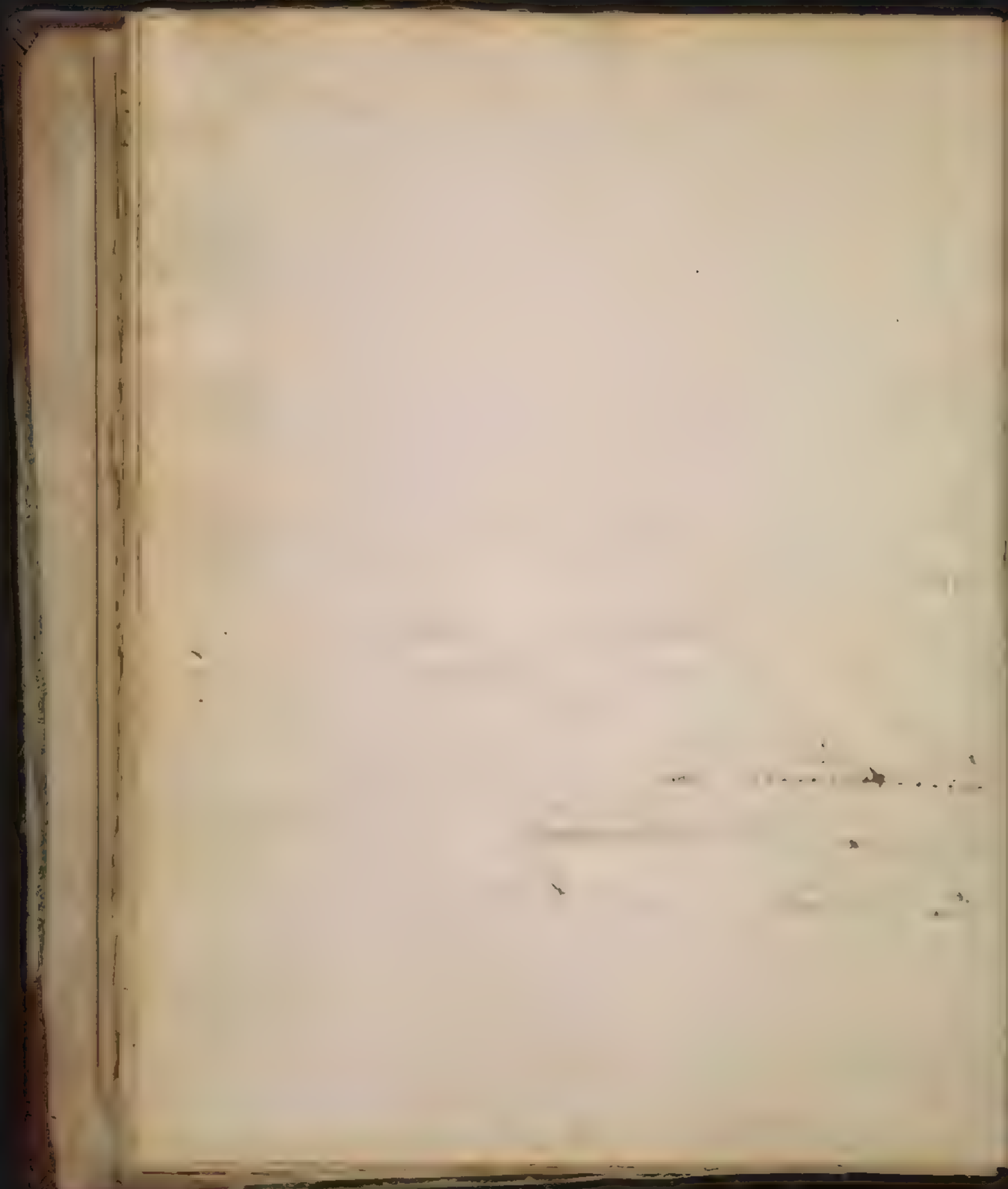




1 Nitric acid mix'd with water produces heat, and  
chemical action, cold. This shows that the effect  
of chemical mixture, is heat, and of chemical  
action, cold: for add Nit. acid to ice, and cold is  
produced. Chemical mixture is the perfect Union  
of two bodies forming a test. fluid. Chemical  
solution depends on two bodies, one a men-  
struum, the other a solvent, adding one solvent to another in-  
creases the power of the men-<sup>struum</sup>, as in water fuller  
being dissolved <sup>as much</sup> acts as it can of itself,  
and <sup>apothecary</sup> solvents such as nitre, and then the  
water will dissolve more. acts.

Decomposition is the division of two  
bodies upon the addition of a third, to which  
<sup>either of the other bodies</sup>  
~~the solvent has a greater attraction to than~~  
<sup>they have to themselves.</sup>  
~~the solvent for the other body.~~ It is <sup>performed in three</sup> ~~done in three~~  
<sup>ways by</sup> ~~the solvent~~, crystallization, precipitation  
and evaporation — Decomposition depends  
on attraction. Solution is quickened  
by agitation, and accession of air —  
Sedimentation is the solution of the solid in  
quickened







Def 3. Decomposition further considered

It is performed by the power of attraction, and can only take place in fusion. Three bodies mixt together producing a decomposition is called simple active attraction.

A compound of two bodies mixt with ~~two~~<sup>a</sup> compound body, producing two new compounds is termed double elective attraction.

Two bodies, <sup>being</sup> mixt, some increase in weight, some decrease, also as to ~~some~~ <sup>the</sup> vice versa.

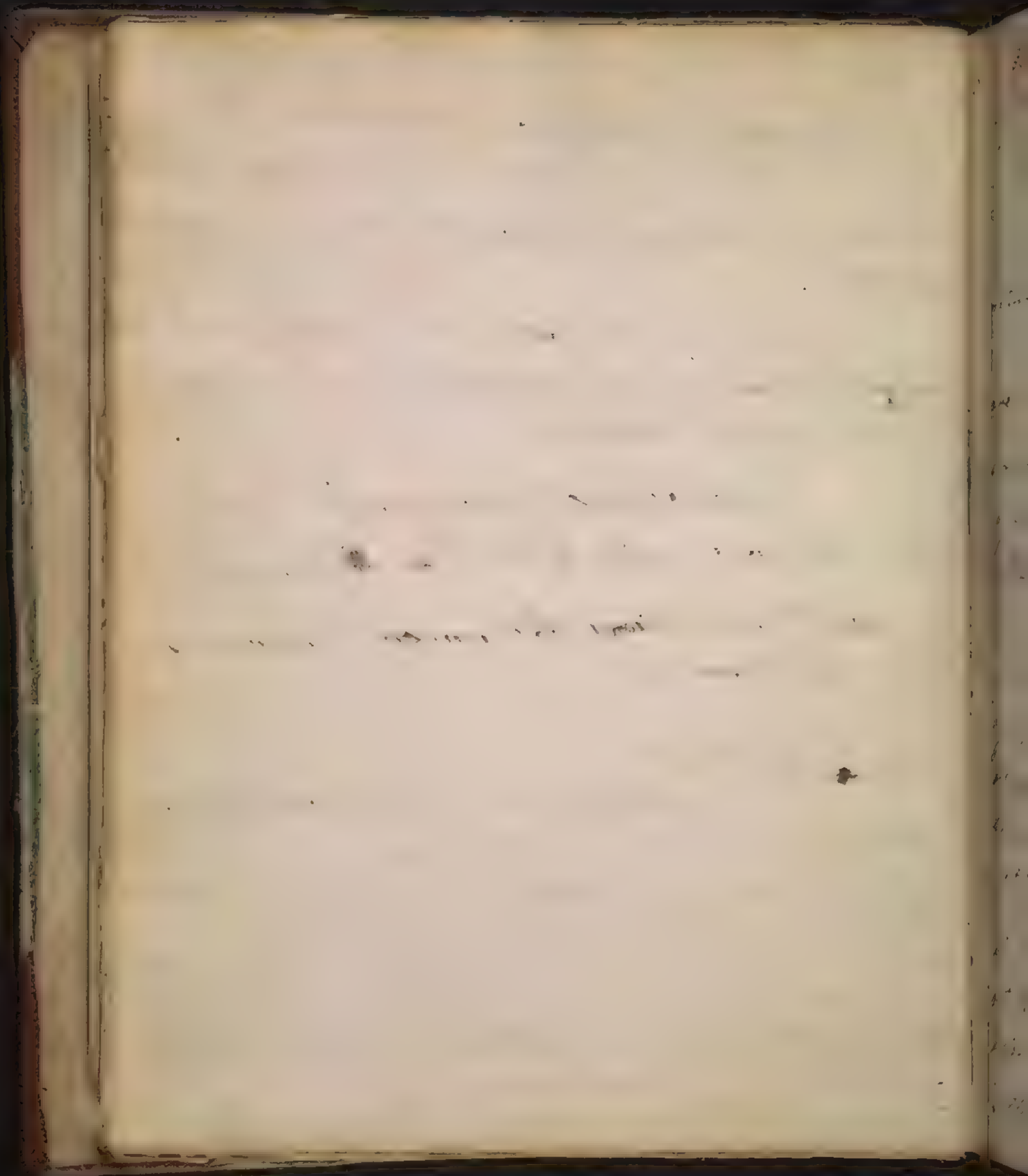
imp<sup>o</sup> attraction is the union two bodies in fusion -

Def 4.

### Chemical Apparatus

The Elements or instruments of Chem. Experiments divided into three several heads. I<sup>st</sup> the apparatus for producing heat. 2<sup>nd</sup> the vessels which are used to contain those substances on which the operations of chemistry are performed. 3<sup>rd</sup> the means of applying and regulating heat. In particular the vessels mentioned to B. Rank. 27. 4.







4. 2007.5.12

They are different according to the nature of the operations we perform.

Ch. Darg. The Effects of Chemistry

Elementary principles are derived from mixed and  
aggregate substances. Water exemplifies the first,  
and common salt partakes of both - The salts or  
chemicals are divided into 4 heads, viz. Salts  
1. Salts, ~~which~~ are fusible, soluble, not inflammable  
but have taste. Many objections are raised to their  
not being inflammable. All salts have common  
properties. They are variously subject to fermentation.  
Salts vary in solubility, they possess more or less



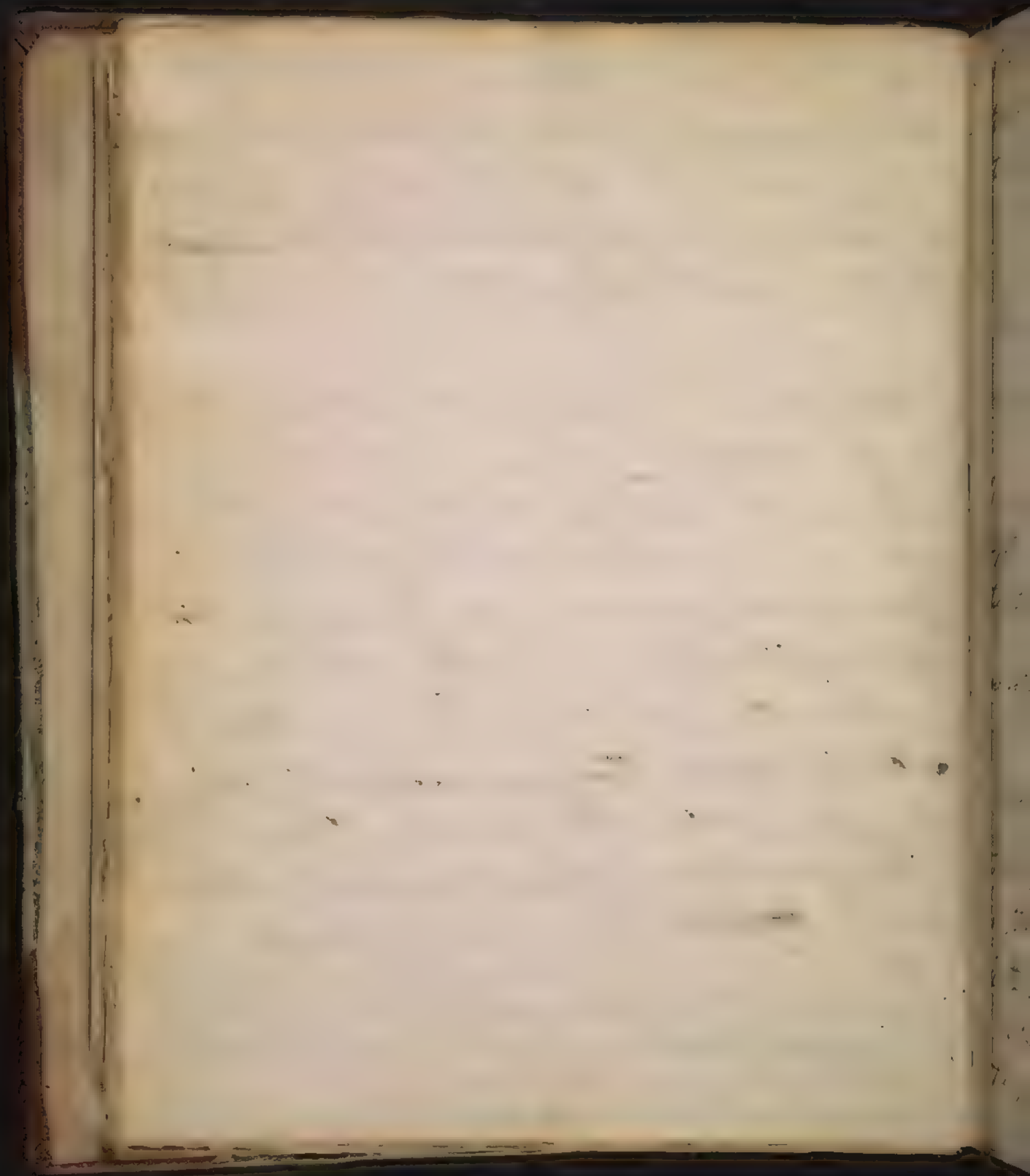




space in solution. Acids in conjunction with  
salts produce precipitation. Crystals of Salts con-  
tain air, and Water. 2. Solution upon standing  
<sup>precipitating</sup> ~~the~~ sediment, is called spontaneous <sup>Precipitation</sup> ~~calcareous~~  
(Sediment) salts destroys their acrimony -

Whole acid is inflammable with iron. It's  
dense, and slippery, feel, give rise to it's being  
call'd an oil. Heat produces no remarkable change  
in Vit. acid. In mixture it unites with other acids.  
Effervescence is produced from it's union with  
alkaline salts. This is caused by the vit. acid having  
a greater attraction to the Vit. acid than the  
fixed air, which then immediately flies off.  
It unites readily with all sorts of earths &c. In its  
<sup>union</sup> with calcareous earths, felenites are formed, with com-  
mon clay, ~~the same~~ <sup>the same</sup>. Sulphur is combined. Vit. acid, in inflammable  
matter with ardent spirits sulphur produces s.p.v. acid. Vit. acid  
incorporates with all metals save gold. It is remark'd as a  
mineral acid, that it is never found single. But is produced  
from an acetous fermentation in the air.  
Nitric is necessarily joined to Sulphur for extracting great quantities.







to the vitriol acid is 9 parts to 100 is the propor-  
tion. The acid when pure is reddish with muri-  
atic acid it forms the aqua regia.

(See 10<sup>th</sup> —)

### Muriatic Acid —

It is impure, called as yet Muriatic. It  
is mentioned in every chemical writer —

### Muriatic Acid —

It is not volatile as the nitrous. Heat only dissi-  
pates its water parts. It has a strong attrac-  
tion to inflammables —

Sal. Common acid. 'Sal' is from  
are both earthy salts, and not neutral.

### Vegetable Acid —

It contains, or originally derived from un-  
dergoes the acetous fermentation, it is increased  
in strength by exposure to cold — It readily unites  
with Lime & Lead.

Vitric is produced from the lees of wine. The whiter  
the purer. It is never used in a crude state —







Distilled Acid was first produced  
from Amber. For it will produce a distilled

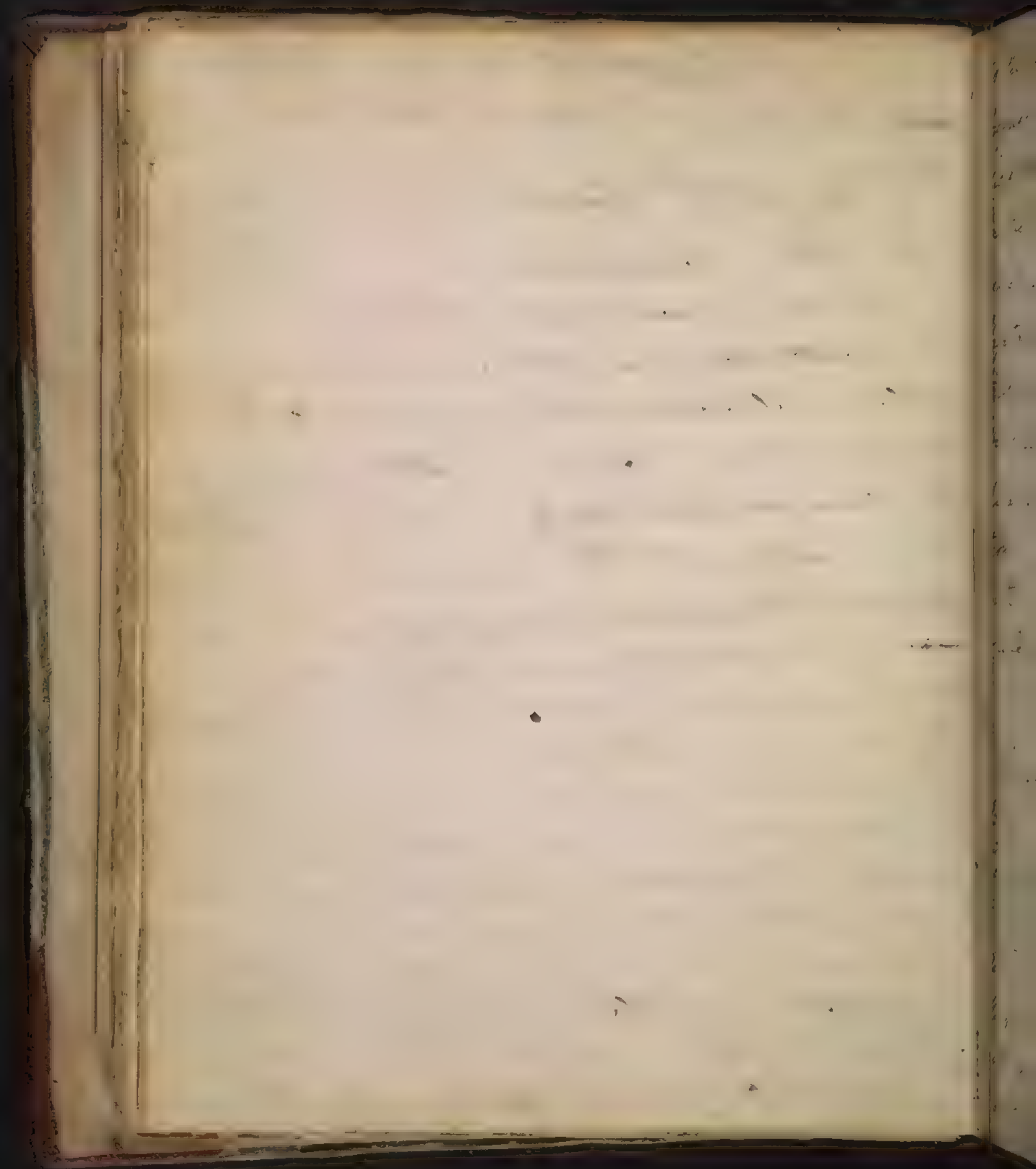
Acid —  
Doct 11<sup>th</sup> than the former & say  
Doct 9<sup>th</sup> Animal acids.

This acid is produced from Ants. See the account  
this concentrated. has very little action on inflammations  
dissolves all calcareous matters, united with lead, iron,  
zinc, &c. — This acid is found in the little bags of the ants,  
is seldom used medicinally. — It was reported that  
the rain following the time of these insects was owing  
entirely to this acid, which then perhaps — but Dr. Boerhaave  
was of a different opinion. He thought it is possible,  
that it may in fact contribute to the production of the  
rain.

Sal. ammoniac.

This is only of kind from which has a strong attraction  
to inflammations, and as such, acts with the most  
power it to the common air and it will immediately  
smoke, and soon after inflame, with it never suffers  
a decomposition in the body — its constitution is a  
Vol. alkali, and inflammable matter — different  
from Sal. ammoniac — The Dr. observed that the  
predominance of a Vol. alkali in the blood







is the proximate cause of the disease, which is  
frequently produced from salt meat, and obstructed  
secretions. — That the cure of the disease, depended  
on the removal and correction of the <sup>morbid</sup> to <sup>the</sup> alkali,  
which was best and most speedily effected by  
vegetables & such as contained the greatest quan-  
tities of acid — Lemon, our Oranges, our Grapes,  
&c. He highly recommends for that purpose.  
We also recommend native acids in con-  
sumption. — Acids act sedatively, and principally  
on the stomach which is an index to the  
whole nervous system.

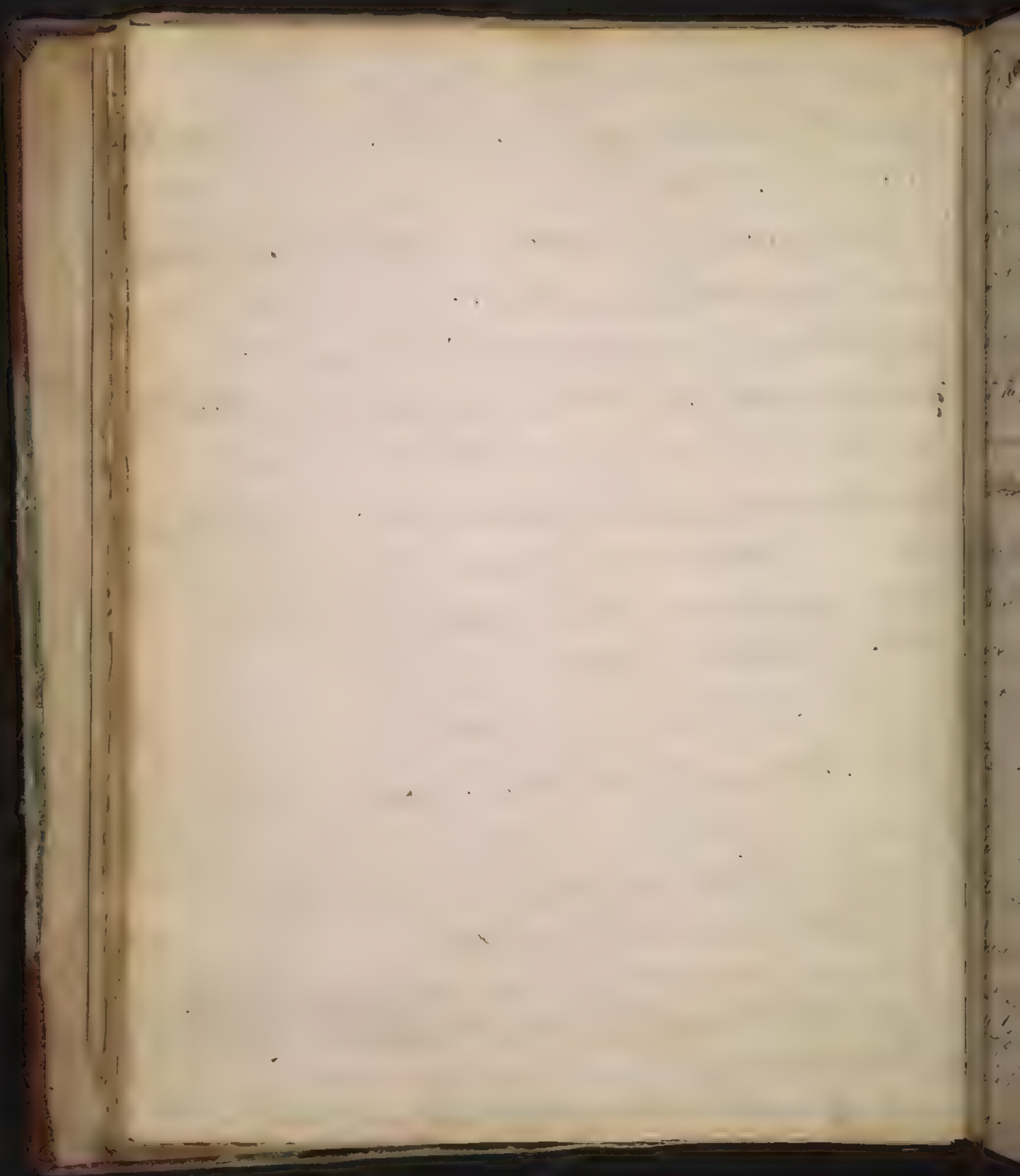
creative spirit.

This last, joined with the right & whole forms  
Braz. & Hon. Lewis spoke very highly of the  
"exclusive" art, as possessing many virtues—

12<sup>th</sup> 1844 - Thomas Smith

Wenn wir dieses mit Folie befeuchtet und  
in eine Schale aus Leinwand, <sup>Folienalkali</sup> ~~Leinwand~~  
oder eine Montepierre, einlegen, so können wir  
sie in 24 Stunden in 2 Zonen in Egypte

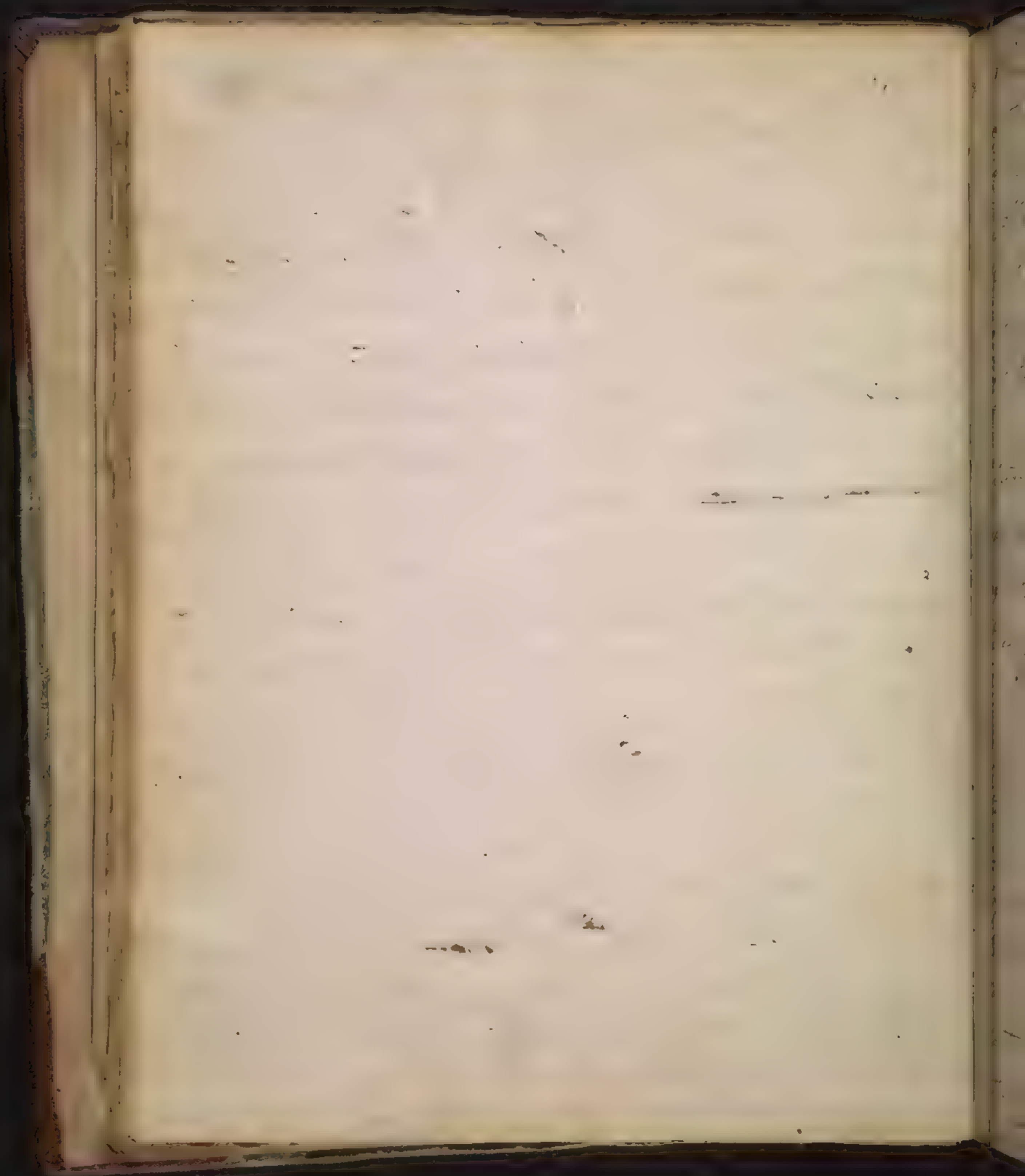














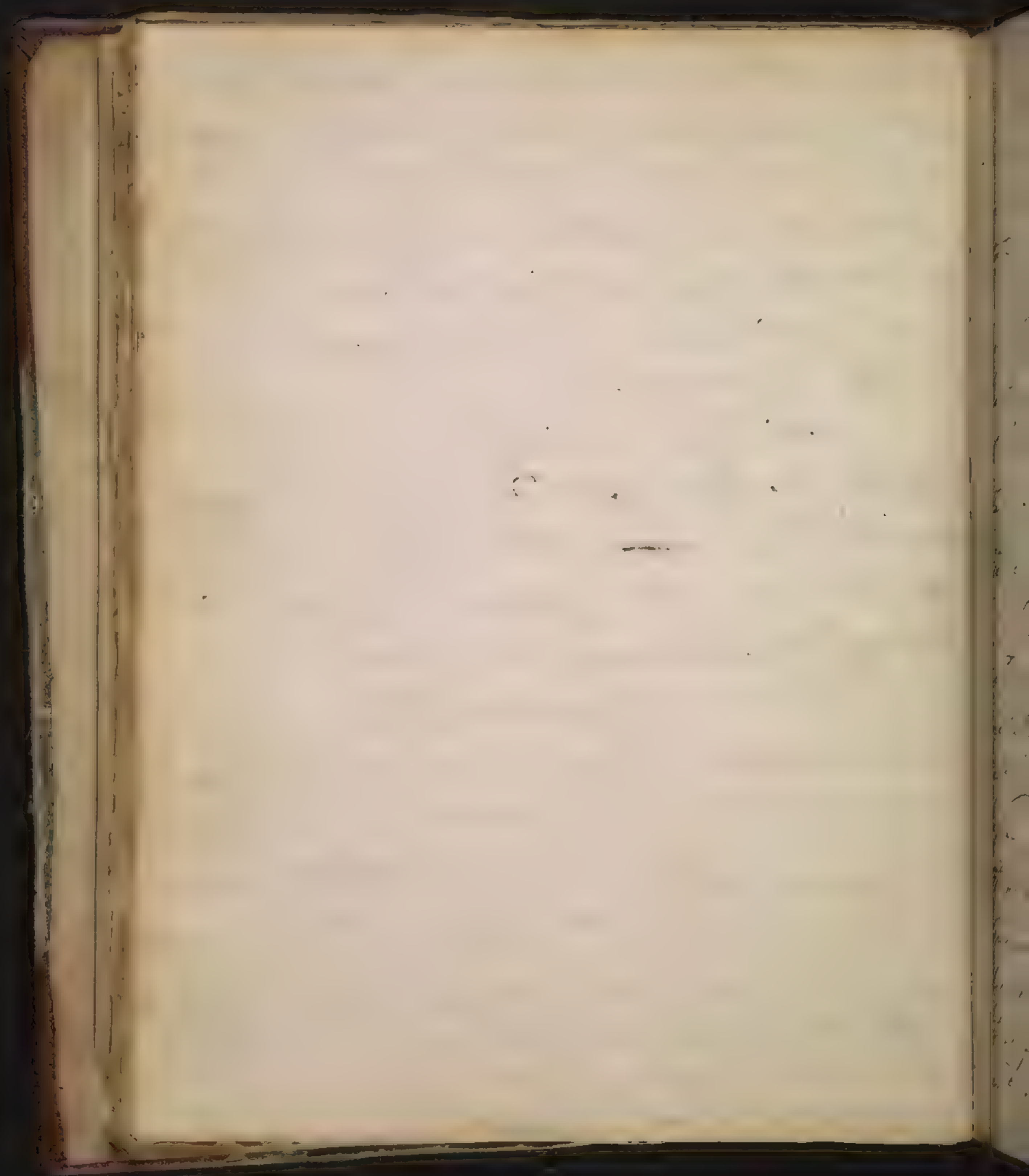
There is but one immaterial Aethi existing  
and the different kinds that present to us is  
owing to their Union with different bodies.

Alas! even intensity of feeling the  
 mind by imitation, hence becomes an  
 increased action of the heart, and rises  
 in the heart, the bed.

3<sup>rd</sup> That the subsequent calcareous com-  
plaints, is either effected in producing in-  
flammation, or ~~in~~ retarding the 'lime' so  
as it to act on the 'acids' — the an. induced  
to be of the <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> sort, opinion — —

Compendio de la

[illegible]





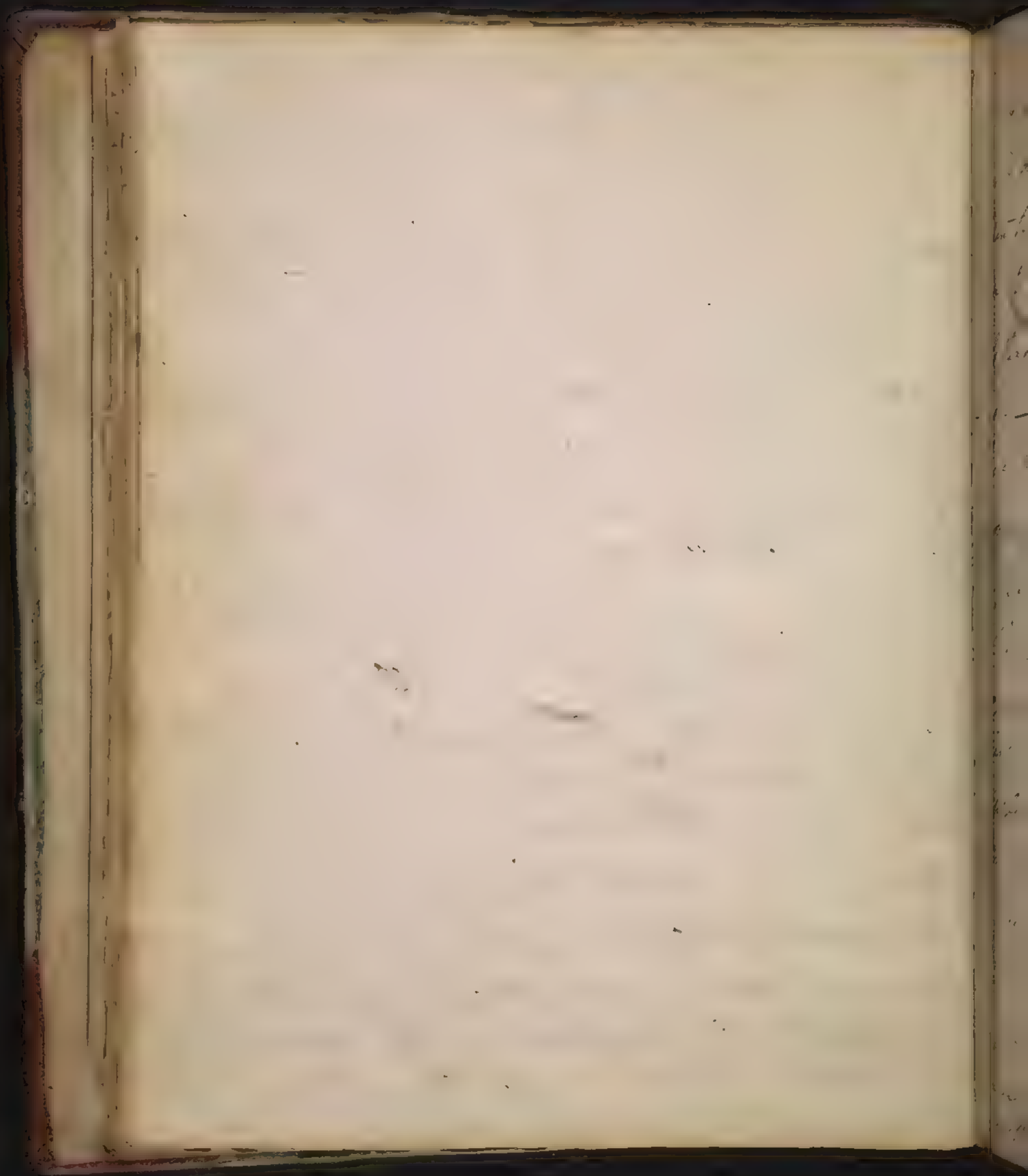
### Quinacetic Acid

is obtained from the Quinacetic acid and Lead Oxide  
as follows: The Quinacetic acid is dissolved in water  
and the solution is made to boil in a simple  
water bath. The Quinacetic acid is then added.

Quinacetic Acid is composed of the Nitric acid,  
and the Quinacetic acid. The Quinacetic acid is  
first in a remarkable degree in its action  
of oxidation, taking 16 times its weight. When  
the Quinacetic acid is present, it is by itself  
the with the Nitric acid.

Quinacetic acid is composed of the Nitric  
acid, and the Quinacetic acid. It will corrode all  
metals that the Nitric acid does. It  
combines with sulphur, and forms the  
Quinacetic sulphur. This is always an artificial  
compound. — cubic Nitric acid

This compound is improperly called, as its  
figure has nothing of a cubical resemblance.  
It is formed by an union of the Nitric acid  
and Lead Oxide — mostly artificial.





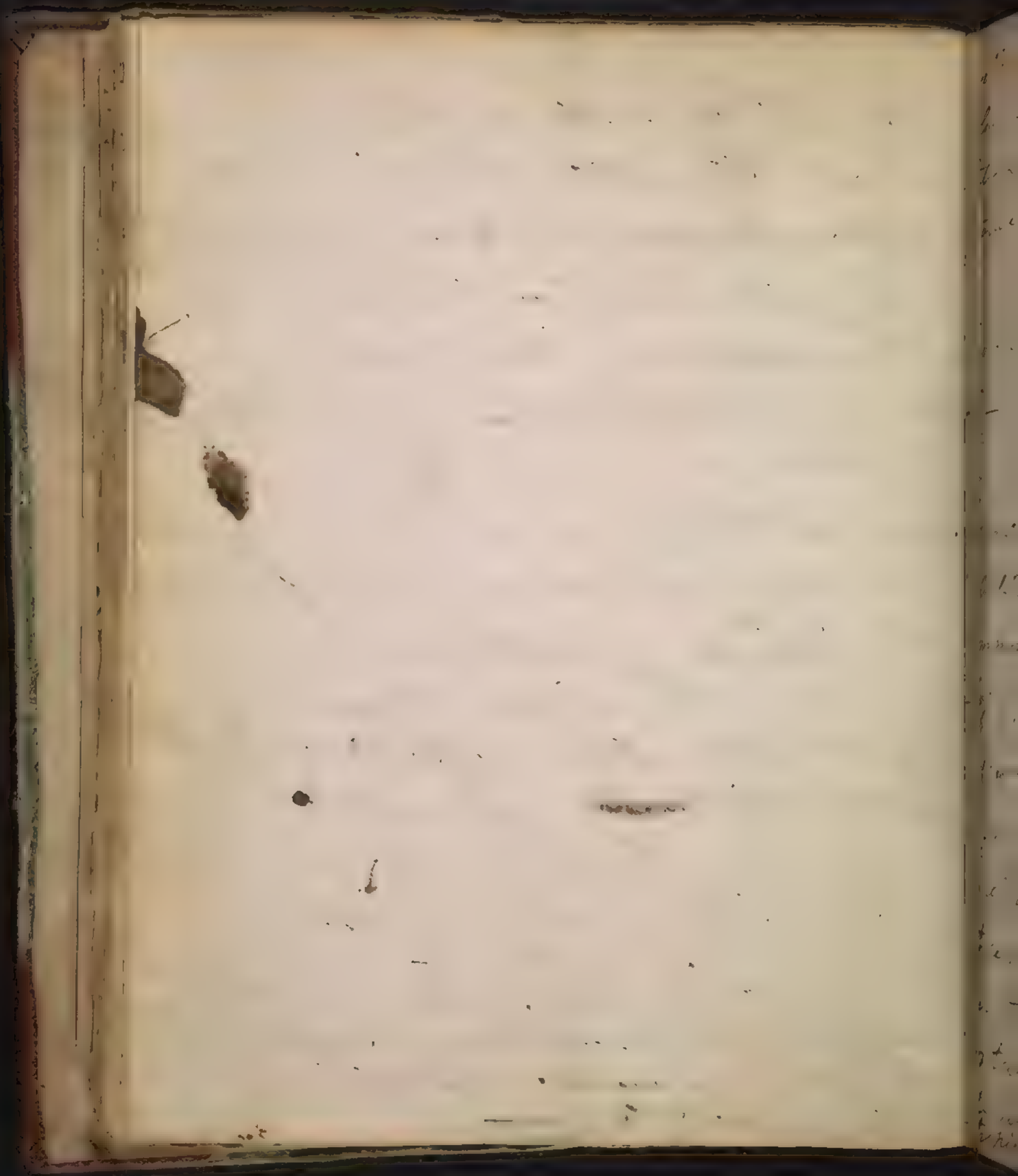
2. Nitri

is formed by an Union of the nitrous  
acid and Vegetable alkali - moisture,  
when transparency and clear, they attract  
in the inflammable Indurated union in  
less than red heat - It is the basis of Explos-  
ive - In intimate Union with water  
pure Nitre 15% Chlorate 5% which  
forms gun Powder - The mixture contains  
a quantity of wet air, as well as the Nitre

The Explosion of Gun Powder which is  
caused on the wet air - the air being  
being set free, which is affected by the least  
application of fire -

It is necessary that moisture is necessary -  
the heat of the explosion and the heat of the  
fire in the explosion. -

Dec. 6th The powder can be used -  
readily in powder in powder in powder -  
as well as manure in fertilizing the  
growth of Vegetables -



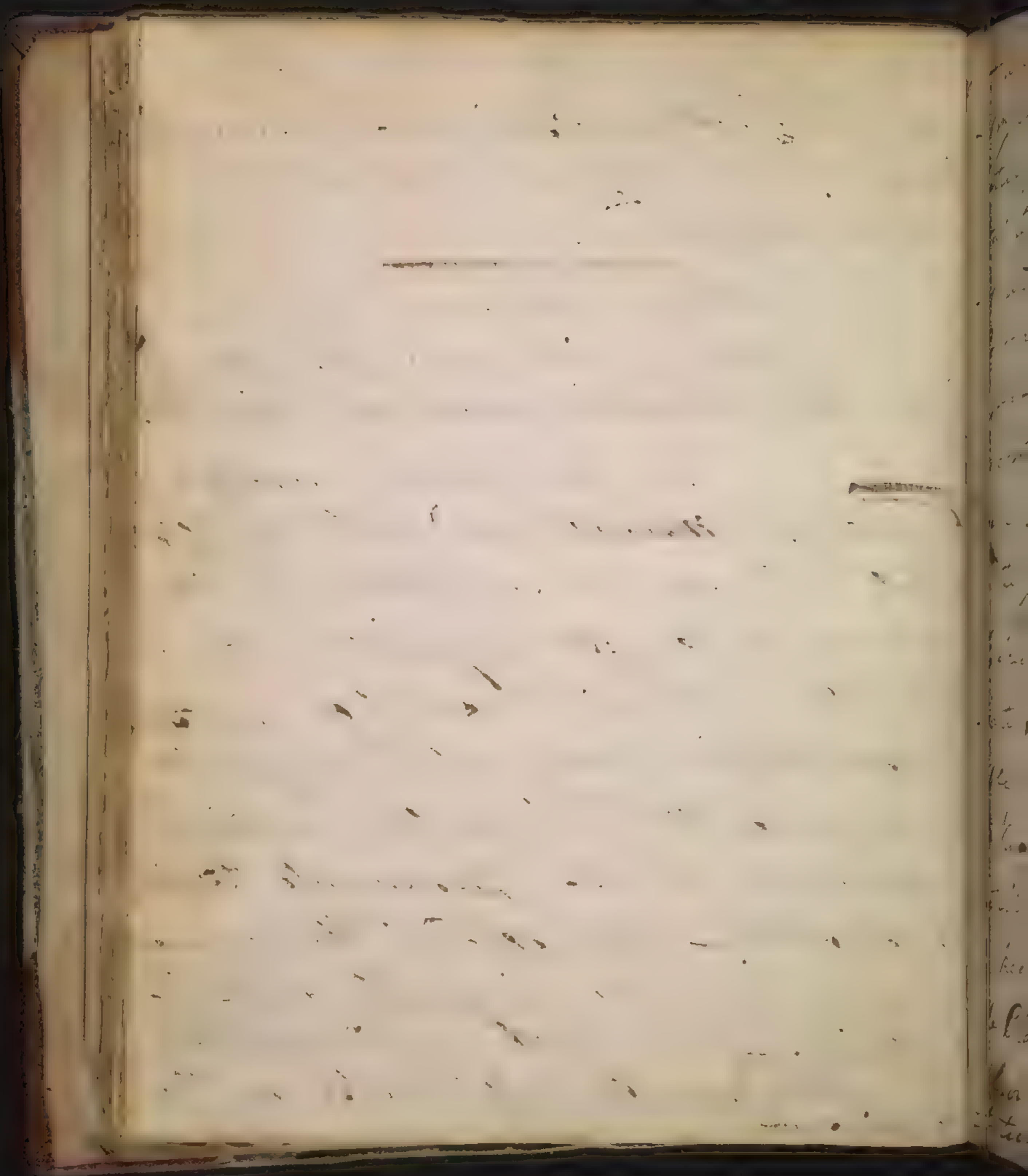


used in preserving meat and gives a fine red  
color to it. It is produced from meat or animal  
putrefaction — the sometimes found in a  
native state —

~~It is common~~

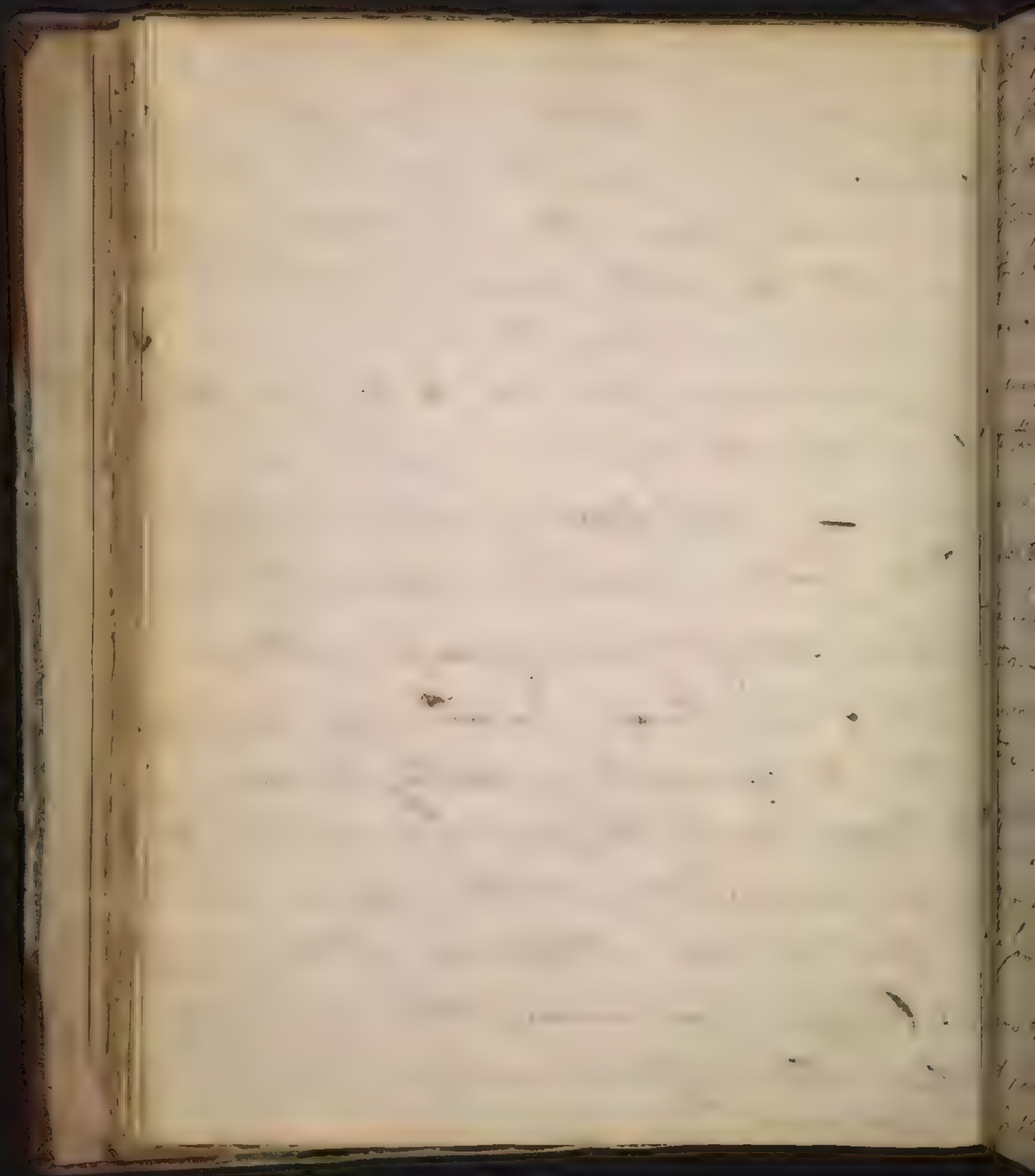
It is common. It is produced  
from an Union of Nit. acid with Pot. alkali —  
its production is always artificial.

Pot. Common. is formed  
by mixing a Mineral acid with the Pot.  
alkali — It may be separated from the  
common mass of obtaining nitre — by ad-  
ding of Pot. or nit. acid to com. salt effects  
a decomposition, leaving behind Magnesia,  
or common earth. — It dissolves readily  
in cold water, as hot. Thrown into the air,  
it dissipates — when exposed to the common  
air it deliquesces owing to the earth it  
contains — This salt is found all thro'  
the world — most plentifully in the sea near the  
tropics —





Have found in experiment that the bath  
in salt water tended to keep off the  
Putrid fever — Gun Powder also has  
that tendency — after its explosion, mix-  
ing with the contagious air, corrects the  
poisonous miasmata — fasting keeps  
a person more liable to be affected  
by contagious diseases — also intem-  
perance — but keeping up a tension  
in the system proves a preventative.  
Vinegar strongly impregnated with aro-  
matics has been found very service-  
able in preventing contagion —  
the vinegar having the power of correcting the  
putrid miasmata, and the aromatics  
in keeping up a tension of the system.  
The Plague is communicated by contact —  
oil, or oily substances are the best, never-  
theless —





(Dec. 17th Sal. common continued)

This salt may be made in four different ways. First, by congelation, exposing the watery mixture to cold. Second, by the ordinary heat of the sun producing evaporation. Thirdly, by evaporation produced by fire, fourthly, & partly by draughts of air acquired by throwing it into the air, and permitting it to fall against limber or twigs - Whites of eggs, or it's blood serves to clarify the salt, by putting it into the saline mixture previous to its precipi- tation - Glaciers marins heated, &c hot, and thrown into salt water, immediately precipi- tates the salt -

of mineral acid <sup>veg;</sup> ~~the~~ Desert. Salt is more common than  
this is entirely an artificial salt, dissolves readi-  
ly in water, and is affected by fire, much in  
the same manner as the Common salt.

Vol. ammon. wa, iorates  
below the point of fusion - calcareous earth,  
act powerfully on it - little attraction to  
Inflammable. —

Art. regenerat. formed by an Union of  
deh. with Sp. alkali —

Art. regent. formed by an Union of Art. & Sp. alkali  
Art. alkali by an Union of Art. & Sp. alkali



easily decomposed by one of the mineral acids,  
not so readily by the Veg. acids - dissolves  
in water, generating much cold - exposed to  
the air deliquesces. This salt is some-  
times found native, but mostly of an artifi-  
cial production, and easiest procured from  
soot. & especially that kind, that is gener-  
ated from burning of ~~any~~ <sup>animal</sup> ~~acid with~~ <sup>Vol alk.</sup> ~~forming the~~ <sup>Art. regenerate.</sup>

Undergoes a decomposition by fire, or the min-  
acid, acts feebly on Metals - dissolves in  
the air, and always an artificial salt.

Sp. Mind. compound of ~~acid~~ <sup>Vol alkali</sup>  
Evaporates with the same heat as water -  
found useful in dissolving all humours  
always artificial production -

Sal. repel. decomposes by  
an intense heat - its action on Metals, is  
trifling -

Salt. Solub. will not fuse,  
but changes into coal - artificial Bismuth

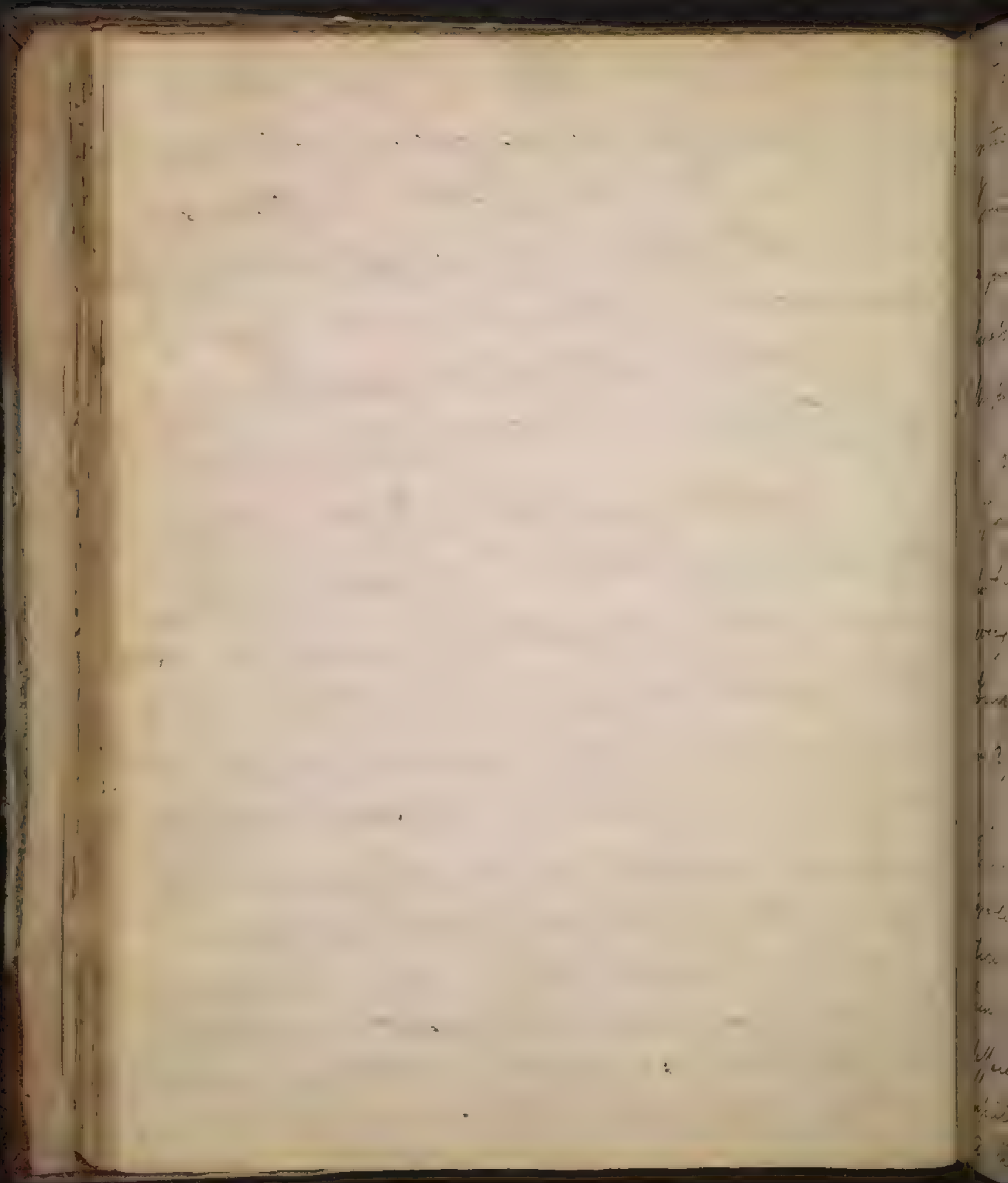
Phos. Don't decompose by  
heat - but promotes very much the fusion





of Metals — it dissolves in sp. Wine,  
in 10 times its weight of water —  
It is procured from fatty substances  
mixed with pipe clay suffered to remain  
some years — It may be made by an liq.  
on  $\text{Co}^2$  sol. sed. with pot. alkali —  
the  $\text{ac}^2$  sed. is a Salt free series.

All the neutral Salts act on  
the nervous System, and sedatively,  
independent of the cold, they may generate.  
their effects are produced without Irrit-  
ation — their chief action is on the Arte-  
rial System — good in all fevers, except  
produced, or kept up by languor, or ato-  
nia — therefore injurious in Hyst. or  
suppoch. complaints — It has been  
found an excellent detergent, and useful  
in Gargles, or mouth waters — Glaub.  
salts in small doses act as an antiemetic.



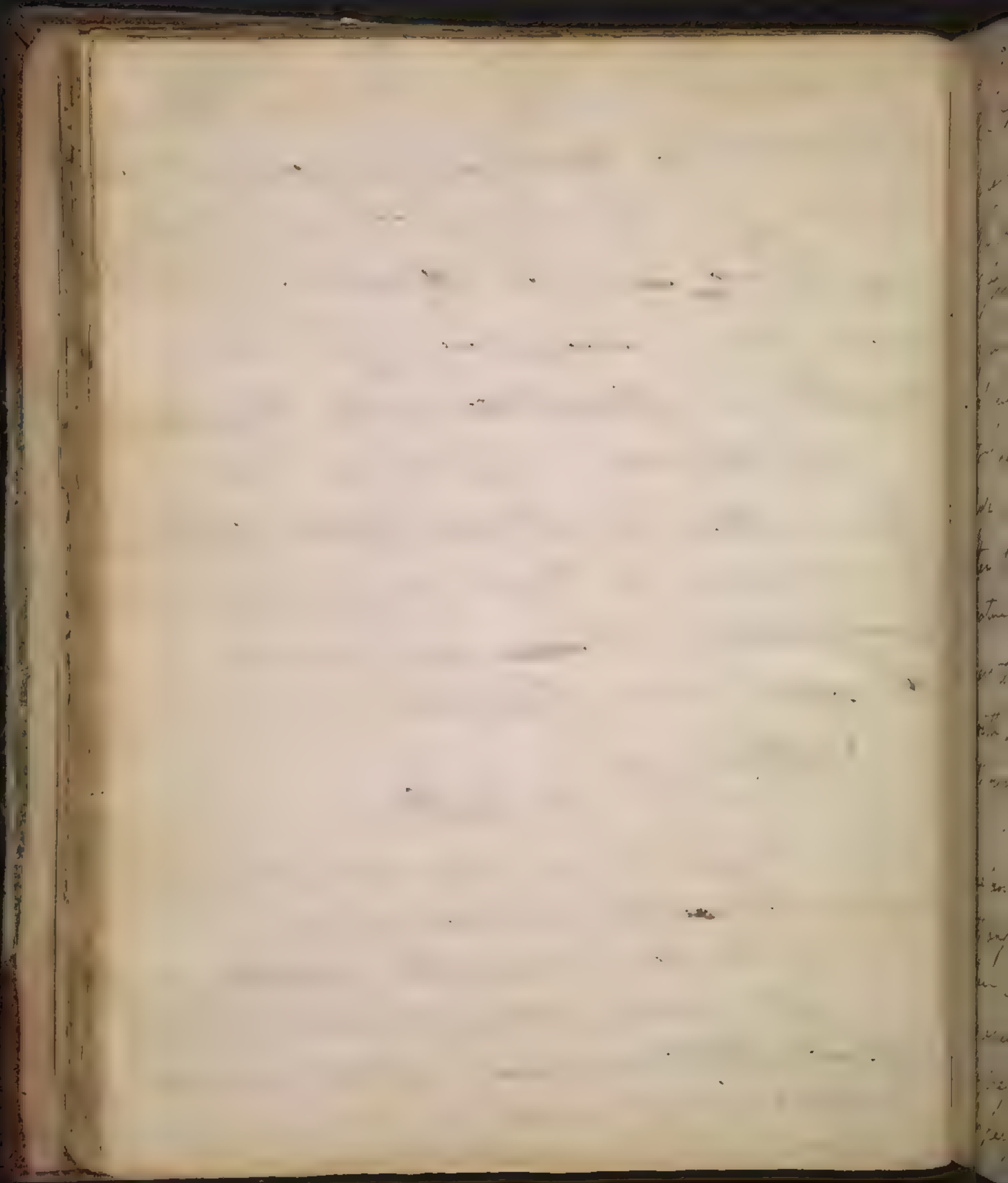


Epsom salts in very small doses prove  
antispasmodic in Dyspepsia attended with  
vomiting — Common salt tends to stop  
a puking — mixed with native acids  
beneficial in scrophulas — Sol. Tart  
Useful in obstruction of the Viscera.

Mt. Minder. ought to be used very  
<sup>lt</sup> soon, otherwise it has little virtues,  
but if given in large doses, and repeated  
every hour ~~acts~~ as a Diaph. &  
Purgative — Borax only useful  
in Aphthas —

Decr 8th 1781 Sat. —

They are not soluble, nor inflammable. They are not  
capable of evaporation, but are capable of vitrifica-  
tion. If soluble it is from the salt they con-  
tain. The present form of the earth, and the  
different strata, or mixtures of earths have been  
imputed to several causes. Some have attribut-  
ed these appearances to earthquakes.

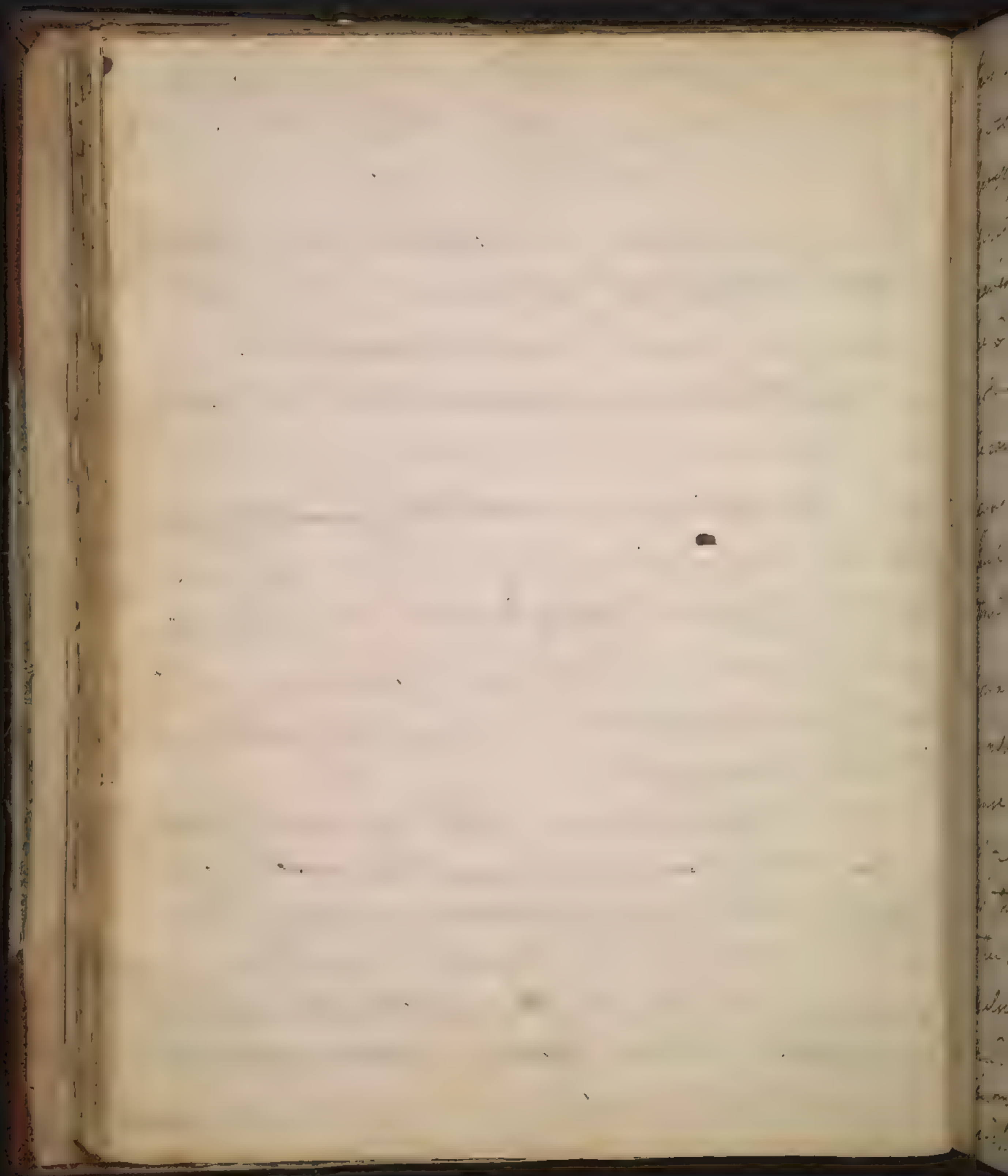




to a stroke from the tail as a comet.  
The Deluge however appears to account for the  
phenomenon most plausibly.

The irregularities of Land & Sea from a mixture  
of Stone & Clay, the latter being subject to the  
influence of rains. From the best philosophi-  
cal hypothesis, we are assured that the world  
stood perpetually on its axis before the De-  
luge. This producing a constant serenity of wea-  
ther, there were no convulsions whatever in  
nature. Mankind enjoyed long life, & were tran-  
sient to disease - The different substances of the  
earth were not intermixed, & every thing display'd  
its own sameness.

This profusion of blessings exciting every  
melancholly idea, inclin'd men to weakness &  
strang'd their hearts from the great authorities of  
their existence. Their conduct from this, grew  
so repugnant to his will, that he thought proper to  
depress them with a signal scene of afflictions.  
In perfecting this, nothing more was necessary.





than inclined the upper axis of the world nearly  
horizontal, and towards the north pole. This  
change gave rise to all the phenomena of nature,  
& vicissitudes of seasons - from a serene sky, the  
heavens became discoloured with storms &c.

The Deluge thence came on, & the general shock  
produced a mixture of the component parts of  
the earth. Hence the origin of Winds, storms,  
rains, earthquakes &c. &c. which cause  
such frequent & horrid scenes of terror & de-  
struction.

The same quantity of metals <sup>be it</sup> exist  
now as ever, only that they ~~have~~ experienced  
a mixture & Union - Their increasing in size  
arise from an accretion, and composition  
of fresh matter. Absorbent earths vary  
in their texture. They effervesce with acids,  
other earths seem to effervesce from the ef-  
fervescence of fixed air by soaking them in water or  
giving them the loose air - Some effervesce with  
fixed air, & lose a third of its weight & unite  
with vit. acid forms Silicates.





200<sup>th</sup> 1811 lime

easily mixes with fix acid, being about one  
fourth of its weight feeble attraction to the  
nitrous, or muriatic acids, and sets to the sep.  
al. ammon. has a powerful action <sup>quick</sup> on lime.

The lime being attracted by the muriatic acid form  
ing cal. am. sep. leaves the Volat. alkali, which  
reacts with fix'd air being set loose. inflam-  
mable has no action on lime. It promotes the  
union of Metals - it readily mixes with ul-  
phur, has a great attraction to water; it pos-  
sesses an alkaline quality - unites easily with  
oil - The lime deprived of its <sup>by heat</sup> fixed air, is  
called quick lime, and quick lime wash with  
water, is term'd slack'd lime, the latter  
be being exposed to air recovers its hardness  
and is in some degree changed to its former  
state. Lime Water is the <sup>most</sup> efficacious  
dissolvent of air, or the solvent

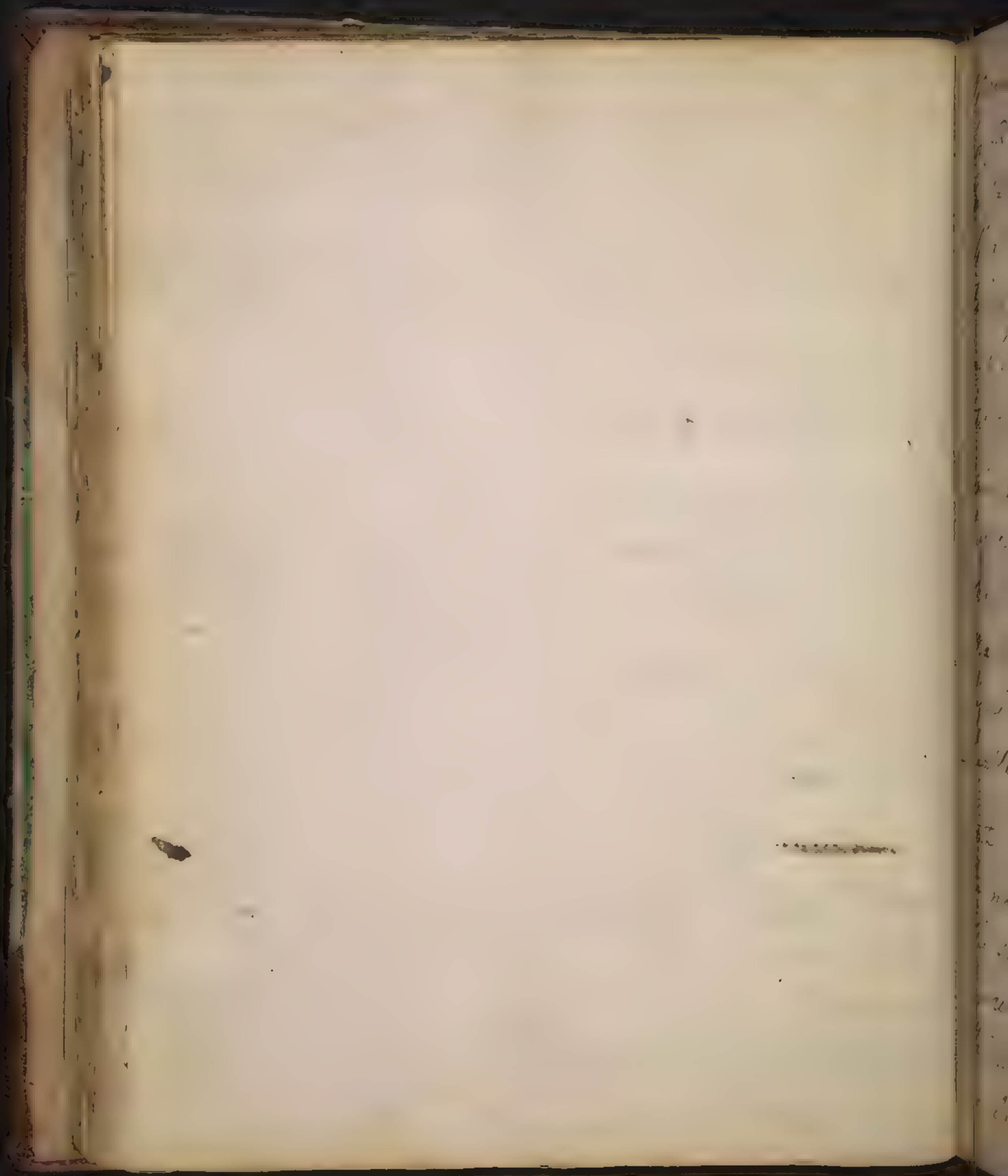




2  
lime acts powerfully on veg. and animal sub-  
stances, by abstracting the fixed air, which is  
essential to their existence. — Some use  
milk of eggs, or ox's blood mixed to clarify sugar.  
Lime and pipe clays are very useful in the  
purifying, and refining of sugar —  
Lime mixed with clay forms mauls, which  
have been so highly recommended all thro' En-  
dland for the best manure — Sandy land  
when manured by lime requires a mixture  
of clay, but clayey land needs the  
lime —

Calcareous earths are in general  
are ~~not~~ the following — lime, chalk, marble,  
marble, spar, Hyacinth, Pyrolithic, Psyllithic  
calcined bones, human calcines, Epsom, Mag-  
nesia alb. & others —

Chalk is found chiefly in mountains, and  
is generally impregnated with Hyal. Matter.



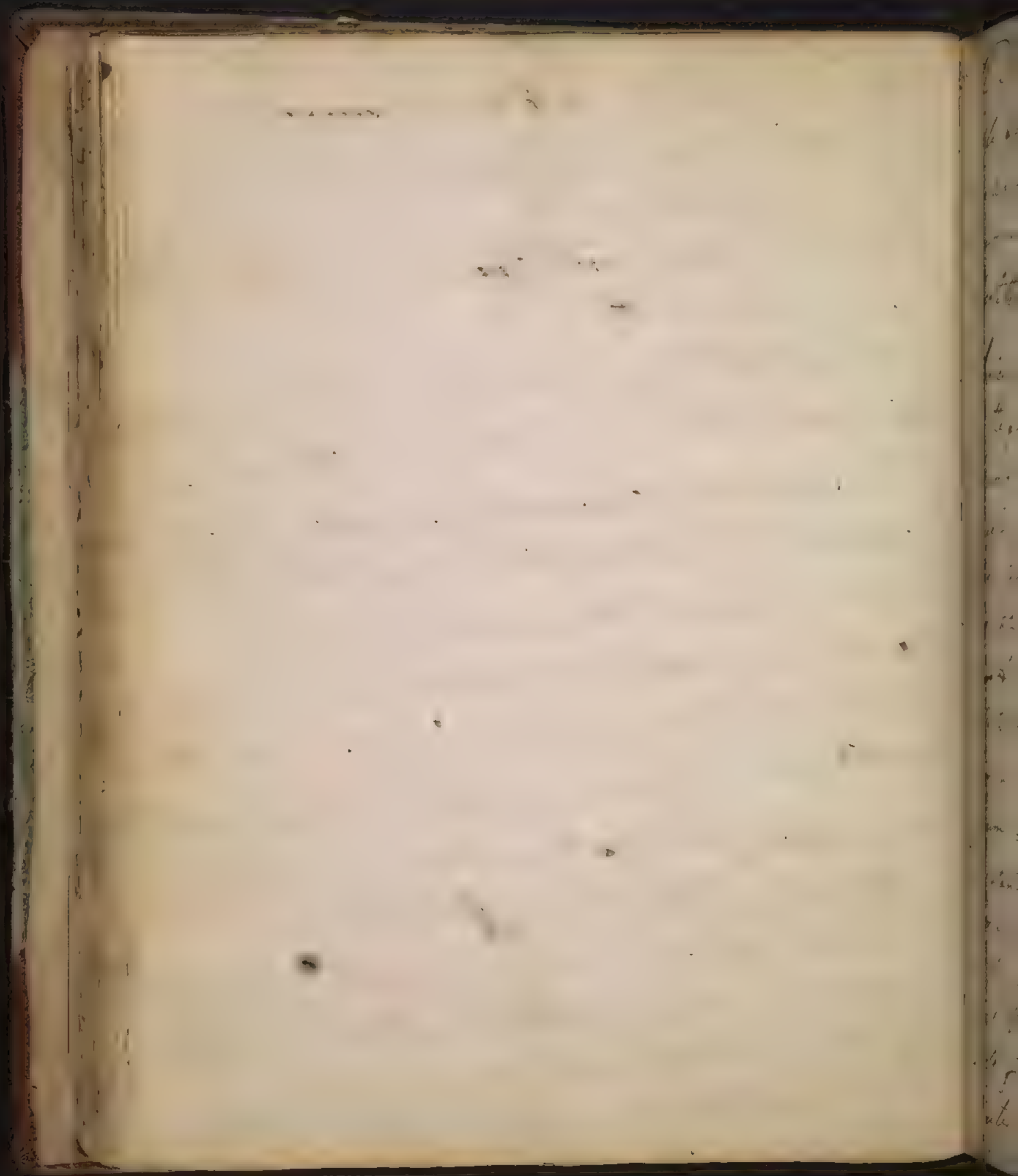


Marble is a mixture of clay and ~~quartz~~ lime-  
stone sometimes marble feet under the  
surface of the earth.

Marble is found in ~~Italy~~ near the super-  
ficies of the earth, when powdered readily  
mixed with vit. acid, and ~~indurates~~ <sup>indurates</sup> larger than  
liter of air than any other substance -  
When first air is wanted for medicinal  
purposes, it is best obtained in this manner.  
Marble is found to contain iron -  
Marble is of various colours - grey, and  
figured - that which is whitest most va-  
luable -

It is a species of calcareous  
earth - effervesces with acids - what goes under  
the name of Gypseous will not.

The Spar appears in crystals of various  
figures - The Gypseous Spar is transparent.  
It is formed by water washing and running  
over calcareous earths appearing in form like Peices.



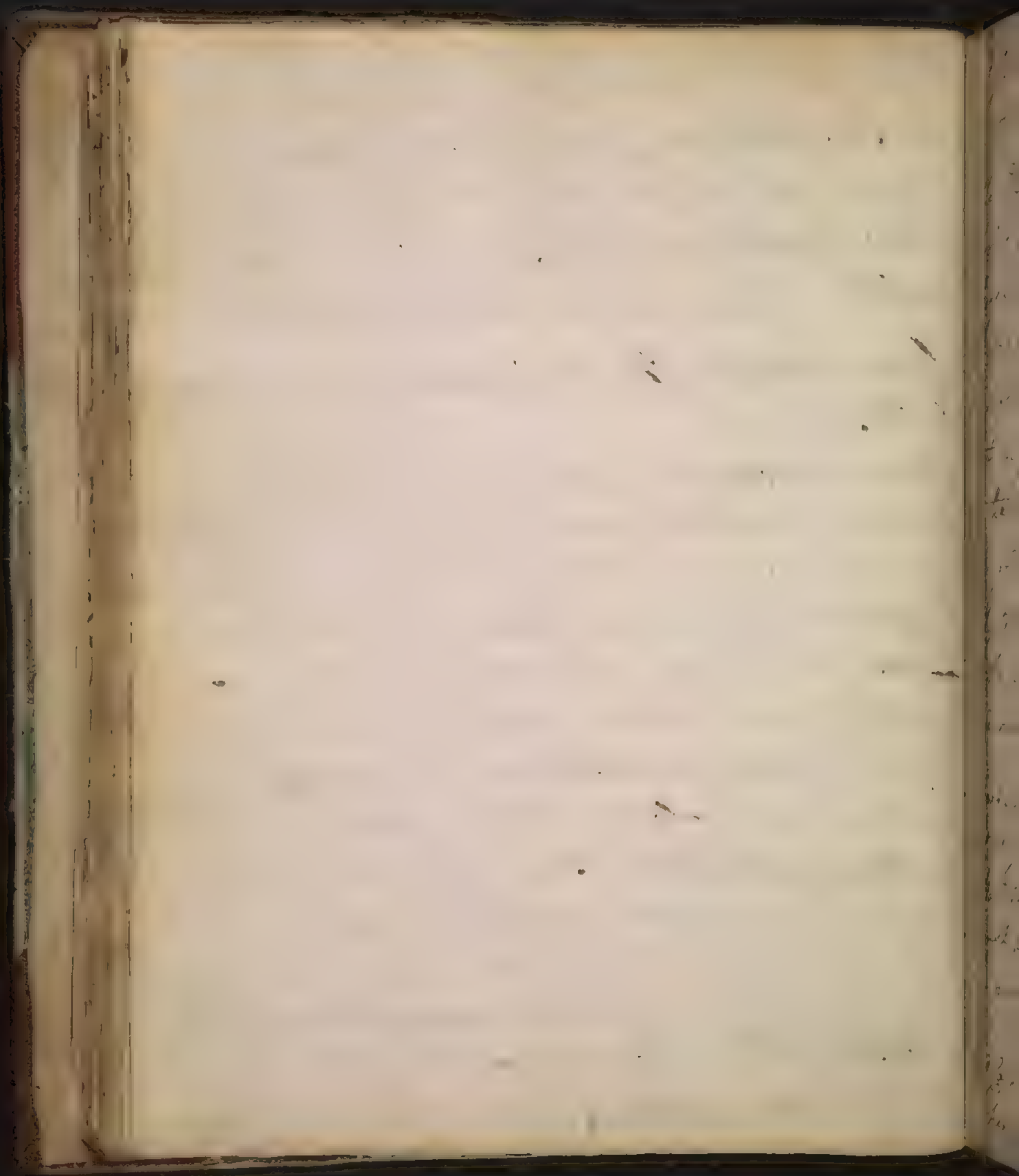


Dev. 9<sup>th</sup>. Petrification is formed from heat-  
ble Petrification — such as a piece of Cedar wood  
in water after a length of time loses its texture, and  
becomes perfectly petrified —

10<sup>th</sup>. is produced from animal Petrification.

Calcin'd Bones — formed by exposing any bone  
to the fire —

Human Calculus, is found in the bladder — its  
Nucleus, and without which it never is form'd, arises  
from too great a secretion of the coagulable lymph  
brought on by a morbid state of the kidneys &c.  
~~and~~ particular calculous diathesis much  
aids the formation of Calculi. The coagulable  
lymph perfectly separated from the red globules, and  
them is very analogous to the white of an egg, when  
by standing several months, as well as the coagulable  
lymph, will become petrified — This circumstance  
the petrification of coagulable lymph coincides  
that the nucleus of calculous concretions does origi-  
nate from it. Thus found in the joints of  
Frothy People, produced from a too great effusion





Jaund and calculable lymph, the effusion of serum  
in the Pneumothorax, produces ~~the~~ inflammation.

The effusion of serum and calculable lymph  
forms suppuration. The effusion of serum,  
calculable lymph and red Globules are  
a phlogia - Mar. 25. 1811.

Pyrit. from an Union of Iron & Sul-  
phur in solution, depositing a sediment, which  
is the genuine Mag. arb. It is good in acidi-  
ties, and the best for Catarrhs -

Scorbatic aches are formed by exposure of the limbs  
to the action of fire, it contains a little of magnesia  
and common Salt.

Aborbents, such as chalk  
magnesia &c. are good in acidi-  
ties, given in large  
doses, sometimes beneficial in diarrhoeas -

Starch is not beer, soluble in water, when used  
must be finely powdered, <sup>it will</sup> ~~there is no~~ <sup>no</sup> effect will  
be produced from its use.

Gypseous earth is a composition of <sup>the</sup> acid  
and <sup>earthy</sup> calcareous - it doesn't effervesce with acids -  
when made soft with water, composes the plaster.





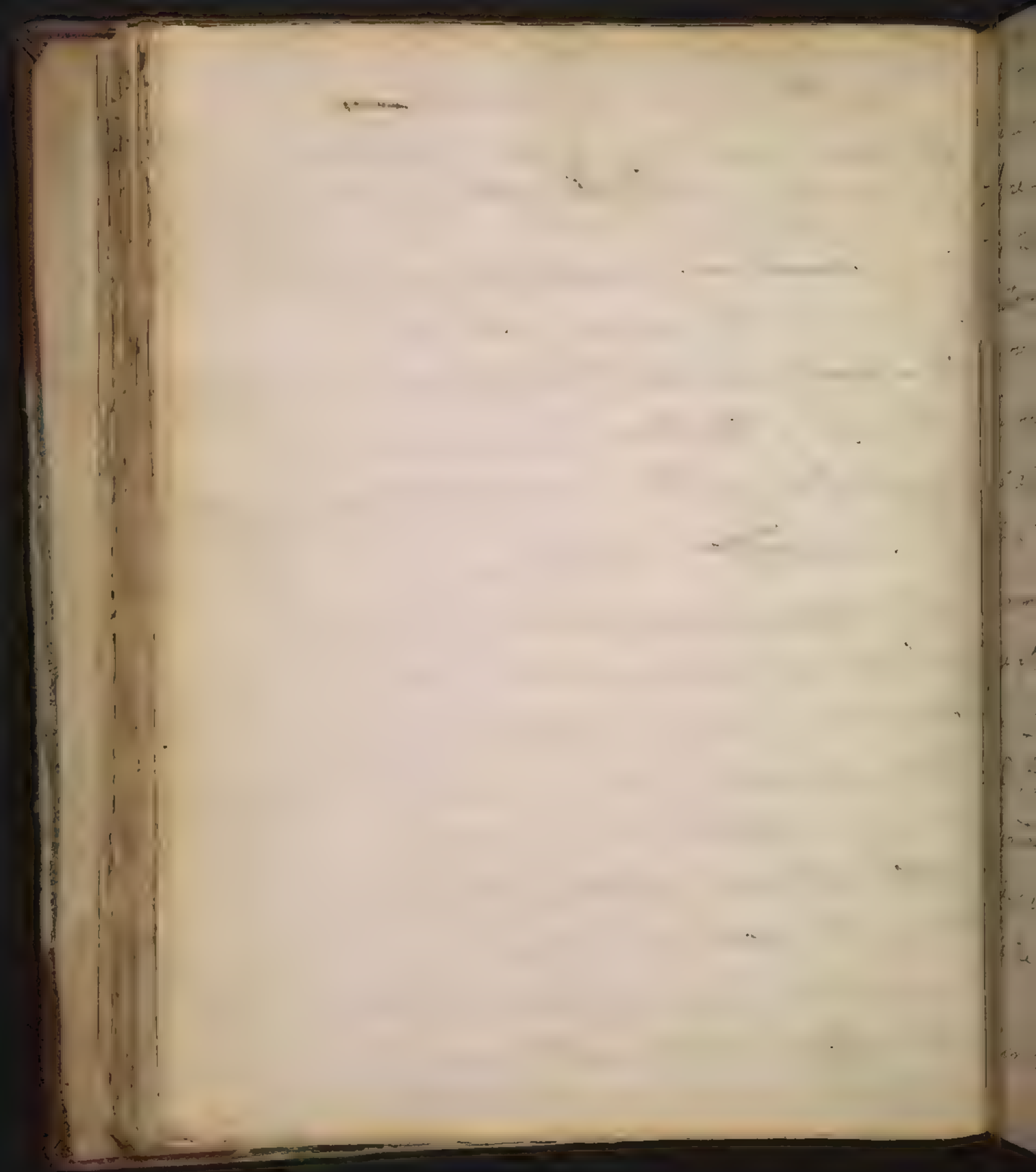
Paris. It is used for Busts &c -

It is a natural production ~~of~~ found in  
the plains, resembling sugar, called arābaster -  
also when joined composed of fibres of flint, termed called glass stone.  
It is also found in strata, or plates in the  
veins of mountains, transparent and white, and  
then goes under the name of glass.

When finely powdered and mixed over sand  
makes one of the best manures and particu-  
larly adopted for the production of grapes.

~~Siliceous~~ clays

These are convertible into white by water and cement  
and become and fixed from acid to inflammable mat.  
They becoming purified - like glass united <sup>with</sup> lime  
& alum and having suffered a decomposition by fire -  
but cannot decompose by acid alone - & when  
mixed with lime affords a fine white - all m.  
Inflammables decompose by heat - rise fine iron  
It is used in purifying water & in the  
lime - There is another method of refining which is  
putting clay into it, but its action is mechanical.

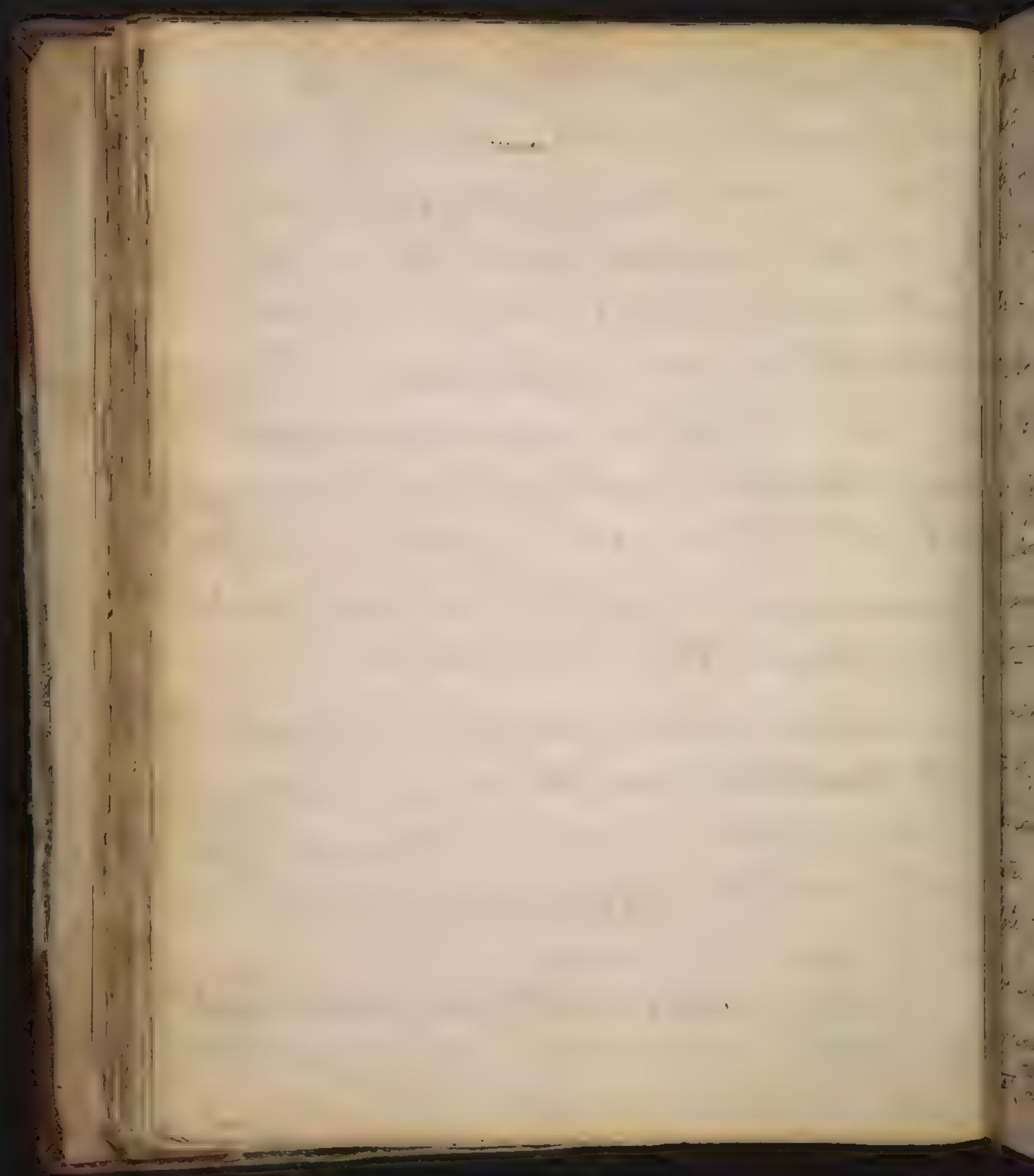




It is a natural, called pyrites and  
may be purified by solution ~~and~~, permitting it to crys-  
tallise — Coche. Alum is a stronger affriment  
than the other, owing to the iron it contains, it is  
sometimes mixed with inflammables. Fire sometimes  
composes it — stays by fire mixes with it, and  
may join with sulphur forming a mass, has a  
great attraction to water — It is seldom com-  
bined with saline matter, except vit. acid.

The arménian bole contains iron, and is a very  
fine affriment. It is a composition of clay  
iron. Lapis armenius, a bole, stone the properties  
called steatites — It is, at least, can be formed with it,  
it contains earth & magnesia — the action of fire  
renders it hard. Lapis serpentinus contains iron  
and the earth & magnesia.

Vit. or flinty earths derive their names  
from their resemblance to glass, crystals &c.





Those that are white or a milk colour are the  
finest. Fire has no action on them; unless being chafed  
with heat in water and then they become capable  
of being fused - and fused by the addition of  
potash is the ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> basis for making glass,  
the extensive utility of which is obvious to all  
our senses - Glass is formed from sand and silica.  
White glass is made from adding the calx of lead -  
The calx of zinc makes the white streaks and wind  
in green wine glasses - blue glass, by adding co-  
balt - the red, by the addition of iron, deep red  
by mixing the calx of Copper. Flintine is made  
out of flint & fine marble - Flint & earth with pipe  
clay forms Porcelain - Common earth & inflammable  
matter united with the nitric acid, form the  
flint stone. Agate is found large, and frequently  
diversified with various representations & figures,  
happening by *lucus naturae* - Dr. Keil observes  
that <sup>they</sup> marks frequently seen on children





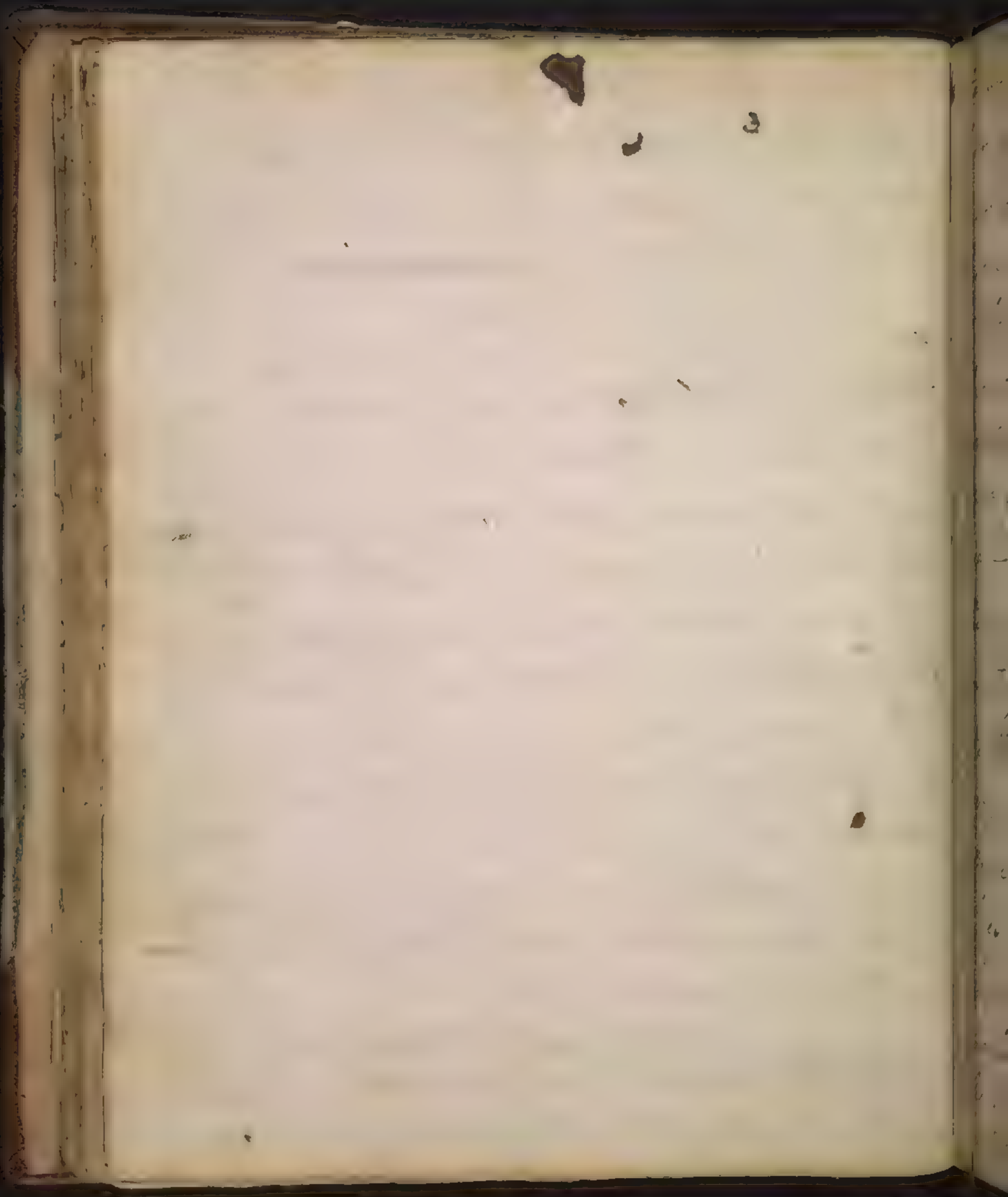
are not produced from the Imagination or a  
section of the mind, but attributed to the same  
cause having the various figures in the state  
of the same Natures. —

Crystal

belongs to the vitreous earth, not a hard as the  
glintz - Lapis Lazuli or Sapphire contains iron -  
Lapis is found in the crystal rocks - It is  
fixed by the action of fire and is very heavy owing  
to the metal they contain - Crystals are vitreous  
in an intense heat and are extractable being  
finely polished - Diamonds are a form of crys-  
tal of many faces - Lapis lazuli is green co-  
lour from being mixed with lead &c. all these  
precious stones of various colours are owing to being  
combined with different metals. The crystals  
the crystals contain water more or less, and  
yield to the action of fire —

Effluvia of Putrefaction

Under this species are classed the effluvia  
arise - which resist the action of any fire





that we are capable of applying to them, and  
from thence attained their name. Hyacinth,  
from a non, Pur ignis — mixture of a new kind  
induces no visible change on them — Mica  
or gümmer is soft & of a greasy feel — Mica  
canine somewhat soft and of a creamy feel  
convertible into Charcoal by rubbing ~~with~~ between  
your fingers — it is found plentifully in Japa-  
na —

Amyanthus or asbestos is a substance  
resembling cotton and is called in the  
country the cotton stone. it is also found in  
the Mediterranean — it is capable of  
being manufactured into linen &c. and  
Paper — The asbestos has no other action on the  
asbestos than changing its color —

concluded with a section — that the general  
configuration at the last was now total.  
The annals were thin but perhaps  
store every thing to their primitive state

\* This acid substance which is the basis — and  
not  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$  is only left in a fixed state.



and, amorphous previous to the receipt —

But this inflammable bodies  
are, when subjected to fire will emit  
flame, the charcoal, rather an exception — Principle  
of inflammability cannot be separated from other  
bodies without causing light or heat, sometimes both  
take place. Flame is vapour in a state of igni-  
tion and its conical figure is due to a con-  
dition, or action of its parts and the same char-  
acter is — It is produced in a direct action  
to fire in burning of inflammable matter  
with other substances — and the more flame  
emitted by fire, the greater the production  
of heat, the reverse —

### Division of inflammables

1<sup>st</sup> 0.  
Inflammables are compared from Principle of inflam-  
mability & fixed matter & emit a flame  
near light — it may be produced from Brine  
in distillation at a red heat the spirit has a  
very great action on the nitrous acid, produces  
no remarkable change when on any united





with the principle of inflammability is mixed with metals. This acid readily acts on them and causes a separation of the metal is peculiarly made. Phosphorus white with sulphur a decomposition takes place & it will unite with zinc. It readily decomposes in oils giving the appearance of grease. Not soluble in water and has no action on animal substances. All ferrous matter will form Phosphorus and the steam of hot water will in time turn Phosphorus mass as made out of the virginian stone which is only a composition of vit. acid and calcareous earth. Phosphorus is owing to a sudden separation of the principle of inflammability from some other substances and the appearance of light exhibited by the lightning bugs - and the sparkings of the sea to a number of small insects & fishes.





Chlorine and sulfur from them.

1<sup>st</sup> Bromine is a compound body of  
simple life, immutability & lib. acid —  
It is fulminating in the active state and the cap  
not condensed in the ~~lib~~ acid — Salts are  
not soluble in the ~~lib~~ acid — when fused  
it gives out a red vapor & forms a blue  
1<sup>st</sup> unites with all metals except gold, platinum  
& silver — 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> combine in the ordinary way  
with ~~not~~ combine with it.

Chlorine is found in all parts of the world,  
most plentifully in seas, which subjects that  
country to frequent earthquakes &c.

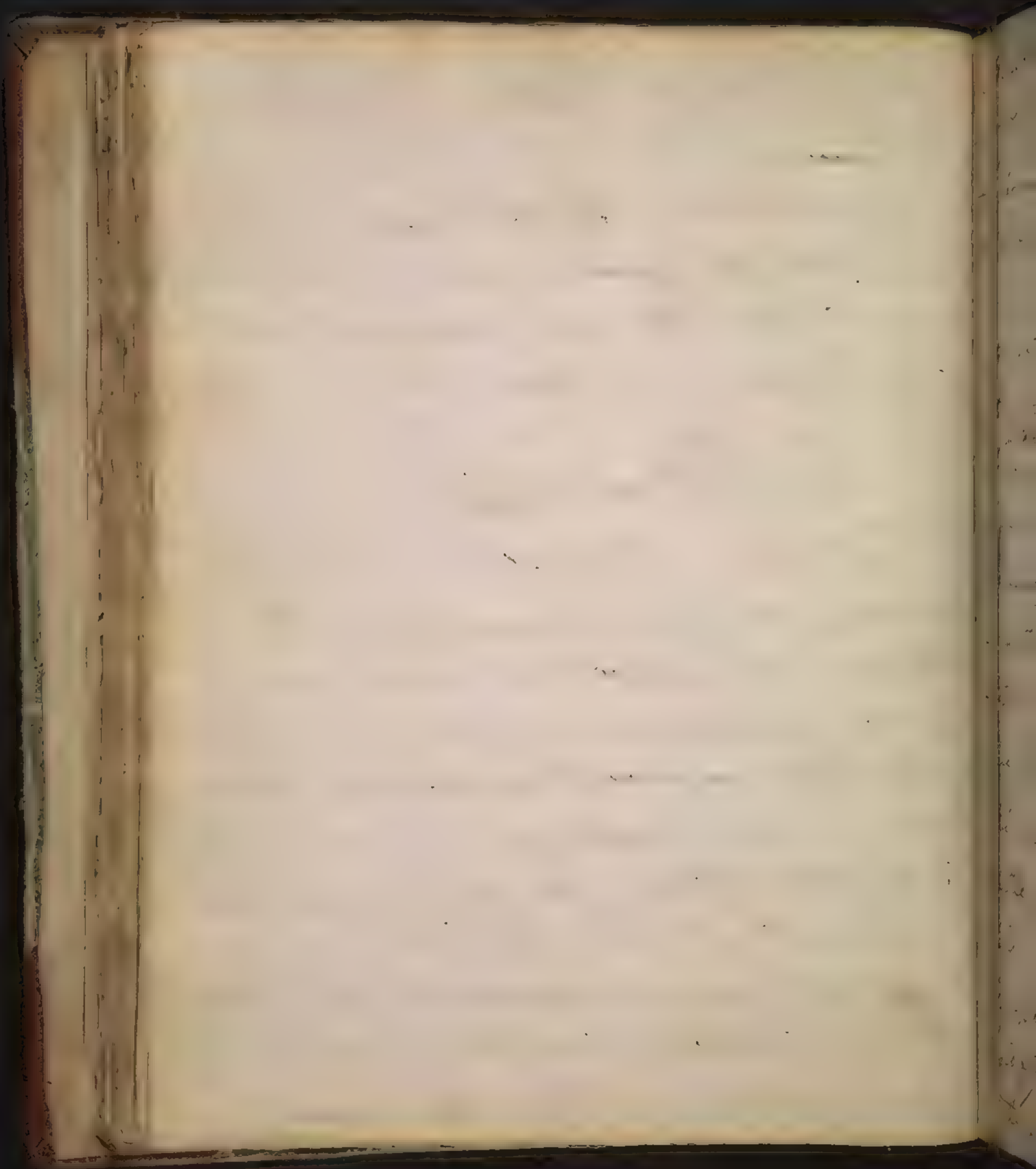
Native sulph. is pale, crystallized, and to be found  
in Sardinia — Impure sulphur is only  
sulph. mixed with metals, and hence has been  
called pyrites — and with some form white,  
with iron, green, with copper, blue, with  
clay &c. The pure & inf. never separates from  
sulph. unless affected by heat.





Indie is a species of Pyrites — Sulfides of Mar-  
ca, its ~~composition~~ depends on the contained sulphur, its  
being a composition of Pyrites & sulphur — Sulph.  
it frequently goes from the air — and it may  
be observed that the more arsenic they contain  
the less sulphur, more Iron, more sulphur, more  
copper, less sulphur. — —  
25<sup>th</sup> Decr No Lecture.

Decr 26<sup>th</sup> Charcoal contains the P. M.  
in a very great degree: it is composed of C. & H.  
fixed air — when exposed to the action of fire it  
is rendered much lighter — but the action of fire  
on the P. M. increases its weight. Charcoal or  
Tallow is useful in restoring Calx & Metals to  
its primitive state — Its efficacy depending on  
communicating the Prim. M. to the calx which  
it is lost by being long exposed to the action  
of fire. Charcoal is insoluble in Water, and  
unchangeable in the air —





Sedent Spirits are highly rectified spirits becom-  
ing very inflammable - such as Alcohol & Spt. Wine  
the inflammability depends on the contained oil - An-  
cient spirit is composed of oil, acct. acid, and Water.

Let Ether be formed by uniting 2  
parts of Spt. Wine to 1 of <sup>and distilling them</sup> acct. acid. It is amazingly  
light, and fragrant. Lumps of Spt. Wine - it will  
be <sup>in the</sup> heat below Cinnabar's thermometer.  
It is very inflammable, more so than than Spt. Wine  
itself, wine to the acid depriving it of its aque-  
ous matter. Many curious trees may be ex-  
hibited with this <sup>as parents</sup> Etheriac spirit - Take a  
piece of leaf sugar, and drop on it as much  
Ether as it will absorb and then put it into  
a bottle partly filled with <sup>warm</sup> water, it immedi-  
ately sink down to the bottom, and begins to  
rise, and the Ether to rise to the top,  
and fly off, at which time put a candle  
to the escaping Ether. It will immediately





in flame. and continue to blaze till all the  
Oil is extracted from the <sup>residue</sup> -

The <sup>oil</sup> of the water & mill ponds on fire,  
is no more than the escape of a light oil,  
called naptha being set loose by stirring  
the mud &c. at the bottom of the pond.

It is difficult to combine in mixing it with  
other substances, owing to its great volatility.

If lime mixed with Nit acid causes a great  
effluvia, sending forth an agreeable fra-  
grance, common as Nit & others - there is  
danger in the sudden Union - these two.

therefore caution should be observed to avoid  
explosion - the best mode is to put some

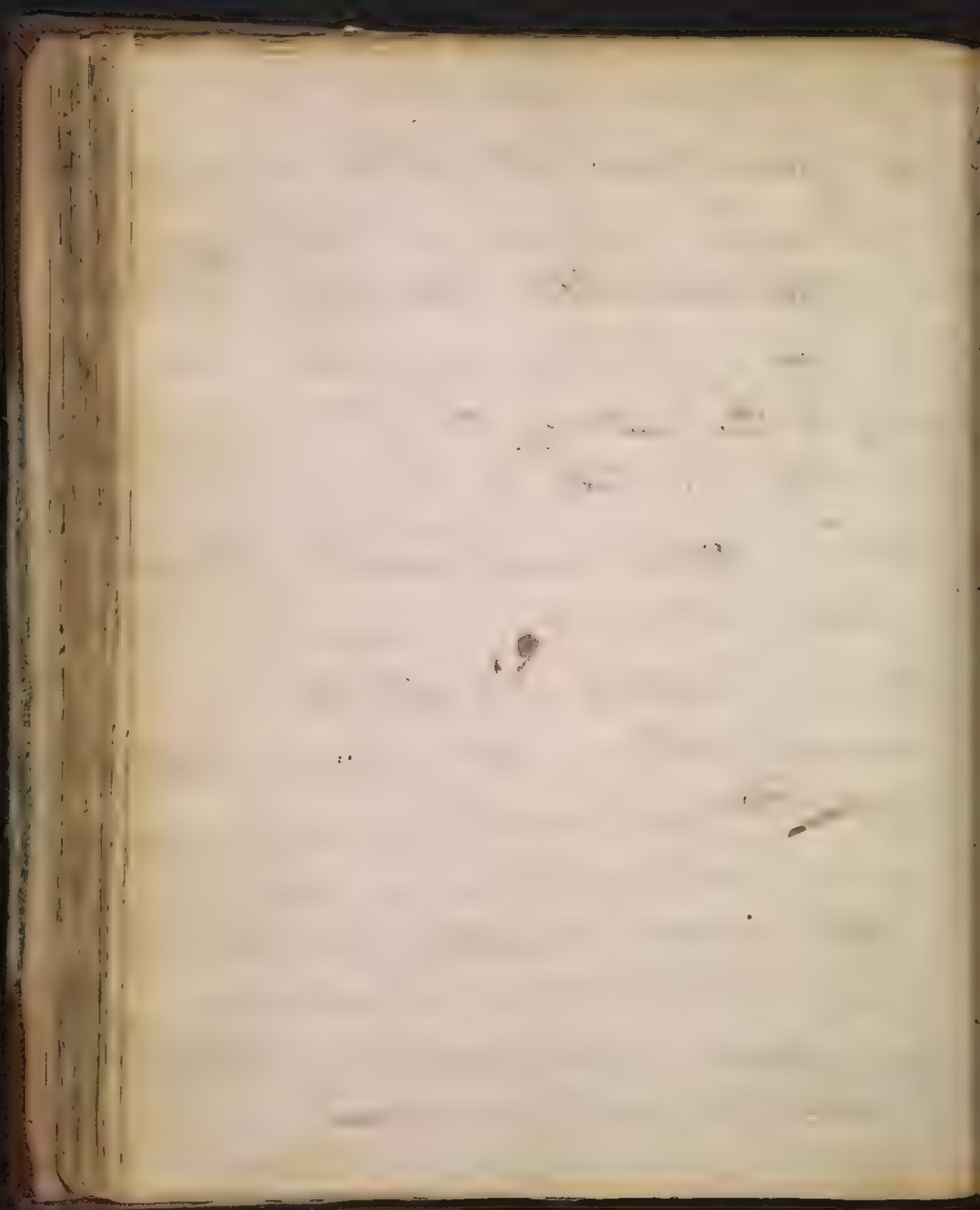
of <sup>Nitre</sup> in a vessel, then <sup>some</sup> water & then

add the spirit & wine; in this manner  
the Union will be slow and the great efflu-  
via avoided. The Principle of the mixture.





is the source of colour - instance in untinted  
of Sp. of wine to pale sp. of Nitre, changing  
it red - which is only owing to the increase  
Prin. of Inflammability - The efficacy of sp.  
Vin. in cleaning of Lace, Brochades &c.  
is owing to the restoring the P. I. to them  
which they had lost by being exposed to  
air &c. Nitrous acid distilled with sp.  
Vin. forms sp. N. dulc. - Muriatic acid  
mixed and distilled with sp. Vin. forms  
an muriat. Ether - Sp. of Wine may be  
strengthened, and purified by dissolving  
a caustic fixed alkali - in this man-  
ner the alcohol is made. sp. of V. animal  
being mixed with sp. of Wine, crystallizes  
immediately, by being deprived of its water  
forming ~~in~~ a hementis -



note  
by  
the  
try  
acc.  
sit  
line  
1/10  
m-2  
- is  
the  
1  
hac  
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3/4  
2/10  
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4/10  
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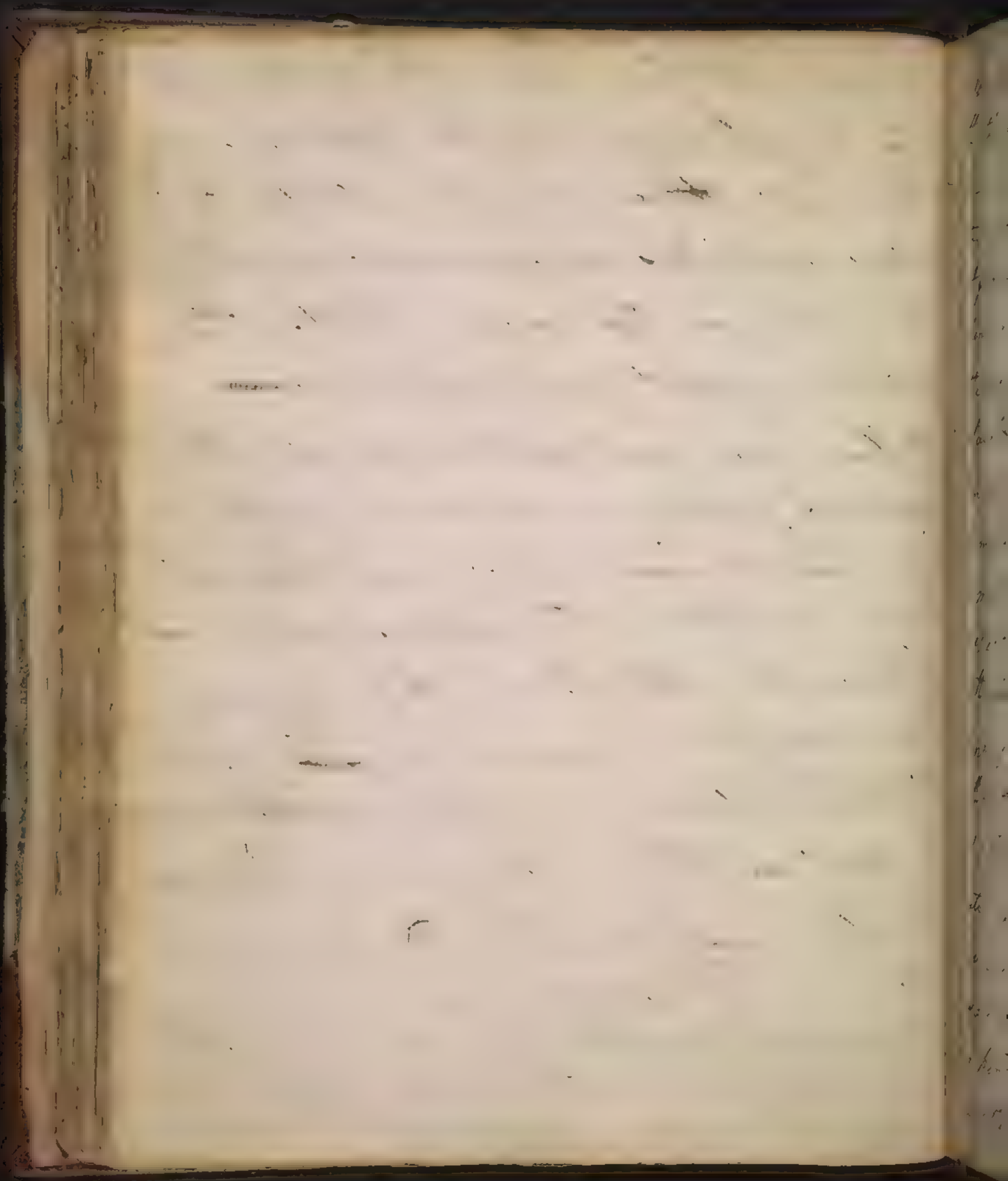
By mixing sp<sup>t</sup> sal. am. with sp<sup>t</sup> Vin. sat.  
only, a solid mass will be formed owing  
to the great attraction of the sp<sup>t</sup> Vin. to the  
watery particles and afterwards becomes  
intangled in the mass? fact - This  
solidity is of but short duration -

sp<sup>t</sup> Vin. has great action on all the  
neutral salts - no action on earthy be-  
sides except lime which must be, nevi-  
ously combined with sal. ammon. -

It separates gold from Aq. regia -  
and is useful in separating ~~it~~ from  
Bacteria having a very great attraction  
to that matter - It dissolves Phosphorus.  
sp<sup>t</sup> Vin. may be procured from all spi-  
rits -

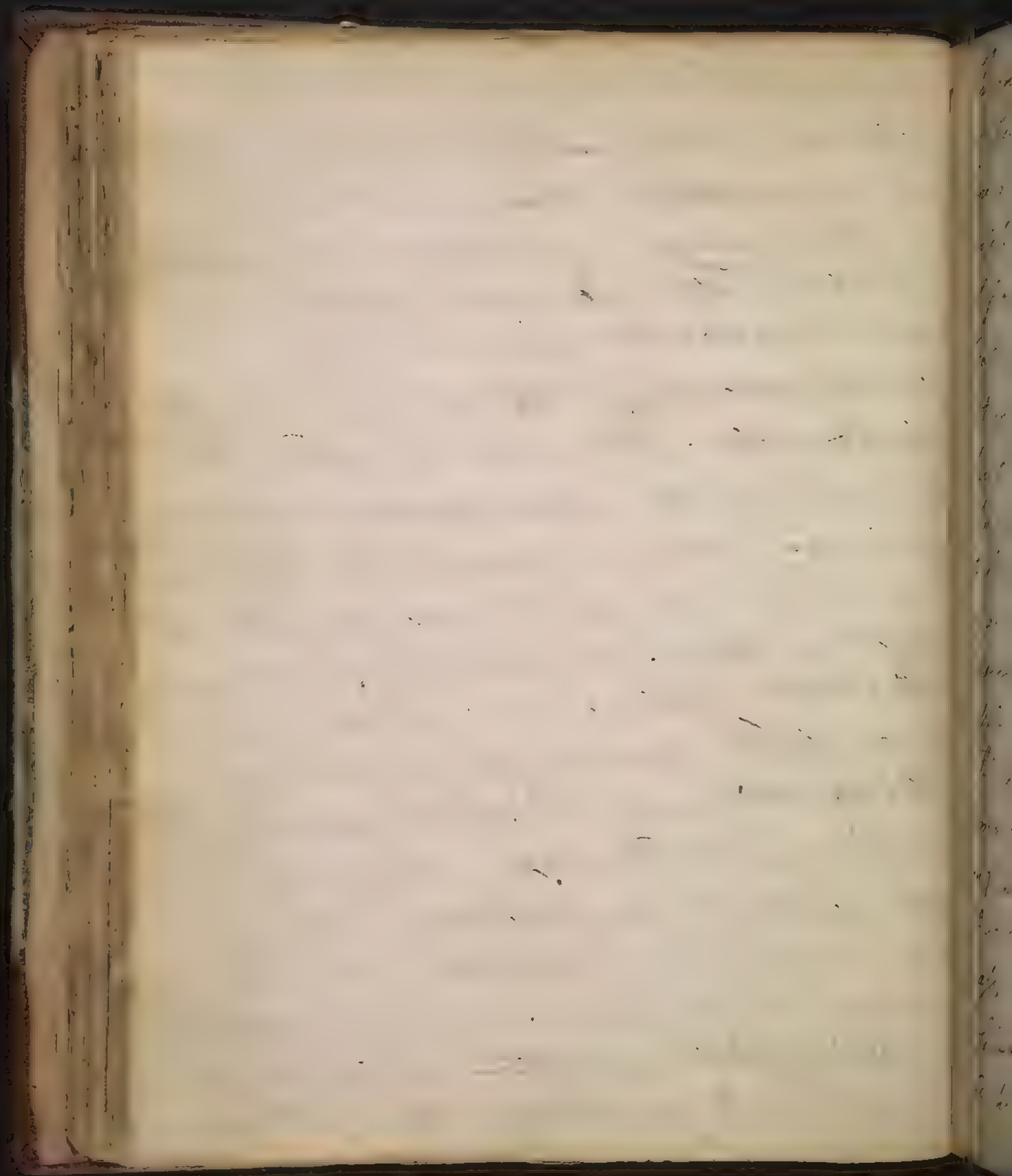
(3) Dissolve Pils. -

The component parts of these are water, the R. S. with  
cinn. and some saline matters - water is their basis  
tho they contain a large proportion of the R. S. which



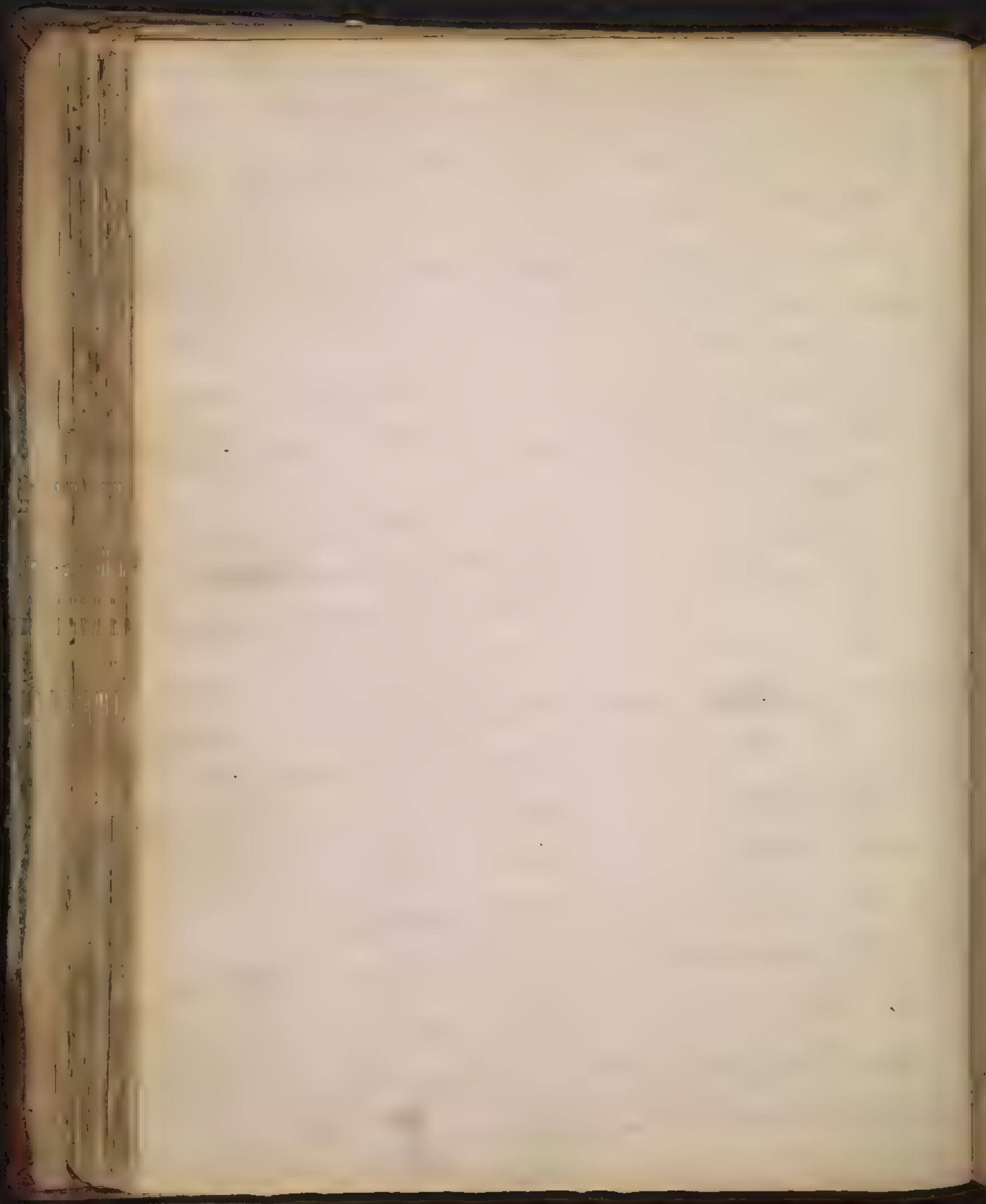


is soon engird by it being immediately incorporated  
with the rest. It is resolved into volatile and un-  
der. The aromatics are known from their pungent  
taste, and fragrances. In distillation the aromatic  
part first rises, afterwards water and there is left  
behind a carbonaceous residuum. The essence of  
the volatile, or fragrant, part is owing to the  
contained water. It unites readily with  
them darkening their colour, and rendering them bi-  
-terminous. Nitrous acid mixes with them, also  
the muriatic. The vegetable acids have little or  
no effect on them. These oils are difficult union  
with alkaline salts, it is best effected by them  
standing together several months. They unite with  
with earthy bodies: unite with soft Ven. generating some  
acid. They dissolve Phosphorus. Their Union with  
water is speedily by agitation — this combina-  
tion is chiefly from locustables — the medicinal  
ones are the Carter & Marsh. All locustables have  
two kind of Vessels, one for their nourishment  
the other for the reception of their oil —





[illegible]





Water added to 1st Lamp. Decomposition on-  
gins — its action on metals. —

Previous to the internal use of Lamp. it  
ought always to be digested with a little  
oil — and mucilage hastens its action —  
it is a very powerful antiseptic — better  
sprinkled with oil than any other means —  
it is the moth — Lamp. is obtained  
from a large tree a species of the Laurel  
in Japan & Sumatra — it is sometimes found  
pure on the leaves of the tree, but is most plentifully  
obtained by distilling the leaves — the oil  
— is commonly added to the preservative about  
1 part to 3, or 4 of Lamp. in experiments of its  
peculiar power entirely depends on the  
degree in which it is made.

Benzoic or Benz. is found to  
the action of fire sends forth an agreeable  
smell, also is sublimed — it is soluble in  
in water, owing to the contained saline  
particles —



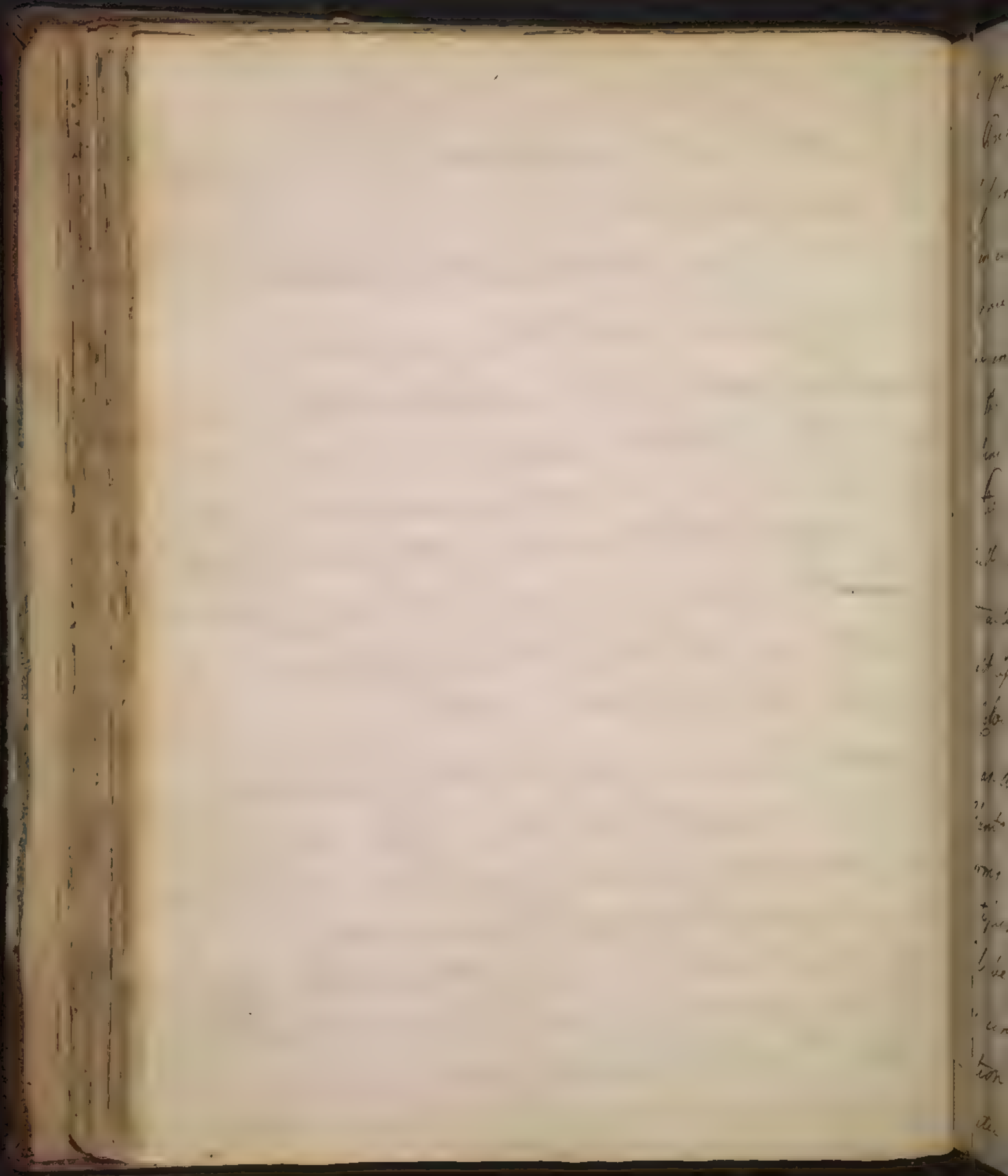


In a solution of Benzoin with St. Vin. by ad.  
dine water a white sediment is formed, which  
is the best of Cosmetics.

### Gums and Balsams -

Their difference is only in consistency -  
They contain earth, water & a tenuous acid of some mucilage - Their solidity depends on the small  
contained acid. Soluble in mineral acids  
forming different varnishes. St. Gerb. makes  
the best - Mucilage expedites their solution  
in water - The best Menstruum is St.  
V. & Water equal parts. St. V. describes resin  
but not Gums - the best menstruum  
for G. is water of St. V. Gum Guaiac  
is an exception, dissolves best in St. Sal. am.  
They are obtained from trees -

Viscous oils, are perfectly bland, float  
on the top of water - heat <sup>has</sup> not great action  
on them - In the distillation of oil, if you  
push the heat too much, it becomes empyreumatic.





Attraction

The Muriatic acid has a slight <sup>Attraction</sup> to them, owing to the Quin. I. being entangled with the other comp. parts. tho' strong attraction to alkaline salts — & when united with these salts form Scabs — if they are taken in the union, by adding Lime you immediately remove that inconvenience, for the lime, makes the salts more caustic by robbing them of their fixed air — effects an Union of the oil of alkaline salt. Sal. Com. is useful in hardening of it, by dissolving and attracting all the watery particles, which kept up the fluidity — the appearance of colour observed in the hard scab, is owing to an addition of the juice of different Plants — knotted oil mixed with sulph. forms Balsam. Sulp. Oil acts as a great antiputrescent in the keeping of eggs — Oil becoming rancid, is entirely owing to the contained mucus undergoing fermentation — by frequently washing them with water, you may purify, and destroy their rancidity.





Water in oil hastens fermentation & quick-  
rancidity — The best way of manufactur-  
ing butter is never to wash <sup>it</sup>, if you intend  
to keep it any time, for there is so great  
attraction between the mucilage in the  
butter & water, that a great deal of it  
will be detach'd — which greatly will  
tend to bring on rancidity — & as soon  
as you want to keep it sweet, you pour in water & mucilage thereby, preventing  
fermentation —

### Oil of Bitumen —

They are inflammable mineral bodies and are  
either fluid, or solid — Naphtha or Petroleum  
oil, is a light volatile substance composed chiefly  
of the C. P. and only ignites from flame — Gunpow-  
der is just the reverse, taking fire only from sparks.  
Miners to prevent this naphtha from igniting whilst  
they are working in the caverns of the earth —  
make use of an iron wheel, striking against

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some flinty beds, & much emitting cracks  
sufficient to afford <sup>adequate</sup> ~~adequate~~ light

Petroleum is an inflammable liquid, burns  
with a gentle flame and floats readily on the  
surface of water, where it will rise sailing  
nife. Mountain <sup>tar</sup> much resembles Petroleum,

which is found most plentifully in Barbadoes,  
thence obtaining the appellation of Barbadoes

Tar — Coal is much lighter in the quantities of  
the C. I. than certain — Pot is the most pure  
amber is a yellow bituminous, and substance,  
greatly attracts light bodies, such as straw,  
feathers &c. it is similar to naphtha, in ex-  
tinguishing only from flame, when suffered to  
burn leaves behind a carbonaceous matter.  
it is supposed to be an acid in general —  
ambergris, <sup>as</sup> well as amber produce much  
soot on burning — they being composed of  
water & oil & salt — if you mix the oil of  
amber with the nitrous acid, there is produced

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2 a compound Indene, for the smell similar to that  
of much — Linseed oil united with it forms  
a beautiful Varnish — This oil is found on  
the Sea coasts, thought to be produced from  
the — and of Whales have little effect on it.  
neat & mixture the same effect on it, as  
amber which has the same origin —  
Petroleum is the basis of amber —

This finishes the Principles of inflammation  
— and the following is a short account  
of the uses of some of them as medicines.  
Sulphur, is insoluble in water or any of the  
juices of the stomach, therefore does not  
act by entering the lacteals, it chiefly acts  
as a cathartic, and determines to the sur-  
faces. it is useful in hemorrhoids also  
eruptions of the skin, and scalds in the  
mouth arising from the use of mer-  
cury — it is thought to be a specific in this  
case —

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acting in the same manner on the mercury  
in the system, as we know it will out of  
the body, destroying all the mercurial effects  
belonging to  
~~the~~ mercury. It is the safest remedy for  
the itch — also good in complaints of  
the throat where no inflammatory symp-  
toms attend, and in the last stages of these  
complaints — Sudden spirts — It is  
good in nervous headaches &c. See very use-  
full in many other ailments — Silcamben  
is one of the strongest antispasmodics hence  
useful in Lock-Jaws.

Metals are "poor" insulators  
but are - non electric conductors.  
Electricity - there are all kinds  
of action & force and the magnitude of the  
quantity of them entirely depend on the amount which  
they contain - when they are decomposed, they  
are converted into a gas and it is no longer new.





Metals exposed to the action of fire, soon part  
with the P. P. easily - some ~~are~~ are leave  
-ed, as there, owing to the quantity of the con-  
-tained P. P. - Note that residues <sup>the</sup> least of it  
are heavier - and in this Pencil, a cone  
their weight being increased, by being deprived  
of the P. P. depends <sup>the P. P. in metals exposed to the action of</sup> ~~the P. P. in metals exposed to the action of~~  
the fire in the crucible - some when exposed to  
the action of fire emit light. The effluence  
of Metals, caused in uniting <sup>with</sup> them an acid, is  
owing to the extraction of fixed Air ~~in~~  
which is composed of the Principle of Inflamm-  
mability & Vital Air - (A. Haller. not receiv-  
in metals - In accounting for metals becoming  
heavier by the extraction of their P. P. it must be  
observed as metals take their origin from the  
earth, consequently <sup>are</sup> subject to the force of Gra-  
vity; & the principle of Infl. originates from  
the Sun, is equally subject to its attraction.



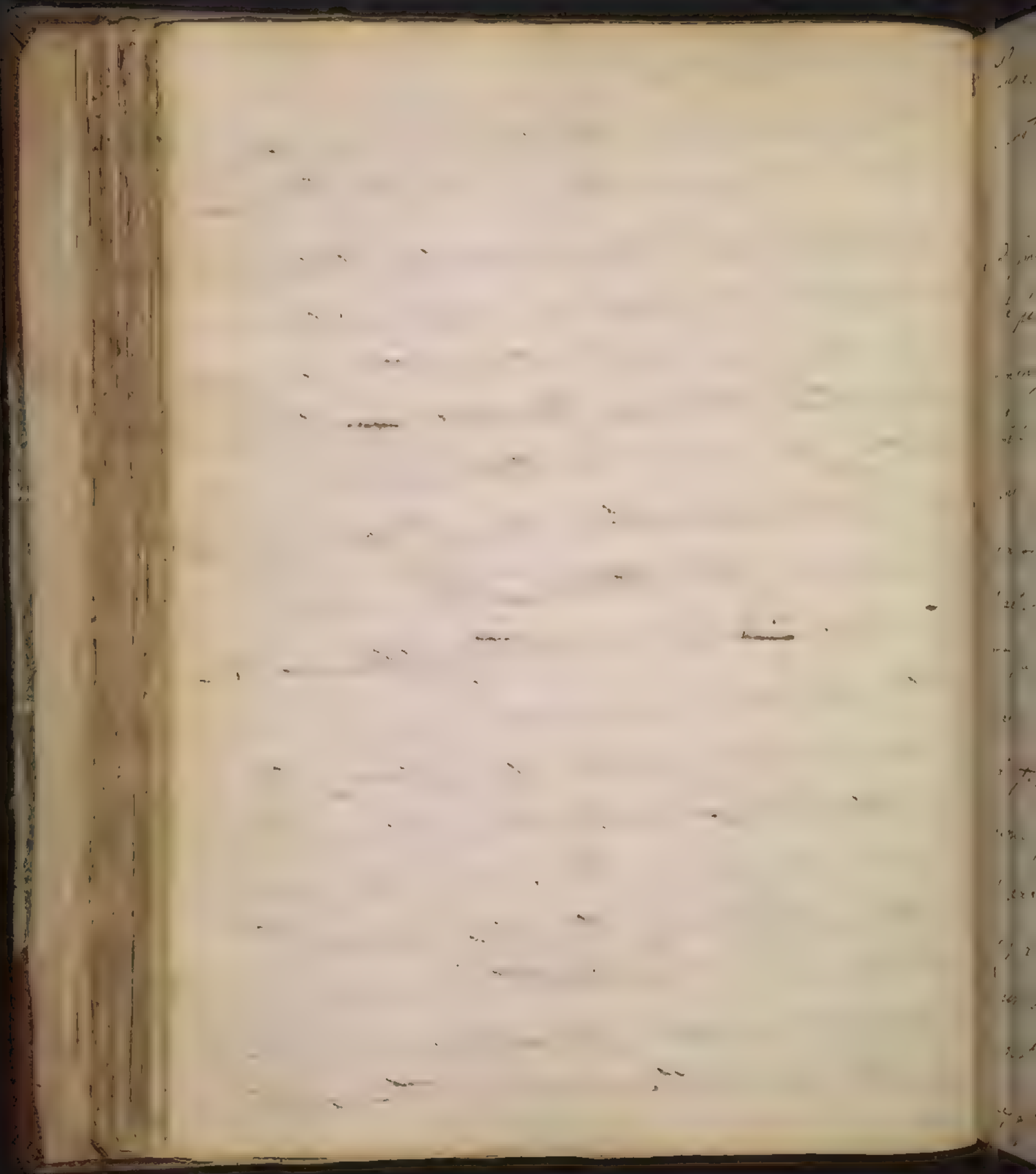
Dec 21<sup>st</sup>

metals are conductors of electricity more or less in proportion to the quantity contained C. J. —

Neutral salts promote the fusion of metals — Soap not only impedes the fusion of metals, but tends much to purify them from their earthy matter, it having a strong attraction to earthy bodies, & therefore renders the metallic parts to unite — Metals in their native state won't unite with Calx, or earth, but when in a fused state <sup>generally</sup> ~~will~~ will mix with each other, as well as with earthy substances &c.

14<sup>th</sup> Aromatic & anastomosis or to be. or the C. J. reduce calx & metals by centering them their with C. J. — Most of the metals are soluble in water when joined with acids — The fusion of metals is entirely owing to a loss of their C. J. caused by an acid constantly pervading in the atmosphere — All metals are found & procured from the bowels of the earth.





These elements present themselves, combined with  
no other sulphur, arsenic or some earthy mat-  
ter.

Arsenic is an inflammable body  
found sometimes in lumps, and sometimes in small  
white pieces, bearing some resemblance to  
common salt. It fuses in red heat, forming  
a mill like unto Saltpetre. It fuses in a be-  
condensed, undecomposed — if united with Nitric  
decomposition, and forms a salt, that has no  
attraction to the common air. It differs in  
that particular, from all other neutral salts.  
It has no relation to earthy substances in a nat-  
ural state. It has no action on common salt.  
Arsenic promotes the fusion of all the metals,  
and readily unites with them — It has a very  
strong attraction to the P. S. and when united,  
and combined with lead, renders it almost an  
irresistible basis — When it is combined with  
any of the metals, they become much harder

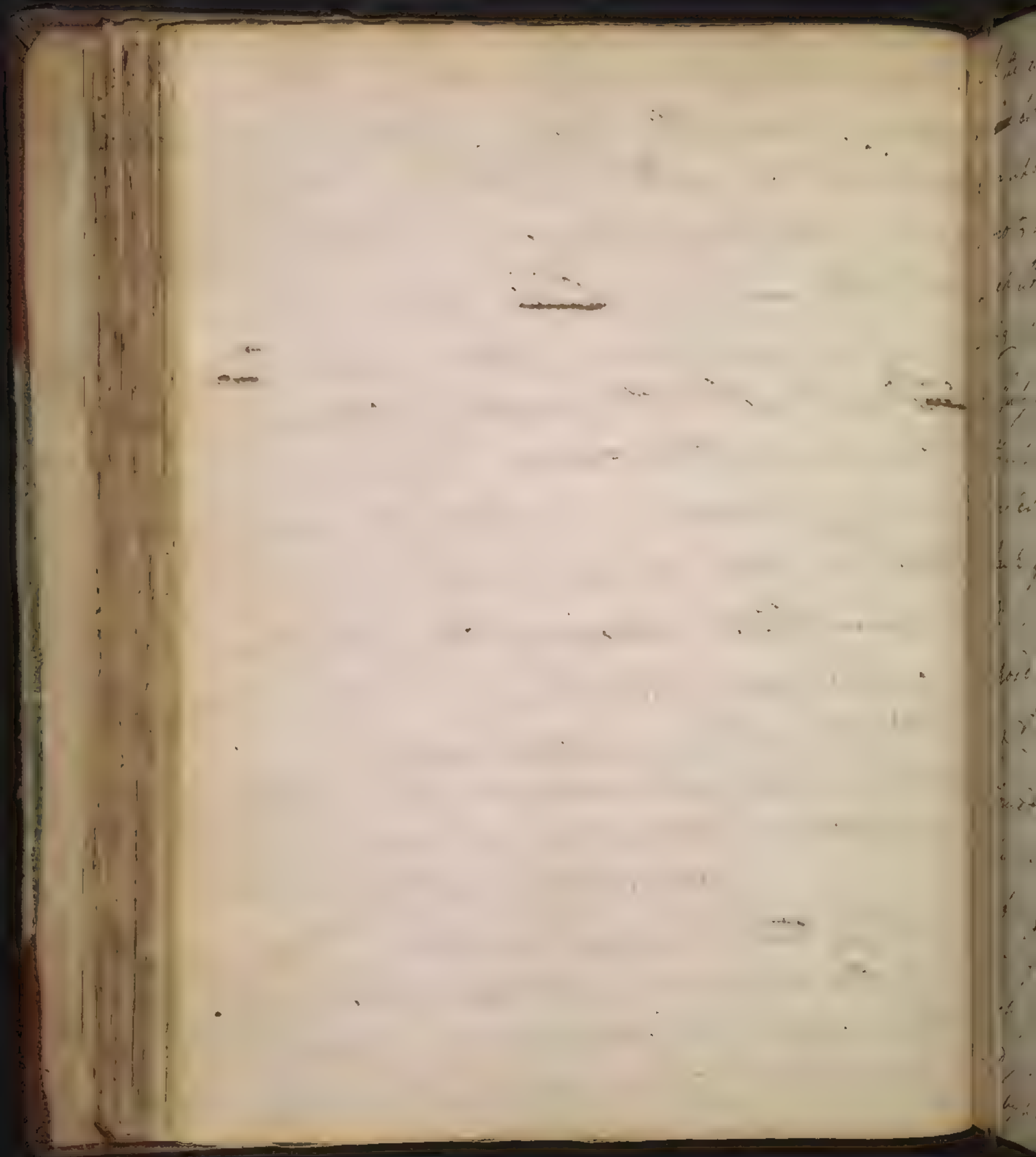
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and more brittle, also changing from white —  
Zinc joined with copper forms what is  
termed white metal, much in use, in  
making Buckles, Buttons &c. it also pro-  
motes the fusion of <sup>fine</sup> ~~Lead~~ Antimony —  
It is never found in a native state, ~~generally~~  
~~joined~~ joined with other <sup>foreign</sup> substances,  
in the form of other ores — the best mode of  
recovering it, arsenic, is a fact: the com-  
position of one body, is by placing it between  
two copper plates, and exposing them to the action  
of fire, and if there is one — it will change  
the plates of a whitish colour.  
Arsenic as a medicine for internal use,  
is doubtful, therefore not recommended.

A dissolving of metals is the  
separating them from one another, <sup>from</sup> sulphur  
and all the mineral acids, and is effected  
in three ways 1<sup>st</sup> by mechanical force. 2<sup>nd</sup>  
by the action of fire, and 3<sup>rd</sup> by fire, mixture.



All the acid action metals, and they are sometimes  
used for a fusing res. - Alkaline salts and arsenic  
form what is called oxyments - The Alkalies  
are mostly used to separate and fuse metals. —

Quick lime, potash P. O. are useful in sepa-  
rating of earthy res. - In fusing metals, they  
are subject more or less to be calcined, to re-  
vent which, the air must be excluded, as it  
combusts, and hinders calcination —

Black flux formed by 2 parts Nitre & 1 part  
P. O. is much preferable to the white flux  
composed of equal parts of Nitre & Potash.

Part 3<sup>rd</sup> The art of assaying metals  
continued - Some metals the most common  
the purpose is expedited by the separation of ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup>.  
In fusing, the most common used is silver, which  
draws from Mercury - the silver has a  
much greater attraction to the gold than  
Lead gold in fusion to silver tends much to separate  
it, by having a greater attraction to the gold than





Sometimes one metal is added to another to separate  
them from their ores - Water is sometimes used to  
effect the assaying of ores by heating the ma-  
terial red hot, and throwing water repeated upon it.  
Some metals are found in a native state and do not  
require any of the above described methods  
of assaying -

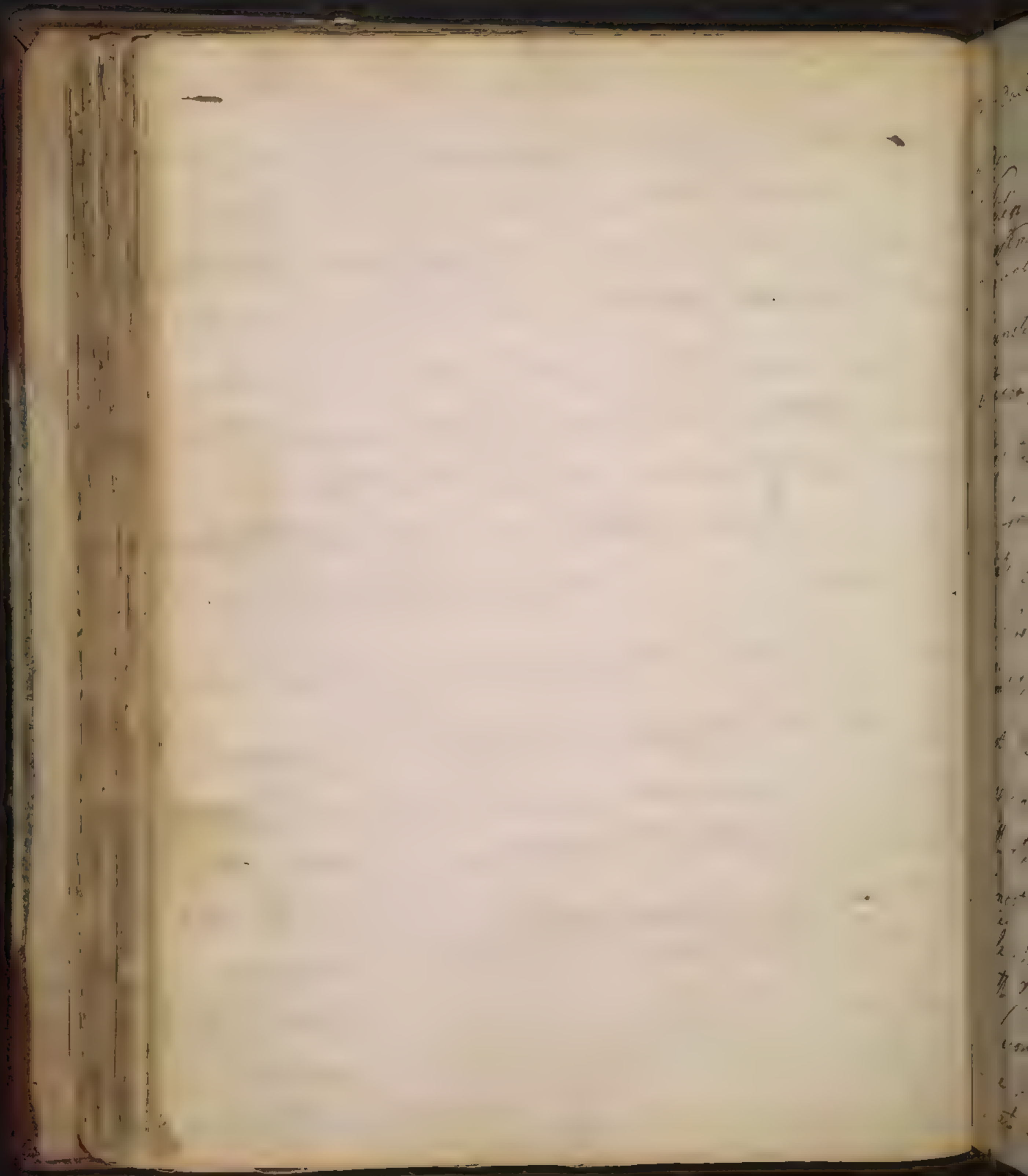
Metals are divided into imper-  
fect and perfect. The imperfect are again  
divided into semi-metals &c. for their particular  
divisions, Order 2<sup>d</sup> *Vide* *Index* *Tabular* -

Mercury and the *concreta*,  
differs from any other *metals* in its nature & is im-  
pure *it* in its heavy nature & is not  
found in its heavy fluid in a native state and has  
not of more volatility - The metal has been  
more worked upon on account of the hardness of  
it contains no gold. *It* has been  
and the metals are gold & silver -  
that produces no change in Mercury it boils &  
evaporates - but its *volatile* soon changes  
into its permanent state -





If it is kept in a vessel be low boiling water, &  
has <sup>2</sup> it is overled into a Calx — the Nit. acid  
and to mercury and exposed to a gentle action  
give sulphuret. and by the addition of water  
in its dissolved state is formed a p. min.  
The nitrous acid has a greater attraction to mere.  
than the Nit. acid and in their union they  
form a <sup>rich</sup> orange colour owing to the attraction  
of the P.P. in the nit. acid. An. g. wt dissolves  
the weight of mere. — In much celebrated fluid  
is made out of the following articles;  
16 1/2 Nit. acid. 136 Vit. acid. 34 mere. 1516 of rose.  
water — The muriatic acid having so feeble  
attraction to the P.P. that, you must either  
reduce <sup>mercury</sup> it to a Calx, or previously add the Vit.  
or nit. acid, <sup>before it will unite with it.</sup> any of the Alkalis will  
decompose the different preparations of  
mercury made with any of the acids —  
Corros. sub. is a preparation of Mer. & the M. acid



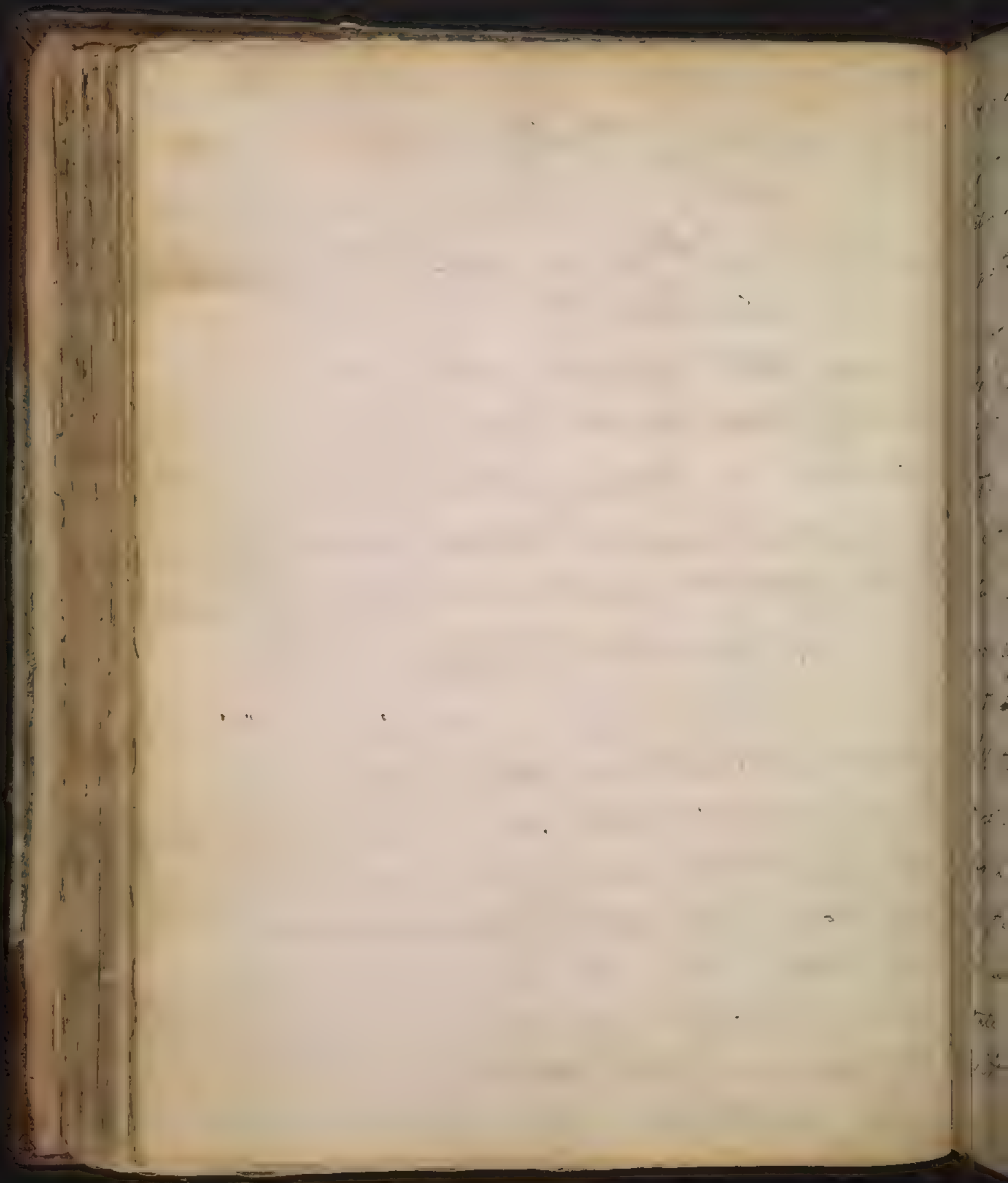
More Dulse is formed out of the Cor. sub. by  
pindis, or <sup>the</sup> tincture with some Merc. & sub.  
limates them. Calomel is produced by Cor.  
and mercury. Under some fewer sublimations -  
By uniting Merc. & sub. by tincture, is produced  
the op. mineral. Unite them by heat, and  
they then undergo a sublimation -  
you form Cin. fact. It unites with all  
metals except Iron, Lead, <sup>by Art.</sup> ~~and~~ - It softens  
Lead, and is Gold - It is in soluble as water in  
simple states. Tho' when united with sub.  
it will dissolve - It is found in Spain,  
Mexico, Hungary &c. and scarcely ever joined  
with other metals - Sometimes it is found  
almost pure, only requiring training thro'  
a leather. It is most commonly found united  
with sulphur and is best separated from it  
by iron filings heated - Mercury as a medi-  
cine increases the circulation, and has some  
what particular effect on the nerves.





and Salivary Glands — Turpentine commonly  
used in preparing the Ungt. Merc. is very in-  
jurious, possessing an irritable quality — best  
to make it with simple sweet oil or horse-  
laid. The Acid of the Stomach can have no  
action on the mercury unless reduced to a  
state by some means. This can be effected  
by trituration — Boerhaave's Pills are formed for the  
purpose acid and mercury triturated —  
In the different preparations of the V. Syllabus  
Q. Anus 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>

Antimony much resembles fuller  
as much worked upon as mercury — it is  
mitting a regular plate gold & needle like white  
wanting ductility opposed to the action of fire and  
vapors etc — Nit. Acid <sup>being</sup> highly concentrated acts  
much better on it. This acid, and the vapors of it  
exposed to the fire emit a powerful & very irri-  
table smell, owing to the acid. The D. F. being off.  
If you add the Nit. Acid to the above two in in.



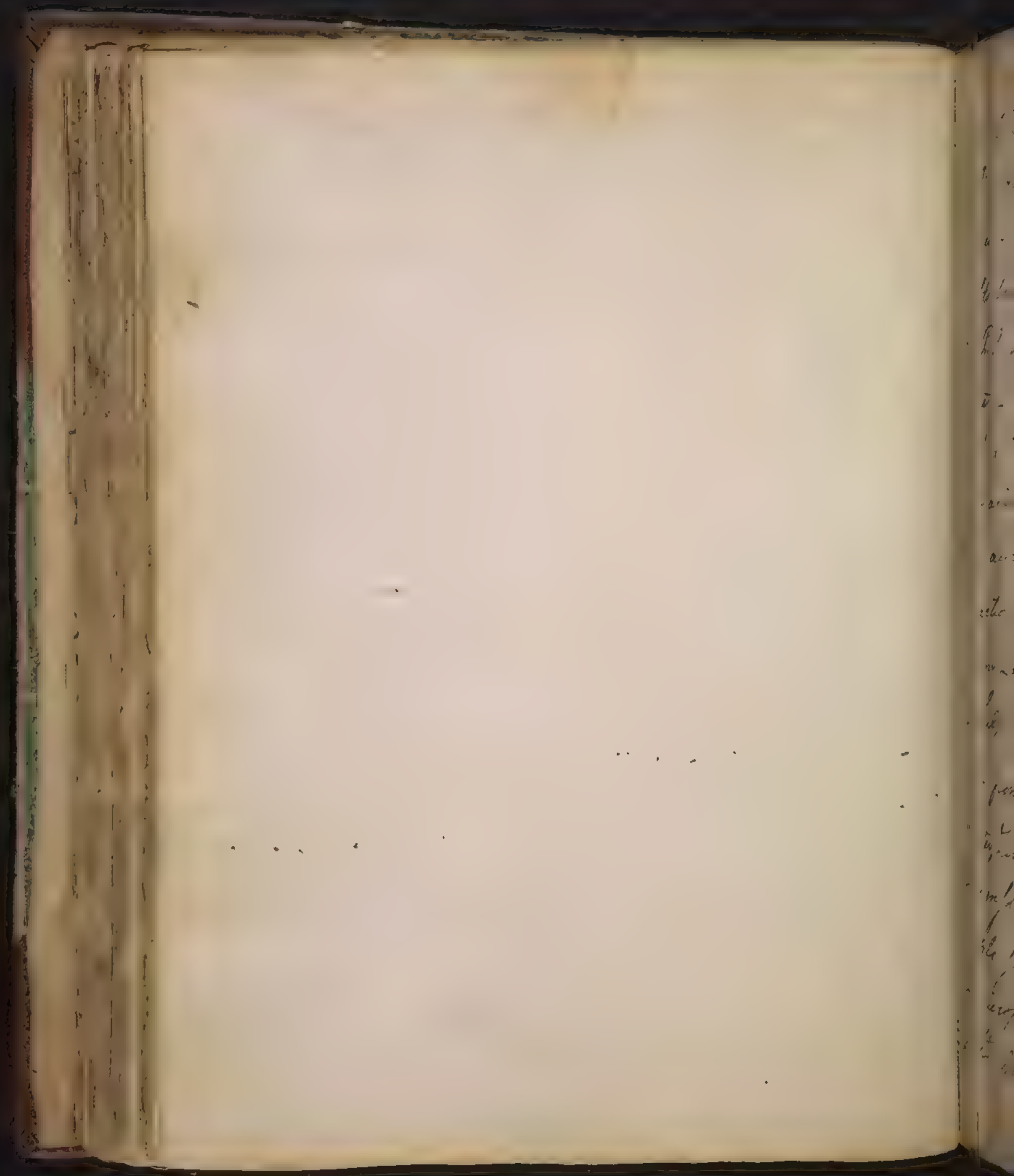


They are changed blue - The muriatic acid act on  
it just as it ~~does~~ does on Mercury. The vapours  
of arsenic are sometimes precipitated from some of  
the metals, as Gold, in not being soluble in  
any menstruum except aqua regia. Powder  
of tart. mixt with powder of pot. ash and  
distilled water in the liquor that will condense  
in the neck of the receiver forming the butter  
of tart. which is very much solvent. Tart. of  
arsenic when exposed to the air becomes fluid.  
It may be decomposed by water, precipitating  
at the <sup>bottom</sup> ~~the~~ and forming more tart. ~~than~~  
all the veg. acids act on it in a moist state  
it reduced to a salt and combined with the  
veg. acid forms tart. salt. It acts most on  
all the metals, in a moist state it is insoluble  
in water - It is rarely found pure in a native  
state mostly found mineralized, sometimes combined  
with arsenic, & sulphur -



It can be separated from the <sup>11</sup> sulphur  
near the <sup>12</sup> separation, leaving the ant.  
incised - which is undoubtedly strong but being  
continued to the action of <sup>13</sup> acid, at last  
mines the <sup>14</sup> ant. (i.e. <sup>15</sup> ant. is recently  
to separate ant. from its ore - also  
dephaloric salt, but there are none as  
yet. The <sup>16</sup> character with res. ant and  
the dephaloric form <sup>17</sup> ant. such  
ant. It is chiefly employed in getting  
res. ant from its ore. Dephlicate  
several parts of nitre, and res. ant. and  
you make the process. Ant. Dr. James  
Powder  
is made from nitre and res. ant dephal-  
icated, but the proportions of the two,  
is not known - Some water is the only  
substance that acts <sup>on</sup> ant. All  
the metals except gold act on the res of  
ant. which is insoluble in water -





Lead and Zinc.

Is a bluish color, and when is being a good deal  
P. I. is ductile & gives off the action of fire emits  
vapors when condensed form the <sup>Fl.</sup> Zinc, tho  
melts below red heat - The flowers of Zinc contain  
the P. I., which is not inflammable in a imple  
state - The ph. acid is mixed for water and  
heat dissolves Zinc, forms ph. salt. The ph.  
acid, and Zinc is used to form zinc vitriol &c.  
V. acid has a small action on it. Alkalies  
reaction on it. Zinc united with clay  
forms Lapis Calamin. It has no attraction  
to sulph. which is sometimes used to separate  
Zinc from other metals - Zinc, <sup>Lead</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>forms</sup>  
with Zinc & Copper, form brass -  
It is insoluble in water & it mixes with all  
metals save Cobalt & Nickel - It is found in  
all Europe, and most frequently combined  
with clay in the form of Lapis Cal.

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Sap. Calcin. is recommended in old chronic Di-  
arrhoea — Flor. Linc. good in the Leprosy of  
Hysterics, and acts best in small doses — but  
maybe increased gradually — but if admi-  
nistered at first in large doses act as a sti-  
mulant, and presents the desired astringent  
effects — Common dose to begin <sup>with</sup> ʒss —  
It has been found usefull in Hyst. mania.  
Sap. Calcin. made into an ointment with  
fresh butter, is an exceedingly good Appli-  
cation in cases arising from want of Min-  
ture —

Bismuth is a white spark-  
ling substance — exposed to the action of  
bile turns to cr. Calca. continued farther  
Vitrified — The Nitric acid if its best  
mercurous — The Vit. acid corrodes it —  
The Vit. <sup>has</sup> slow and feeble action on it.  
Solution of it in Nit acid exposed to the  
Air, for the strong Vapours, ~~and~~ it may be

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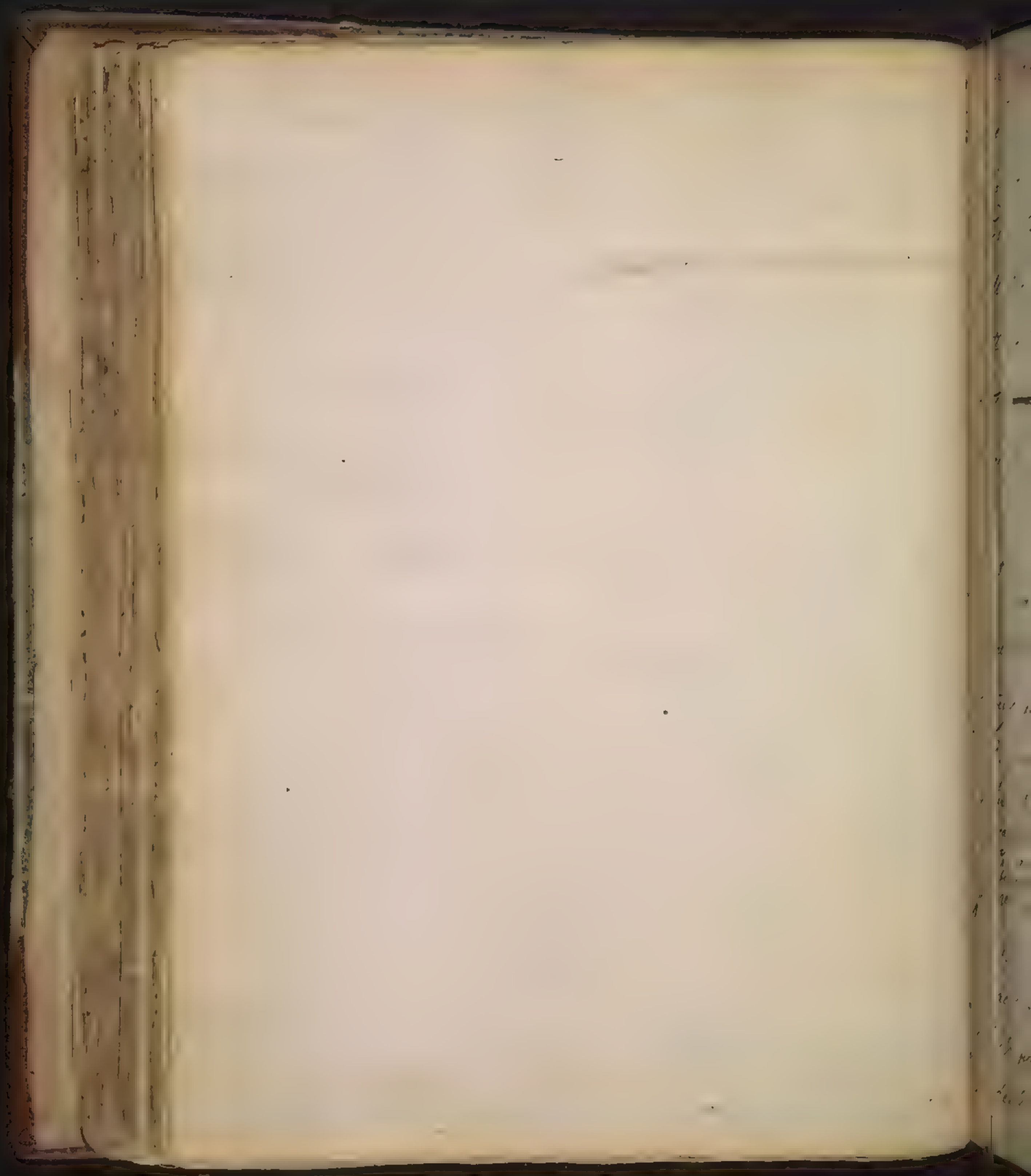
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decomposed by alk. lye. & a water  
forming a lye, the not a lye one.  
the Muriatic <sup>acid</sup> won't act on it, unless  
~~added to a lye~~: in the form of  
More. Corros. lye. — Bismuth unites  
with sulph. resembling the one of Antimony.  
It unites with metals increases their  
porosity. It is insoluble in Water.  
It is found in England, Saxony &c.

Cobalt is a white greyish  
and brittle substance — exposed to fire  
changes to black, all the acids act  
on it. — It unites with lye to form  
Lapphyre: unites with all the Me-  
tals except Bismuth and Mercury.  
It is insoluble in Water — It is found  
combined with almost all the Metals.

<sup>very</sup>  
The muriatic acid mixed with vitriol forms an orange  
ink — which ~~will~~ wrote with on paper will not come off after

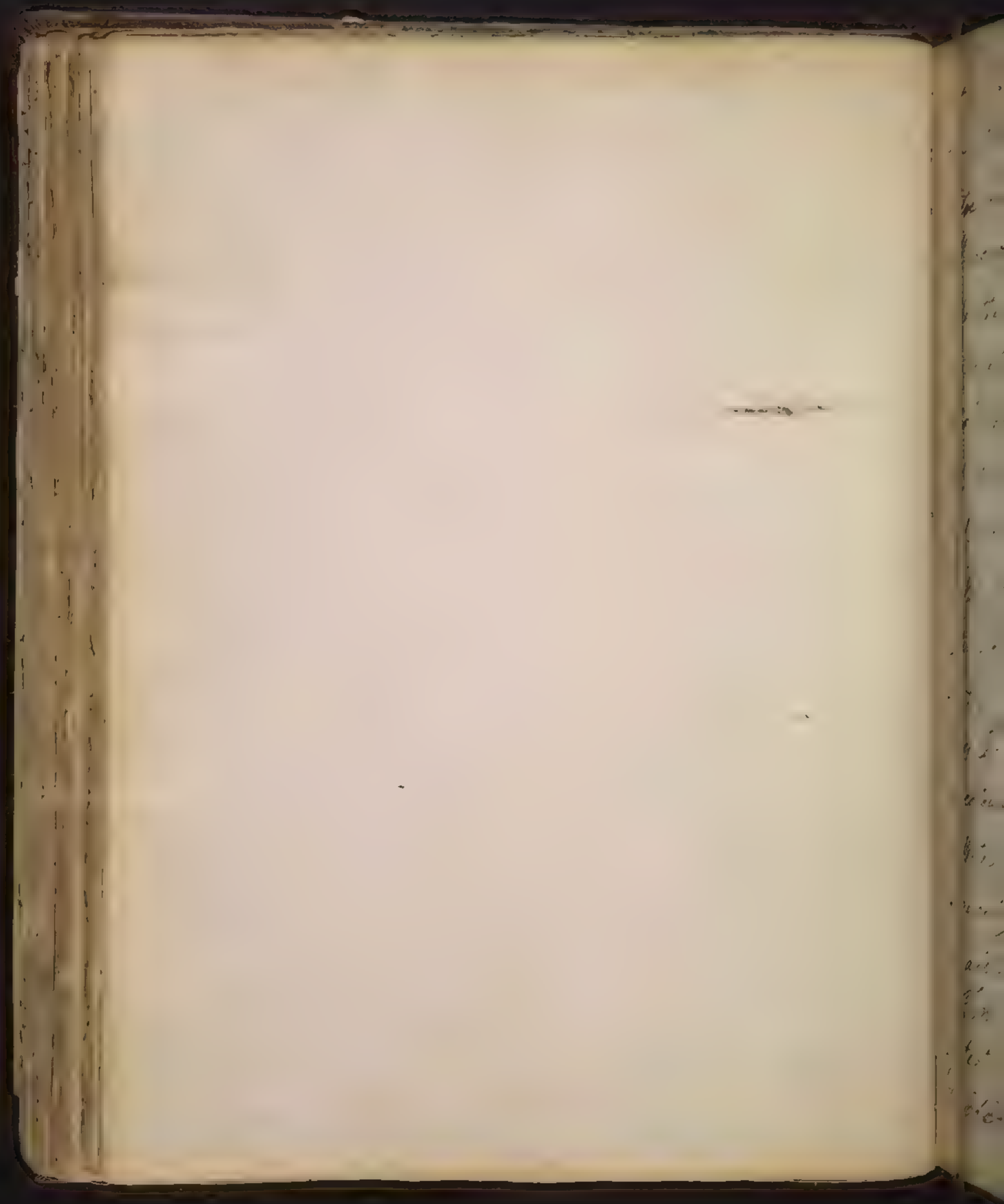




... being held to a moderate degree of heat  
of fire — Nickel is a pure white substance  
... to the action of fire is con-  
verted into a white ...  
in all the mineral acids: ranging from greenish  
to black ...  
... the metals are ... Nickel  
...  
simple metals —

Lead is a pure white metal ...  
... ductility. Its specific  
gravity is to that of water as 11 to 1 — It is easily  
fused, ... to the action of fire ...  
... after that ...  
... and ... it to the action of fire  
... then is a ...

The ... lead ...  
... acid ...  
... in fusion ...  
... lead in a molten state





but in a blue a very different it then is, making  
the position necessary to use, or white lead —  
the over power of the preparation of lead made  
in acids. — white lead with the glazing earth  
makes the white glass that is much in use —  
white cement and diamonds owe their whiteness to the  
white lead. — Several of the inflammable re-  
actants have a strong attraction to the P. S. as is  
to sulphur. And if the sulphur is melted joins  
it violently — a solution of acetic acid in  
water white with, and added to the vapour of turpentine  
the paper. Sol. changes directly black, and ac-  
cordingly. — also Experiment, will change  
the colour in like manner — Lead is stable  
in water, and found in all parts of the earth —  
frequently combined with many other sub-  
stances, and in various forms —

It is a white, silver coloured metal, and  
lightest of them all — fusible by our heat  
It is not volatile —

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Nitric acid, highly concentrated or fuming, forms  
in the form of Nitric acid. Nitric acid dissolves both the  
acid metallics. The Mercuric acid, but free  
the action on it, unless joined with mercury  
in the form of Merc. Corros. Subl. The Hyg. acid  
will dissolve it. It has a very strong attraction  
to arsenic. The cracking noise, observable in tin,  
when bent backward and forward, is owing to  
the contained arsenic. It gives a decided taste to  
metals and when joined with Phosphorus, forms that  
kind of metal, that the iron, and lead are made  
of. Tin and lead joined together form a metal  
of great use in the form of solder. It is  
common and gives form. The Museum Musivum.  
You add tin united with copper forms black  
lead. It is insoluble in water, never found  
in a native state. Dose, ʒiij. is the only  
preparation used as a medicine, it is best to  
be given in large doses. Its action on the system  
is somewhat mechanical.



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Iron. Its colour and <sup>flexibility</sup> is well known  
to every body - This metal possesses a peculiar  
virtue to itself, in being attracted by the Magnet.  
Differing from all other metals in this particular.  
It is easier made red hot than other metals, but  
requires a greater heat to grease it - Its fusion  
is much quickened by blowing on it, just before  
white heat - The acid, most <sup>of the</sup> similar  
to the Oxide of Lead is solution of Iron  
in the f. acid, forms the pale magenta or green  
vitriol... Nitrous acid joined with iron, and  
exposed to the action of fire sends forth inflam-  
ming fumes - Phosphoric acid slight action  
on it - The veg. acids act on it, and its ac-  
tion is much increased in fire -

The Alkalies precipitate many of the precipita-  
tions of iron made with unexposed acids -  
A solution in the vit. acid, decomposed by a pe-  
culiar salt forms the Prussian blue - the blue  
colour of deep azure, owing to the combined iron -





Iron has a great relation to the calcareous earth - marks of fire arising <sup>from</sup> a fusion of iron, and flints, is owing to the iron being separated, undergoing that rapid motion, and in flaming - the difference that made by the collection of two flints, & the latter can only be ~~seen~~ <sup>seen</sup> in the black, possessing no heat - it has a great relation to the electric fire -  
It is most commonly made use of to separate Iron from the ore -

<sup>Experiments</sup> Iron combined  
It has a very strong attraction to Sulphur - Sulphur, Iron, and Sulphur wet with water and put under the ground after remaining a short time, produce violent explosions - The consideration of iron leads to accounting for Latin, anakes - Pyrites, which abound in the earth every where, but more in some countries than others - are composed of sulphur combined with different metals such as Iron

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Copper &c. but most commonly joined with  
Iron, as it abounds most plentifully in the <sup>boulders</sup> of  
the earth. The pyrites only want the accession of  
water, to produce all the Phenomena which are  
called Earth-Quakes, ~~which~~ <sup>the effects of which,</sup> are of three kinds, Expla-  
ding, trembling and undulation — The escape  
of <sup>air</sup> produces the two first — and the whole  
is produced from a sudden evaporation of  
a quantity of water, and <sup>the</sup> escape of fixed air  
together — When we consider the vast quantity  
of fixed air contained in Pyrites, viz a cubic  
inch of it, containing 83 inches <sup>vital</sup> ~~fixed~~ air; it  
will not be hard to fully reconcile the wonder-  
full effects occasioned by earth-Quakes —  
For only take 3 lb of Powder, which contains  
a good deal of fixed air, and lay it two feet  
under ground, convey fire to it by a small  
aperture, and on its exploding, will shake  
the earth twenty feet round. The Pyrites only  
want water to make them explode, as Powder





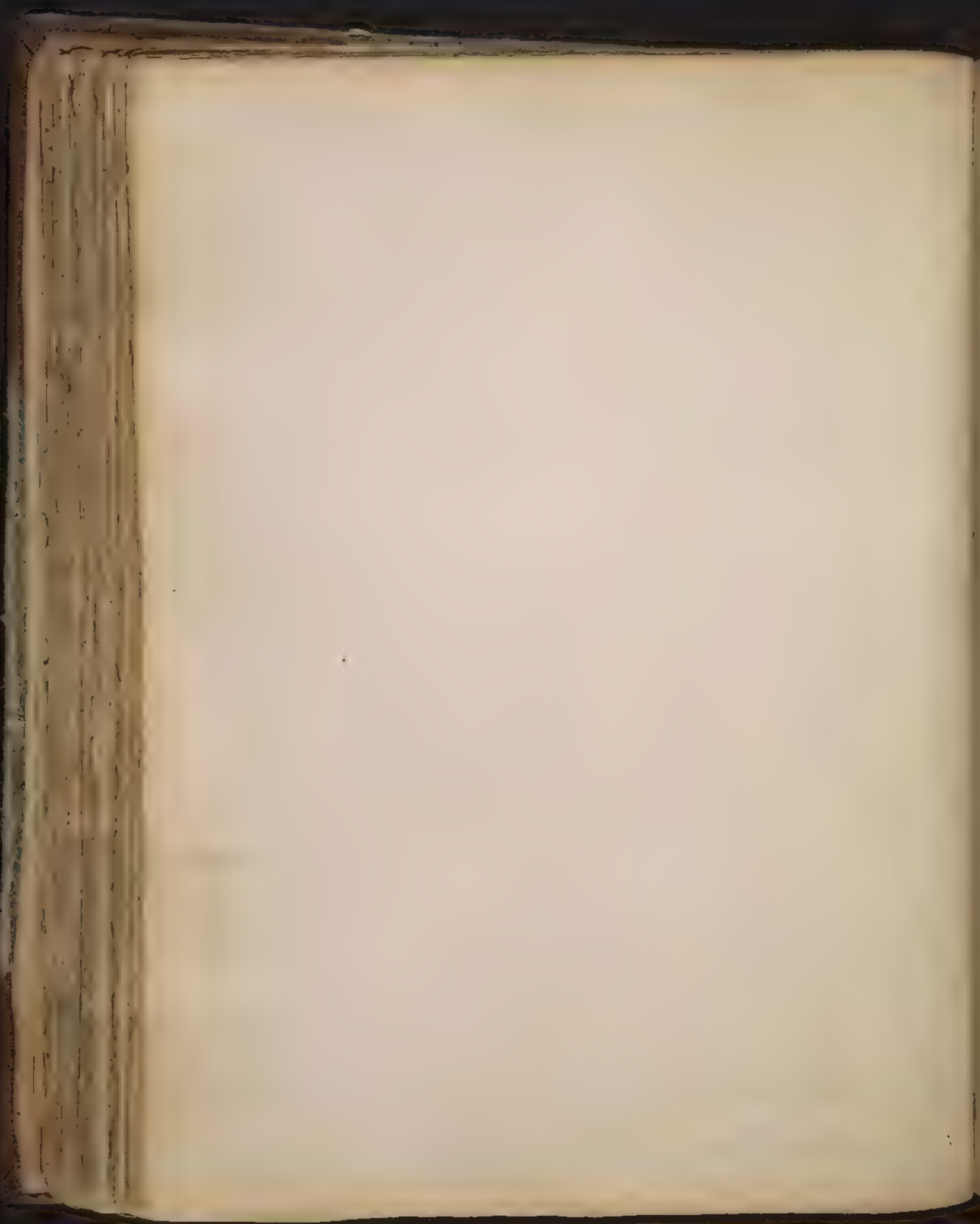
will by fire - and these countries, that abound  
most with Pyrites, and situated <sup>near</sup> the sea  
are most subject to earthquakes, Volcanos,  
&c. — Pyrites, and detonaceous substances  
feed the Volcanos and keep them burning - which  
is attended with happy circumstances, as acting as  
conductors for the surging air &c. Wells have the  
same good effect in preventing earthquakes -  
I have observed on the mixture of water with  
Pyrites - and the different kinds arising from  
the several sorts of Pyrites in the bowels of the earth,  
being decomposed - Iron has a great attraction  
for the P. S. or Charcoal - and is reduced into Steel  
by burning the coal about the iron until it is red  
hot, and quenching it in cold water - but this  
process requires repetition - Steel is only in composition  
in a great quantity of the P. S. and can be  
reduced to iron again by the Arsenical process.  
Iron unites with all the metals, save mercury  
& lead —

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The rusting of iron is owing to the operation of the  
O. I. or spontaneous vaccination - never things  
are used to inoculate it from rusting. Such as  
oil, or mine &c. but the best is a superficial  
vaccination - (see table in tentants, necessary  
to a solution of iron in the vit. acid, changing  
it to black - & writing ink is made out of the  
vit. acid, iron, & some res. matter - Ink dries  
faster after it is well on paper, is worn to  
the watery particles giving off, and it's then grad-  
ing, or setting faster after some time is occa-  
sioned by a corrosion of the vit. matter.  
Prescript for making ink is vit. 3i Log. 3i  
galls 3i Gum arab. 3i Water 340  
Infection - Bleed in vit. is good to prevent  
ink from fading - Sweet milk & egg vit.  
with galls to dye black - Finest black  
is leather with vit. & Water 100z the black  
is - the other with leather with lamp black & oil -  
Iron is found all over the world - the different



coloured blazes are frequently owing to a combination of iron - sometimes it is found in a Calx, sometimes with iron ore, also mineralized with Sulphur, sometimes the magnet. — Iron ore is best tinged by the Lead Stone.

### Of the Copper.

The metal is softer than iron neither so hard, but is capable of great Ductility and malleability. When it is in fusion some reason is given and water coming in contact with it produces wonderful effects, by a very sudden evaporation of the water, and the fixed metal flying with great Velocity quaque versum. It is circulated by throwing it down a funnel into a quantity of water. It is not easily oxidized but readiest just below its fusing heat —

All the acids act on it more or less. Blue or Roman Vitriol, is a composition of Copper & the Vit. acid, The most readily obtained from





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Pyrites of Copper, always containing small quantities of iron, as those two metals, are frequently combined in the bowels of the earth. The Nit. acid acts on it, also the muriatic, when joined with Merc. in the form of Merc. corros. Sub. The Vol. acids act on it in the same manner as it does on lead, in the separation of bones, but may be boiled in copper vessels with impunity if not allowed to remain, and cool in the vessel. Preparations of copper with acids may be decomposed by heat, or the Alkalies — A fine blue colour is obtained by precipitation and solution of Copper in the Nit. acid by a Vol. Alkali, this must be done in an open vessel, otherwise it will not assume that colour, owing to the strong attraction of the nitrous acid to the P. I. Colour is entirely owing to the C. I. combined with different substances, and in various forms. The various colours of Vegetables evidence this;

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is separable growing in the dark or underground  
one white exemplified by ~~some~~ *Salts*.

Copper readily unites with Sulphur, from attrac-  
tion to arsenic, changing it white - Iron is fre-  
quently used to precipitate Copper, cannot extract  
any of the acids - Iron distils into a solution  
of Copper in the nitrous acid is turn'd blue.

Copper mixes with all the Metals - Hence, Cop-  
per composed of brass, pinchbeck &c. are all  
compositions of Copper and Zinc -  
Lead won't unite with copper except in a  
fluid state - Copper is found in all countries  
and its ore is best distinguished by wetting  
it with some a. q. fort. and afterwards with  
some of the Vol. Alkali, and it strikes  
a blueish colour.

### The Perfect Metals -

They are ethereal & ductile and malleable,  
one grain of Silver admitting of being drawn out  
three yards in length, and two inches in breadth.

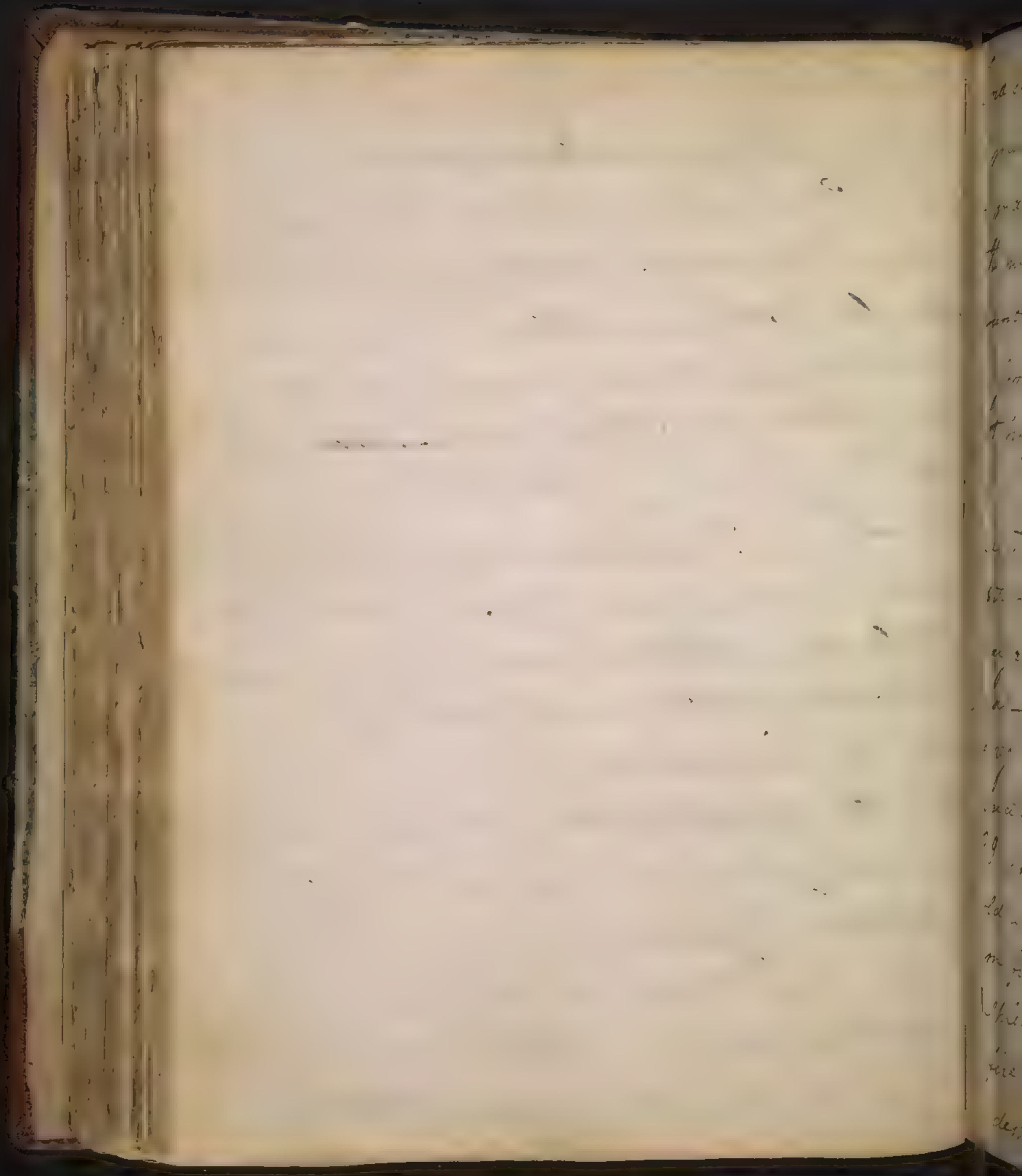
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They are capable of undergoing the most intense <sup>heat</sup> without injury, having an extreme great attraction to their O. I. A B. will act on them emitting gases — they are incapable of calcination either by heat or air. When these metals are reduced to a calx, easily reassume their primitive state by attracting the ~~lost~~ O. I. from the air. They stand the scorification of lead. —

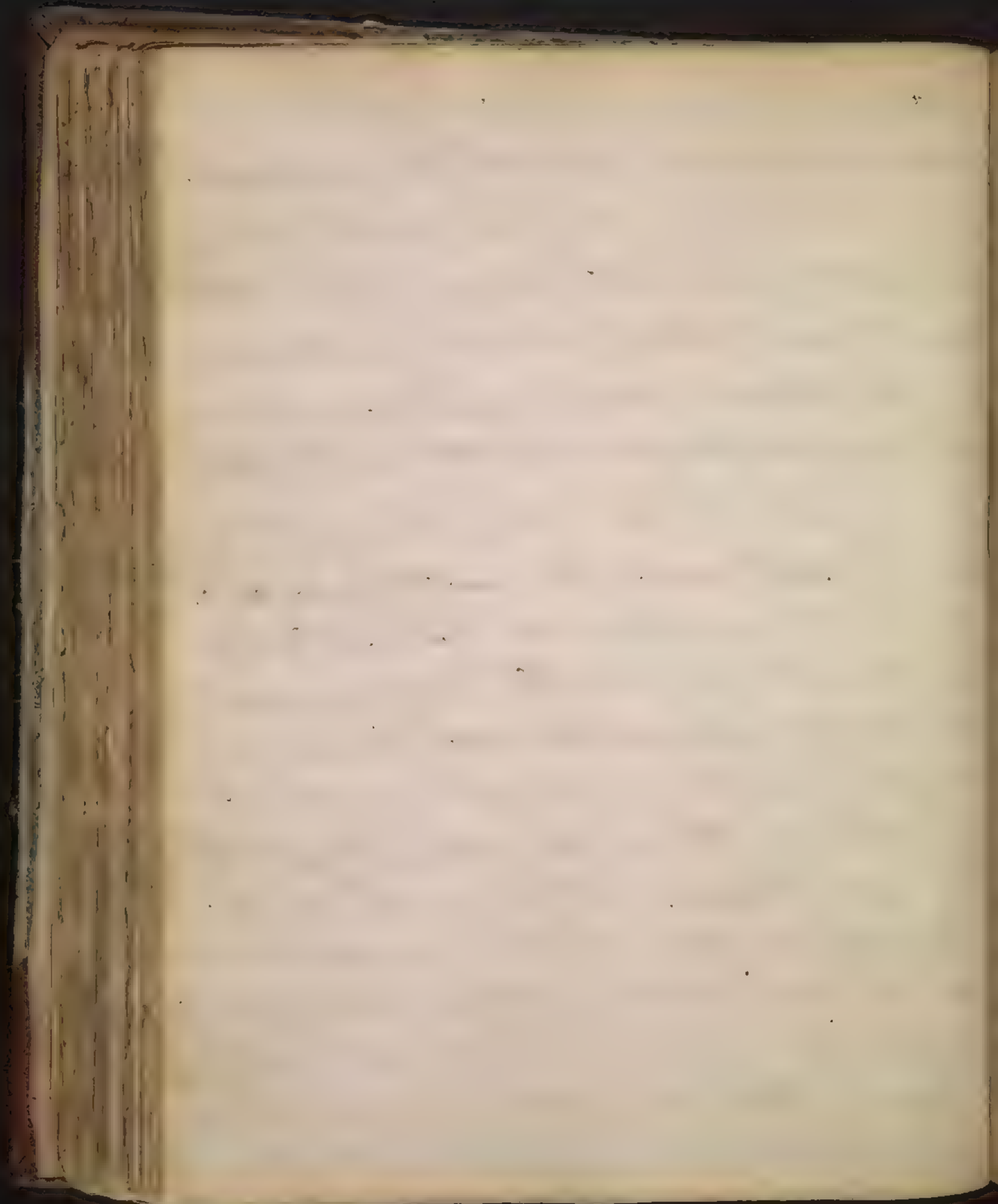
1<sup>st</sup> Silver, this valuable metal is well known to the world — It is not rusted by air unless a great acid is present. It undergoes fusion in less heat than copper. Most of the salts combine with it. The vit. acid acts on it. The vit. acid in the form of aq. fort. most readily dissolves and acts on it — a solution of silver in a diluted aq. fort. changes to a blue and is sometimes used for that purpose. The muriatic acid acts best on it in a calcined state.





luna cornea is a composition of Silver and  
the muriatic acid. and has been mistaken  
for malleable glass. Silver won't unite  
with nickel. it is soluble in  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Sulf.  
abounds most plentifully in South America  
in some times, covered strata, and  
most frequently mineralized with Sulph.

<sup>and</sup> Gold. When this metal is  
pure, it is ~~soft~~ malleable melting in a  
white heat, unalterable by heat unless  
amalgamated, and then may be cal-  
cined - Its only and best menstruum is  
aq. reg. composed of the Nitrous and the  
muriatic acids - The Nit. acting on it  
B. I. and the muriatic on it, calx.  
Gold reduced to a Powder is called Au-  
rum pulverulentum, possesses the property  
of cohesion, when exposed to the action  
of fire - Its pulverulent property may  
be destroyed either by water, or the V. acid.





Gold in a powdered, or calced state has  
strong attraction to sulphur. It is easily  
reduced to its primitive state — ~~as a rule~~  
~~but~~ <sup>however,</sup> will dissolve Gold in aqua regia —  
It is supposed that Moses dissolved the  
golden calf with it, when he gave it  
to the Children of Israel to drink  
as it forms one of the bitterest draughts  
represented in Scripture, being a  
severe punishment on them for their  
Idolatry — Residue of antimony  
is useful in the medicine as a gold  
can be <sup>in the</sup> wild animal  
Silver <sup>or</sup> copper is always combined with pure  
gold to make it harder and more durable called  
its Alloy — The gold coin is always mixed with  
one twelfth Silver, or copper. This valuable  
metal is found most singularly in the Spanish  
West Indies, found also in Germany and Hungary  
In Africa it is found combined with sand on the  
sea shore —



In France several rivers are found to contain  
old - Hydrochloric acid and that are of a  
black and heavy, containing some iron are most im-  
pregnated with iron. The acid is in com-  
mon like other metals. It may be done  
in various manners in France and in various -

Chlorine is the best of the acids. It  
is got from a chemical process, and is used in  
various ways. It is a powerful agent in  
the treatment of various diseases.

The London and Mexico have many similar  
cases. Police investigating the combustion of  
it found that this element contains carbon which  
can be procured from either by distillation or  
spontaneous. Hence the more are the same. But  
the water is good from the same place,  
that there was a daily commixture of water,  
and in the final combustion all the  
water abounding and the work of the general  
conflagration would take place. The  
is a absurd indication - In what I may  
see in one way, is repaired from the situation

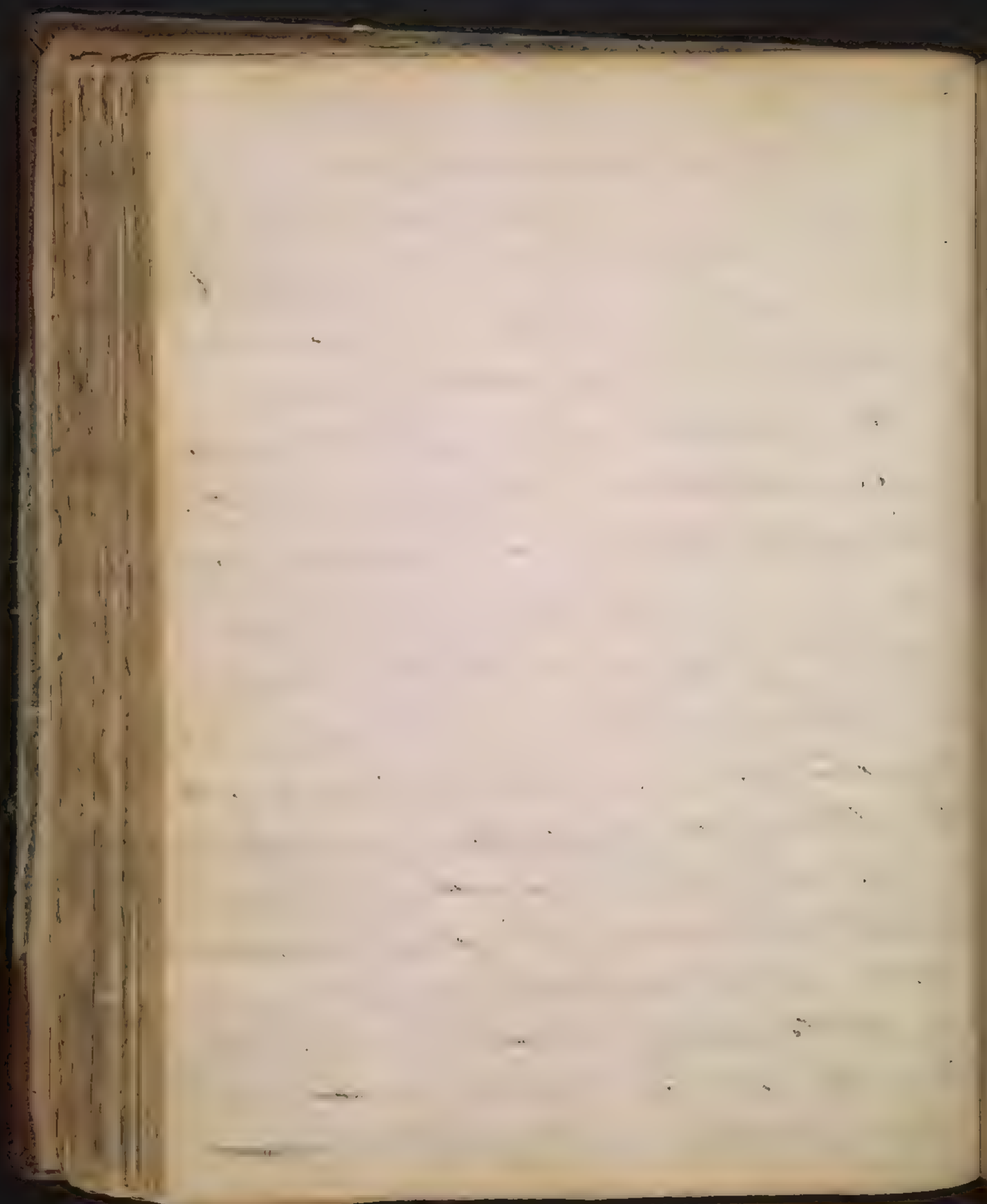


\* Each particle of this Pollen contains an Embryo  
"reputable"

100. 2. 1. c.

Waters are divided into common, and mineral. The common are pure, and and lead to and Phosphorus. The common spring of water called terrestrial. - These waters are the most impure & are containing more or less of vegetable & animal matter, capable of undergoing fermentation and purifying itself.

There are two Phenomena in common water that deserve our attention 1<sup>st</sup> one thing appearing on its surface much like Peppas, sometimes being mistaken for it - but it is nothing else than a fire light substance called Phosphenes blown from vegetables commonly taken into the air by whirl winds &c. and brought down with the rain - 2<sup>d</sup> A red appearance in water, which is entirely owing to a number of little red animals in it. The colour of the red sea depends on the red sand at its bottom and pores -





Mineral Waters — considered

The Nitric acid is the alone one of the acids  
that has been found in water, proceed-  
ing from Caves which, in the river valley  
abound in the bowels of the earth. It is dis-  
coverable in some measure by the taste.  
When its changes are violent, it is greenish  
with Alkalies, and becomes turbid by  
lead, and precipitates. There are also  
impregnated with Alkalies — from the  
decomposition of Plants &c. and discover-  
able by this turning violet, green & changing  
with acids, undergoing a decomposition and  
forming Cal. am. fixa. If a solution  
of corros. Sub. be added — the mercury is pre-  
cipitated — If the Water contains Carb.  
in pyrites, and a sol. of Cor. Sub. be mixed,  
it precipitates the mercury green.  
Waters contain calcareous earth, it attracts air  
very much, and becomes fixed — This kind

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Main body of handwritten text on the page, which is extremely faded and illegible. It appears to be organized into several horizontal sections or paragraphs.

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Water of effluvia with acids - If a solution of  
or sub be added, a yellow precipitation  
occurs - If you add a sol. of Vitriol, green  
is formed, if ~~the~~ with, be exact of mag  
nesia, & from fact is produced if it be like  
Silver Album is made. Crystals, or  
faintly crystals are insoluble in Water, Hence  
never impregnated with them -

Waters containing Inflammables -

It has been supposed these ~~waters~~ contain  
Sulphur, but it is not the case, & they  
never containing true Sulphur, for it is  
insoluble in water, and what has been  
mistaken for it, has been only the  
P.S. Experiments have never shown that  
a true Sulp. can be obtained from Min  
eral waters. Vapour, and Petroleum  
are combined with water - The first  
is found at the bottom, and the latter  
floats on its surface - These are  
known to be bituminous from a latter



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produced from an agitation of your  
hand in the water —

Iron and copper are the only  
two metals ever found in water —

Iron is <sup>with addition of sulphuric acid</sup> soluble in water, and is upon this  
its solubility is the explanation of its  
solubility without it. Iron is common  
both in animal and vegetable bodies — It  
is some of our most important constituents  
and in the state of iron is collected.  
It is when in the state of iron is precipi-  
tated with — but it is strikingly different  
into black — It is in certain compounds  
the addition of a Vol. of alkali is necessary  
and — It is in some cases even white —

#### Iron in the Water

It is in certain cases in the water, and it  
may contain it in the water, but it is not  
as far as it is in the water, and it is  
the presence of iron in the water is known  
by its being made muddy on the addition





in solution of silver in the Nit. acid —  
the presence of earthy salts facilitates much  
the may be discovered several ways — and  
it is best done by evaporation — leaving  
its salt as Nit and sulph are recovered  
and in compound waters — I was thought  
that they did contain them from that pecu-  
lar smell like the <sup>an</sup> nitro sulph. but  
since eggs produce that same smell — It  
smell is owing to the compound, P. 9. —

Metalline salts are found to be contained  
such as green blue and white vitriol —  
the latter is most commonly combined, and  
is known by changing <sup>the</sup> blue into white.  
Vital air is always present in ~~water~~ water.  
Fixed air is not so frequent, but may be  
known by a brisk agitation — by its extinguish-  
ing a candle held near it, and by its kill-  
ing an animal — the <sup>very</sup> most waters con-  
tain good deal of fixed air — This water  
can be made by Art —

\*. Sulphur + iron in phosphate. Things reported  
much in degree in the mountain

2 Aug 9th 1841

Ch. 4000 -

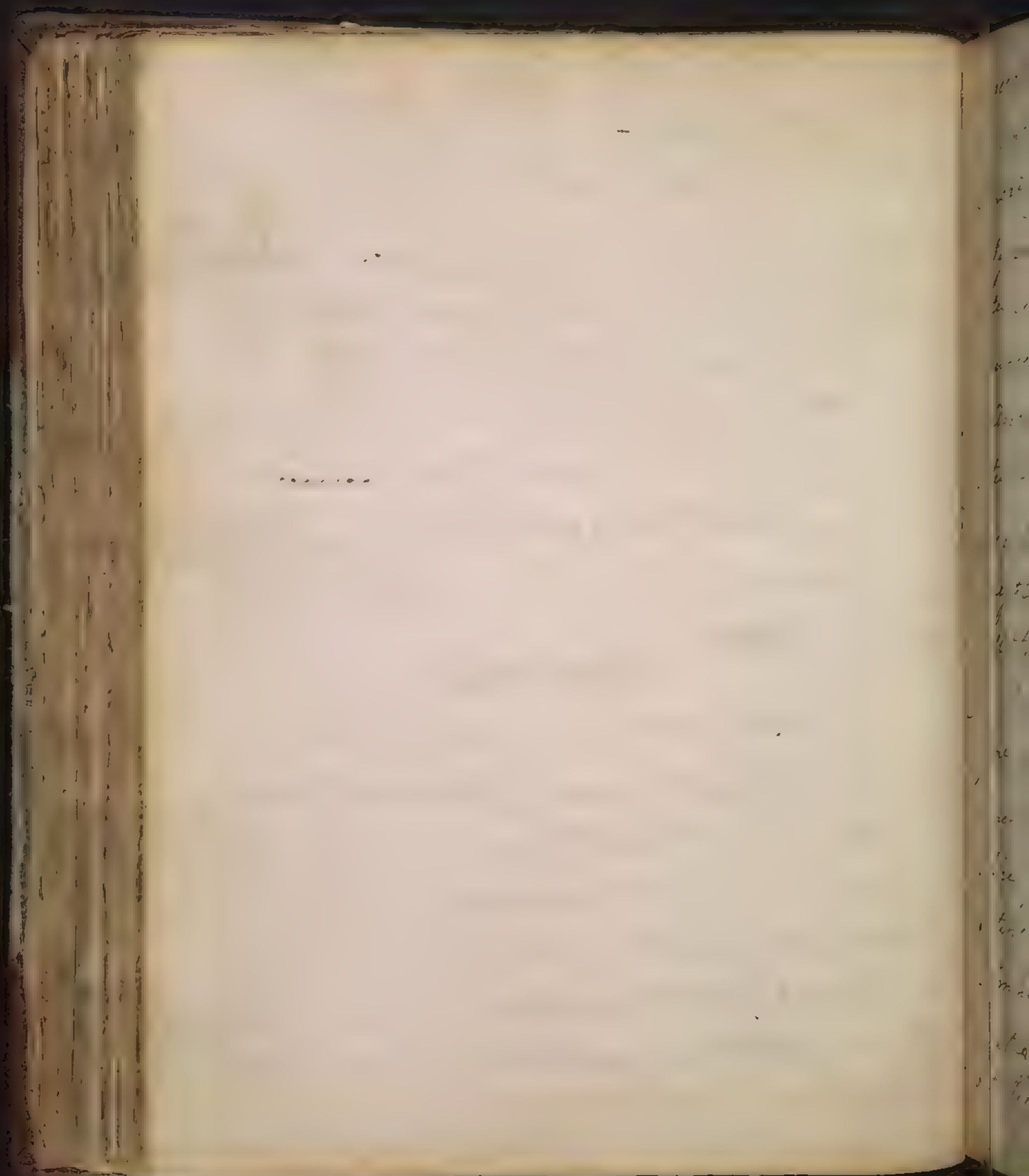
These are divided into Vital and Circular

1<sup>st</sup> Vital are being constantly subject to be im-  
pregnated more or less with foreign matter from  
an animal, and by putrefaction &c. &c. & not  
coming under properly the notice of the microscope  
which was laid to it more than a ~~few~~ <sup>very few</sup> times  
the air we breathe and food in and differing  
from fixed air, in being in an elastic or  
unfixed state.

Fixed Air -

It is what Physicians call martineum and is  
known from its extinguishing flame power,  
readily to a mineral that makes it and  
renders some water turbid - The air  
is to fixed air, just as Vapor is to water -  
It has no remarkable action on acids, is very  
great on alkalis, and calcareous earth  
giving them causticity -





Barreca contains it with <sup>the</sup> Antyllus — It endures  
hot and colder water <sup>placed</sup> in water — Asquid  
in <sup>capillary</sup> vessels and rises from water.  
It is said that you wish to keep this kind of  
water in must be kept as tight as possible,  
otherwise the virtue of the water will be very  
considerably diminished — The Pulver with  
water contains much dead air rendered  
very agitated and most pleasant —  
I accept — Found in Walls, purgative  
of all the earth in the 7th section in the  
of different animals live at different lengths  
of time in the insects and frogs live the longest.  
The most delicate, produce it also in some  
before landing with some casts of P. I. and  
uniting with the other air — for Fresh air  
is combined with the P. I. and Nit. air — The  
invasion of animals is more, but there is a reason  
out the P. I. and it comes in contact with  
the other air —

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upl  
the composition of all bodies, and  
its separation from them either always  
produces light, or heat — <sup>animal</sup> Bodies are in a  
constant vibration and mixture, the P.P.  
are constantly supplied by the Por-  
phyry taken — 19th the various Gum  
Lacres and with the P.P. which makes  
the total air render it <sup>the</sup> ~~in fact~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~as~~  
the air is in fact it is <sup>with</sup> ~~some~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~  
in the middle, in the manner ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup>  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~air~~ —

Here, said air —

Dr Priestley insisted that the nature of  
of plants is. But as I have observed in  
Linnæus with a P.P. by thinking  
it is visible, that they attract the P.P. from  
the dead air — The P.P. having a <sup>strong</sup>  
affinity to the plants than to the  
total air — Experiments have been



the whole viz, but is rendered thereby very weak — Since our powerful Soda-  
is taken into so much, and the  
suffering of the latter after a full meal  
is very <sup>in</sup> part to the generation  
of acid viz from fermentation in  
the stomach — It has been found  
a very good antacid, and vertiginous  
medicines are attributed to it taken  
in smaller or larger quantities —

I have just been to the  
 water works. The water is very  
 hot, and much more, causing  
 much trouble. I found  
 in the late evening, a great  
 number of flies, which  
 were very annoying. I  
 have been to the water  
 works, and have been  
 to the water works, and  
 have been to the water  
 works, and have been to  
 the water works, and have  
 been to the water works,

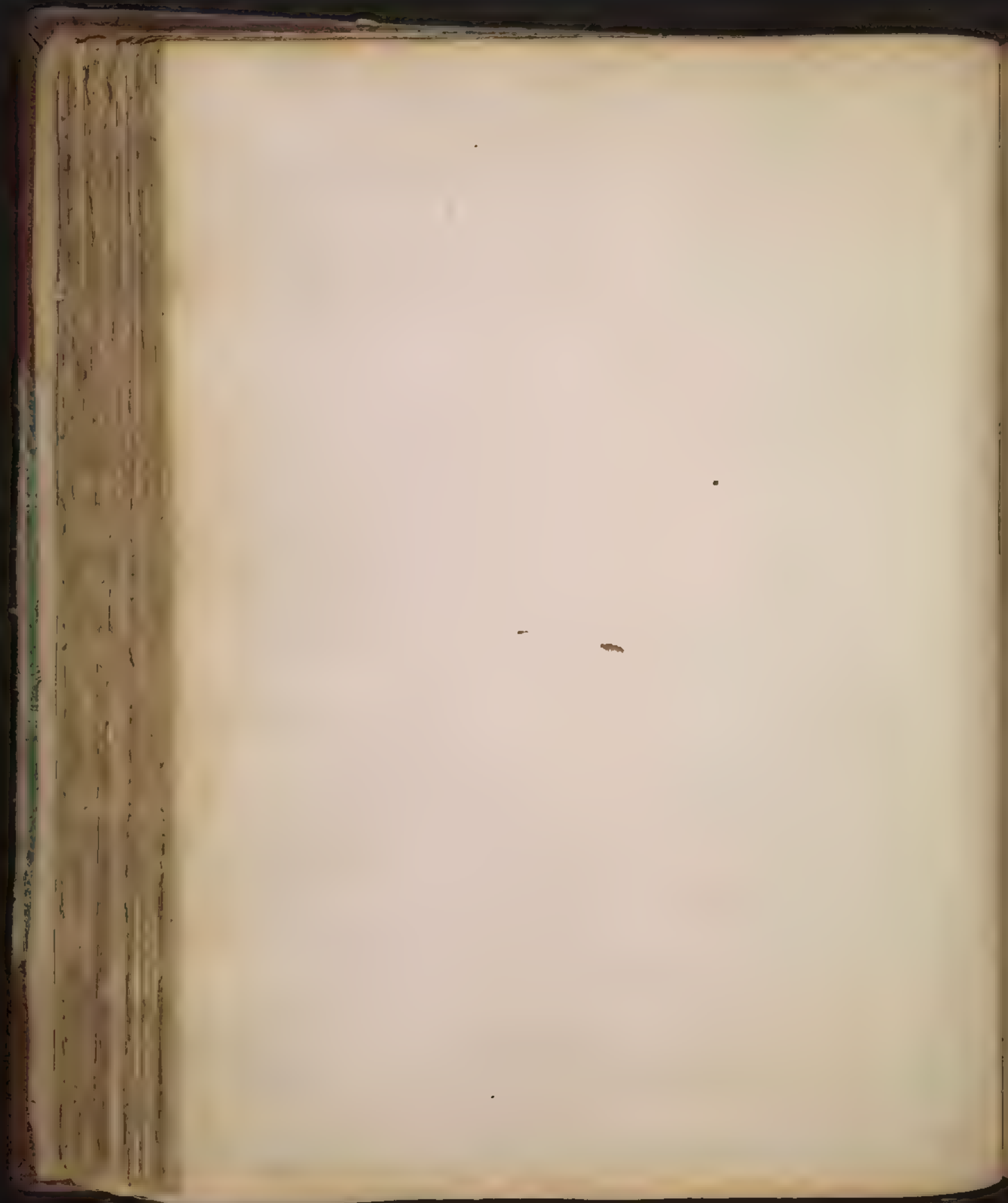


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## Plants

Plants are insensible with power in roots, little above that  
animal, and in cold 51 or 32 degrees. From  
its thermometer. But different plants require  
different degrees of heat and cold. Some require  
warm, some from light and their imbibition more  
also the P. S. Some even their colour  
by the precipitation, and the soil they contain  
so much moisture injured & hurt, and is found to  
grow best on dry soils - Hence the Marshall  
and many some of the bark to draw out  
the superfluous moisture - Exposed a tree  
with various material in green houses and  
more and the flower of the tree is vegetation  
in the spring by obstructing the circulation  
notable differ from the animal system in having  
a tissue, but similar in its structure, nervous sys-  
tem, unnerve in that lines, endowed with sensi-  
bility and sensibility - Motion and contraction





evidence this  
 is transferable upon burnt Lucerne. These Bark  
 give the moth & flies, &c. from which the new growth  
 'gives' increase. Water with plants &c. as the blood  
 of animals — There is a great attraction  
 to the sun which is given in all Vegetables, and  
 especially the sun flower — The light of the sun  
 being generally & essentially necessary for their  
 nutrition and growth. Air is of great  
 service — The water in the air, and the fresh  
 air almost equally as well in one country  
 as another — The fruits of the same species  
 are alike in this region but liable to great  
 variation from cultivation, and climate —  
 The Thorn bush by culture will lose its  
 prickles otherwise the apple undergoes  
 a great change — Vegetables by chemical  
 analysis yield air, water, oil, salt, earth  
 and charred matter — Fixed alkalies are  
 made from Vegetables by fire, and oil from  
 Animal Substances

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of their nature. The new affric turns even  
sugar. Sugar is a very powerful antiseptic  
and very nutritious - is procured most plentifully  
from the juice of the cane but it has been  
found that the Maple bush buckwheat turnips  
&c. also afford it. It is made up when  
the juice is reduced till it begins to deposit  
the sugar - then it must be taken off the fire  
permitted to cool and drained thro bags -

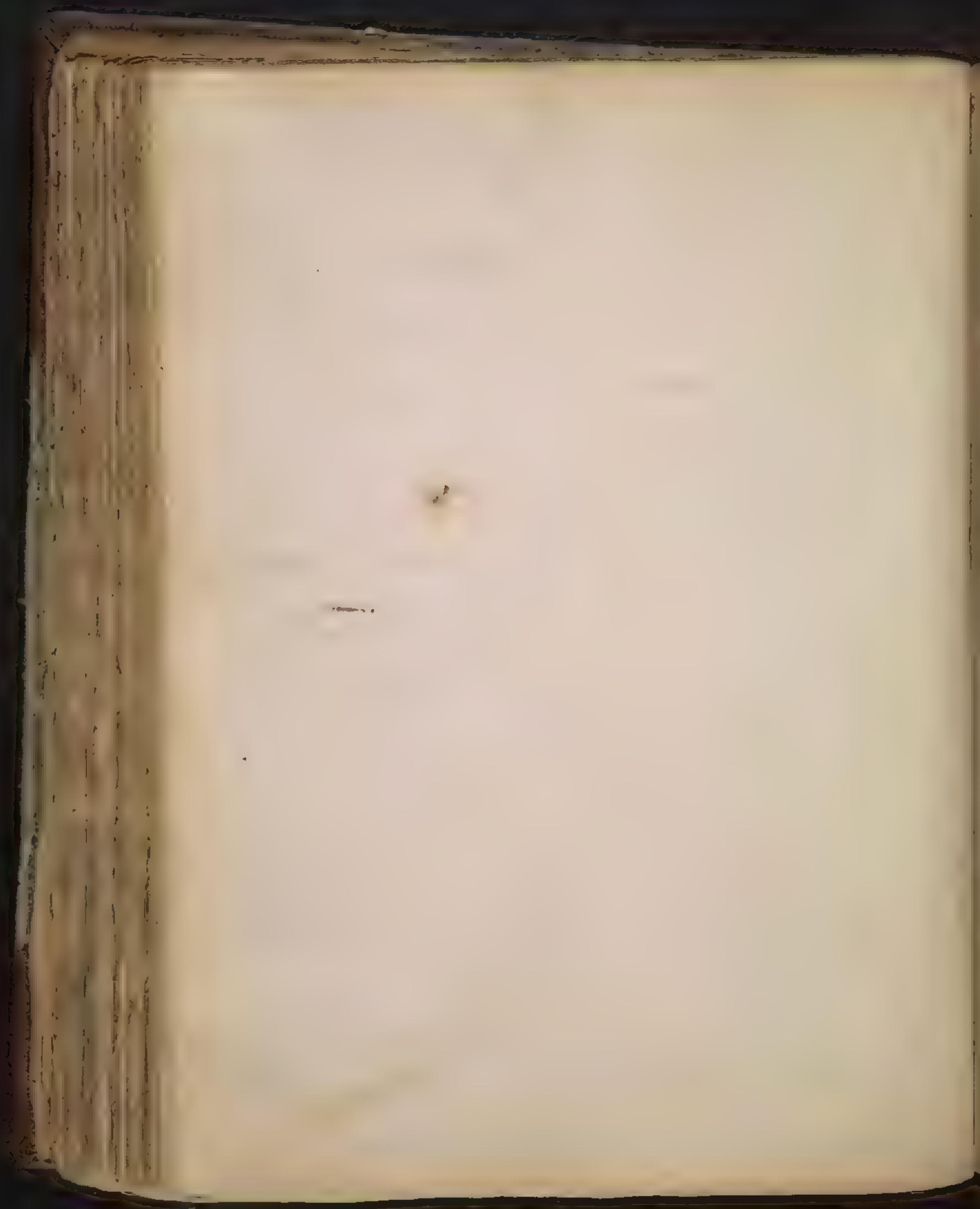
Larva of grasshopper. much as the grasshopper.  
 Larva of grasshopper. much as the grasshopper.  
 Larva of grasshopper. much as the grasshopper.  
 Larva of grasshopper. much as the grasshopper.  
 Larva of grasshopper. much as the grasshopper.

[illegible]











and, with a richness, and a far more agreeable taste — a receipt for making the French rolls 24; 1 lb. 1/2 of the finest wheat flour, 10 Eggs 1/2 lb. Butter 1/2 lb. 1/2, wash & temper them with warm milk — then beat it, and the proper length of time — then just before you put it into the Oven wet the surface of the rolls with a mixture of egg yolk, sugar, and Water —

Bread is sometimes not whole some. to some constitutions — Persons whose digestive organs be ~~are~~ often injured by it. Bread may be kept for years, if evaporated, & as to become staler —

The best kind of bread for weak stomachs, and troubled with acidities is the water biscuit.

1 lb. 1/2 of the  
The mankind become demoralized with the introduction of nature, for wandering, into the





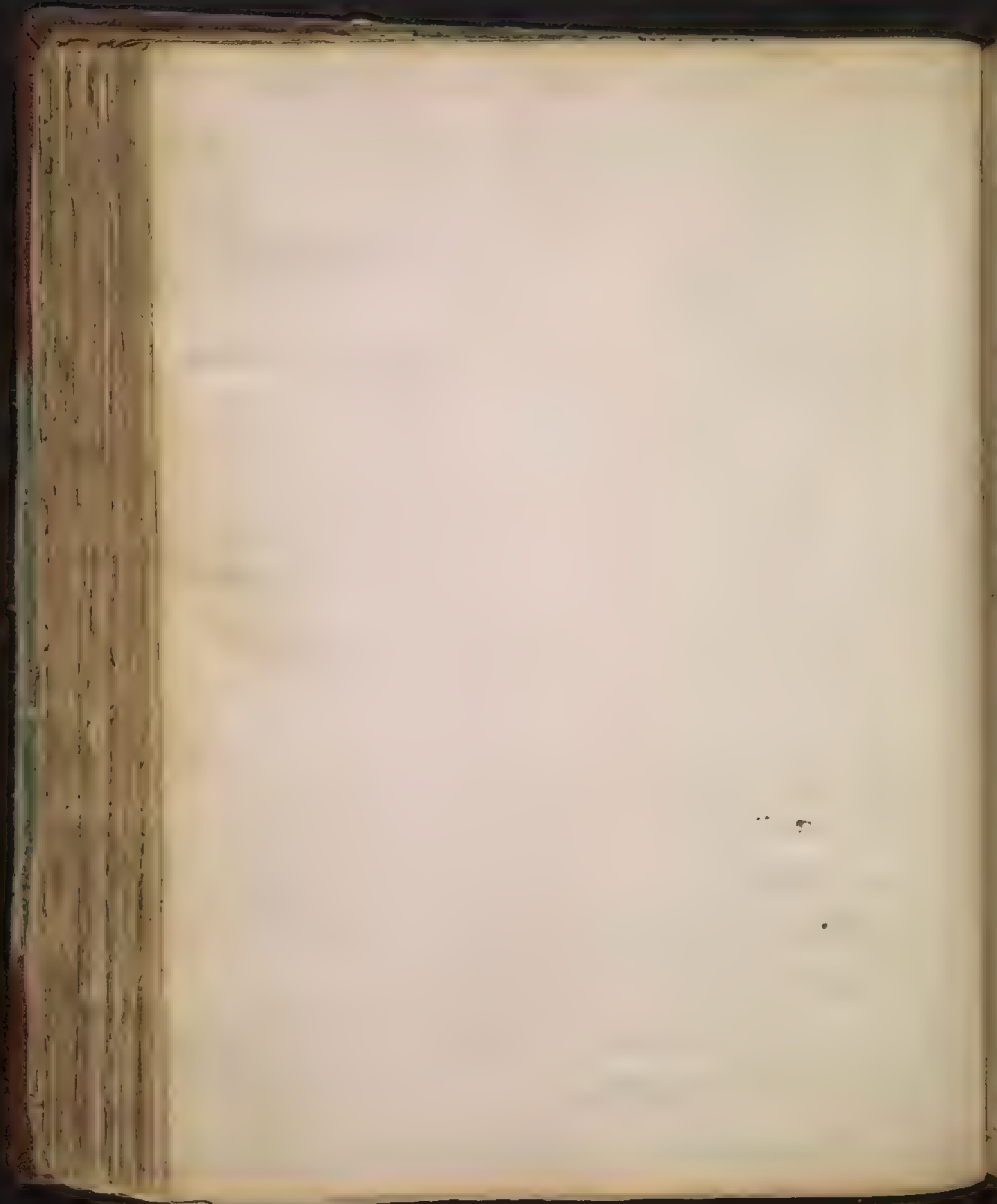




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I think must — I suppose the wine  
 is more subject to the excitation caused  
 than brandy — therefore is not frequently  
 a preventive — I am, however,  
 of wine, all the physicians  
 say so. But anyone who has seen the  
 effects of the wine market increased,  
 but I point this out while it is at the  
 bottom of the pack to a new genera-  
 tion which is come in so rapidly  
 and so soon — the practice of  
 drinking of wines in the evening  
 has been all the time increasing in  
 France & I think will soon —  
 I do not wish to say wine is bad —  
 it can be, increased for rest, food, &c. by  
 medicinal. By Gurney, or medicinal.  
 The common table matter as the  
 animal will hasten their degen-  
 eration of all wines —

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The important parts wine are alcohol, sugar,  
essence and water. The top part contains  
the alcohol the more felicitous  
for the stomach and to enervate  
the system, induce nausea, and  
at last sink on the point.

Wine as a medicine is antiseptic by  
its solution in acid in the system.

It is a light and inflamma-  
tory body, produced from the fermentation  
of sugar and grain. That  
is called rum, is made from molasses  
100 parts to 300 of water. It is a powerful  
stimulant which is hastened by  
adding some rum. It is the chief  
of previous fermentation also called  
the time that mashes in the form of  
use in the making of sugar to  
retard the fermentation.





improve the necessity of adding something  
to bring it on more speedily —

inegar. The liquor may be  
made with a new theme, a liquor that  
is capable of undergoing the acetous  
fermentation, and acid liquor is  
always the production of that process.

Aug 11

Medical and Chemical theories "animal"  
bodies considered —

The first thing that commonly  
strikes the sight of a person viewing a cinema 2 bo.  
Duo is heat. — This necessarily leads to the investi-  
gation of the cause of this perceptible heat.  
Various opinions have prevailed respecting it, and  
many ~~of~~ Hypotheses have also been offered to prove  
the different necessary instruments — Dr. Brown  
attempted to account for it by the putrefactive  
fermentation taking place in the system. now  
to mark him, that such a process did take place  
in the solid, and fluids of the body — it would

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be far deficient in evidence and prove that ani-  
mal heat was caused by it - and this is a common  
mistake. That a fermentation of heat by the  
the putrefactive stage of fermentation does not  
take place - I think that was the case. The heat  
in putrid severs would exceed that in ham-  
matory severs &c. which we all know is not  
the case. Others accounted for it by the friction  
of the particles of blood against the sides of their  
vessels. This advancement is as fully inade-  
quate to the task as the former. for it is im-  
possible to generate heat by any mixture in  
a vessel by the severest agitation - We also  
know that it is necessary to generate heat by  
the friction of two bodies, that one of them  
must be a heat. For a rope that runs over  
a pulley, let the motion be ever so quick, has  
never been observed to create heat.\*

In <sup>some</sup> former lectures it was intimated  
that any body radiant with its own heat  
induced heat, or light. and it was in-  
ferred



That an increase of heat is produced in the body, by the  
 being, capable of producing heat, which  
 is only a combination of heat, and the body.  
 This is evidenced by the experiments of the  
 pump in each of these situations. &c. —  
 From a thorough consideration of what has been  
 advanced, & the nature of the B. I. from bodies  
 producing either heat, or cold; <sup>it follows</sup> that the  
 most rational way of accounting for ani-  
 mal heat is the constant and gradual  
 separation of the B. I. from the body.  
 The heat of the animal body is generated in the  
 manner with that of a fire, constantly sup-  
 plied by the B. I. contained in our aliment, which  
 supply is as absolute & essential to  
 the preservation of heat, as it is to the heating of  
 a fire — On our taking any food that con-  
 tains a good deal of the B. I. or drink, the  
 natural consequence is an augmenta-  
 tion of heat; or any thing that tends to



Almost numberless hypotheses could be mentioned,  
all which are erroneous, and as a consequence, the  
few that have been mentioned.

produce a greater separation <sup>of the G.I.</sup>, such as running  
&c. &c., or accelerating the motion of the  
fluids, <sup>in any way</sup> always increases the animal heat;

animal bodies being analysed, yield  
salt, oil, and earth. In drawing blood from  
the animal body in a vessel it has the  
observed flying off, which is the fine volatile  
and watery parts of the serum. The blood contains

red globules ~~and~~ lymph, and serum, but  
when left to itself in a cup &c. it separates.

serum separates <sup>serum and</sup> into crassamentum, and ~~serum~~  
~~appearance~~ <sup>appearance</sup>, the latter forming the buffy

~~part~~ on its superficies. This is in blood  
to be increased, or diminished at pleasure either

by making the orifice greater or smaller  
and of the area of the cup. For the more

rapid flow of the blood into the cup, and the  
less its surface or area, on occasion the

less qualities the much greater is the  
buffy appearance of the blood.





Hence the Buff of blood, a very gallicious sign  
is of an inflammatory diathesis.

Each component part of the blood considered -  
The Globules, the imbricately called so, for late  
experiments show that they are neither globular  
or spheroidal, but flatish, resembling an oval  
spinning, they are inflammable & not only  
not miscible with the other parts of the blood,  
but serve to keep the Lymph from coagu-  
lating, as with the several secretions, and pro-  
mote the growth of animals by elongation.  
~~Translucent~~ Lymph. It contains no oily  
substance, but experiments on it have not  
as yet, proved any thing certain - It much  
resembles the white of an egg only not so  
thick, and easier coagulable. The latter is readi-  
ly coagulated by acids - The Lymph also  
will coagulate in cold, which is not the  
case of the white of an egg -

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The Lymph sometimes coagulates in the Lymphatics.  
34 either by cold, or an acid substance coming  
in contact, or by a slow circulation of the  
blood. for heat and motion is requisite to keep  
all the parts of the blood, properly dissolved  
together — Hence the origination of Cholera  
— Styptic<sup>are</sup> used to stop hemorrhages by  
external applications on the same Prin-  
ciple — by their action on the Lymph —

3. Serum. It contains a saline substance  
of the ammoniacal kind, it is also the  
muriatic, and the Phlogistic, the watery  
and fine Volatile parts —

It has been supposed that the blood con-  
tains an oily substance, tho not as yet  
ascertained, also that Chyle existed in  
it; The latter may be, but is not  
discernable — as the milk is secreted from  
the blood in large quantities, which is from



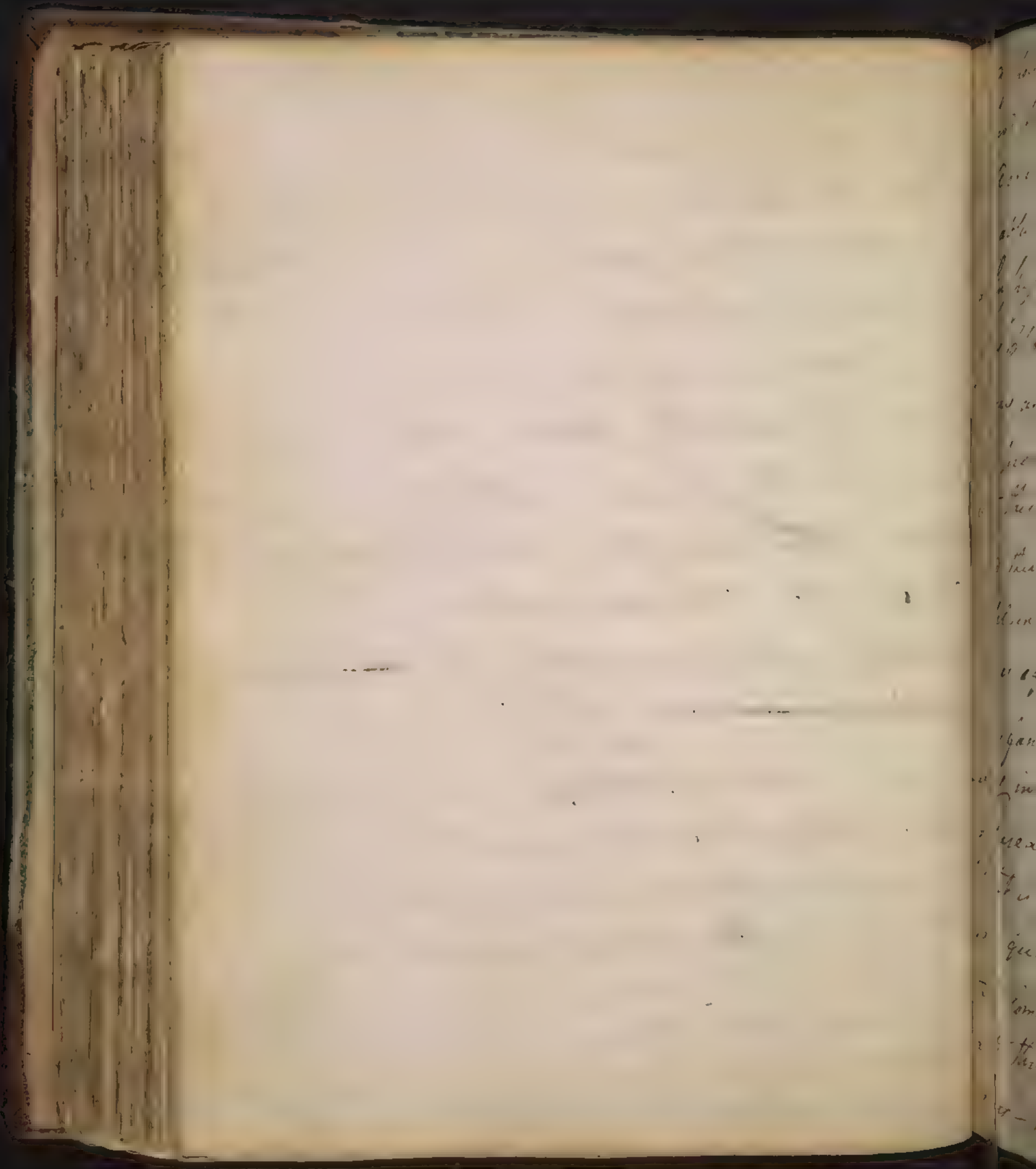
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being so very nutritious is supposed to contain  
a good deal of chyle.

From Dr. Monro's experiments, it is fully  
proved that the blood contains air. The in-  
fermities, and especially the state, also that  
the cellular membrane contains quantities  
of air in an elastic state. Hence Emphy-  
sema thro' the system without a communica-  
tion to the cavity of the Thorax &c —  
This finishes the natural analysis of  
the blood which carries us to the ~~Physical~~  
~~and Analyses~~ — a pathological enquiry of it.  
Jan. 13<sup>th</sup>

Brief pathological enquiry into the  
blood. Dr. Gaubius with many others have ad-  
vanced a number of causes producing a lentor in the  
blood such as spirits, acids, gummæ &c. &c.  
but they hardly deserve an answer in refuta-  
tion. as we know that all things taken into the  
stomach undergo such a change but the differ-  
ent fermentations taking place in that organ.

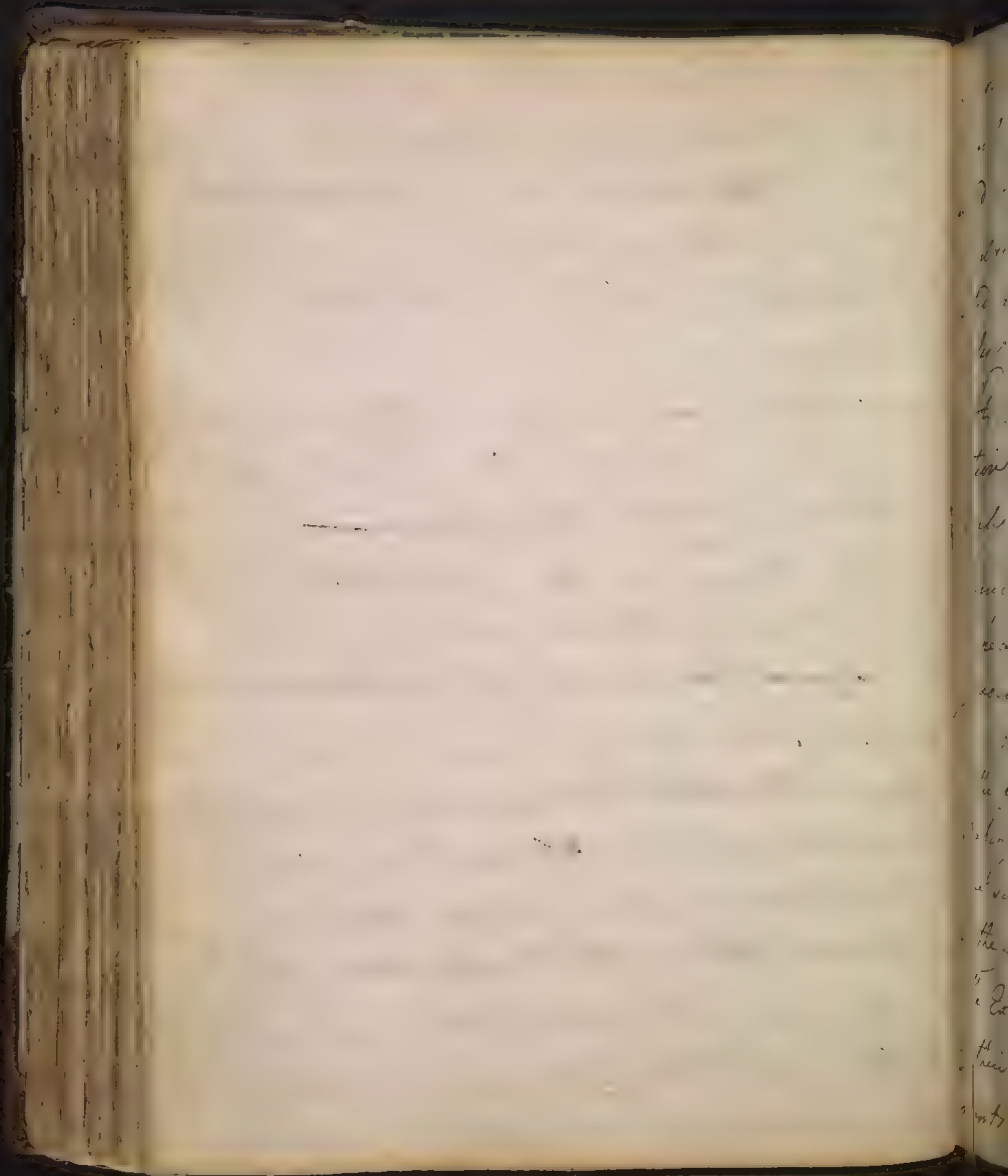




And should they not be perfectly assimilated, and  
undered blood, their mixing with the bile in the  
duodenum ~~causing~~ causing great a mutation, that  
it is absurd to suppose that this could produce  
an infection or leucæmia in the blood - and  
if any change is ever wrought in the blood by such  
causes as they have advanced this must affect  
its previous action on the solids, but  
even this is hardly the case -

And their opinions of the induction of many  
complaints from leucæmia existing in the  
blood is equally as idle and fallacious.

Their fanciful notions of a morbid leucæmia ex-  
isting in the blood, and producing a variety  
of diseases don't hardly merit an objection.  
For it is so obvious to the senses that when over-  
large quantities of fluids are taken into the <sup>system</sup> that  
that some one of the excretions are so increased  
as to throw off the superabundant quan-  
tity - and even granting that any extraordinary



it could be taken up by the lacteals  
the oil existing in the above membrane  
would correct it — The <sup>only</sup> <sup>curves</sup> is the only  
complaint, that the cilia are primarily af-  
fected, and even in that complaint the in-  
flaming acrimony has no effect on the  
heart and arteries as to increase their  
action. for a low, and weak pulse com-  
monly attended the disease —

It is <sup>not</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>indirectly</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup>  
the heart but the intervention of the  
præcordium commune.

Many have supposed that acids prevail  
in the fluids & the system from acid sweat  
breaking out in many complaints — but  
these sweats were not truly of an acid nature  
as they will not change Violets and —

The Existence of an Fixed Alkali is another  
of these improbable Hypotheses — <sup>1780</sup>  
no substance of the blood  
has ever yet shown of ~~the~~ <sup>any</sup> ~~fixed~~ <sup>any</sup> ~~alkali~~ <sup>substance of the blood</sup>





variable or Changing Violets, green which is one  
of the known properties of alkalies - but  
what has strengthened their opinion in this  
vague assertion ~~is~~ is that the cream of  
the blood on being mixed with violets renders  
them greenish - but this is a weak argu-  
ment in doctrine - as it is known even by  
the most illiterate, that yellow and blue  
mixed together always are changed green,  
and as the common colour of serum is yell-  
ow - this taking place - should not have  
made them receive in producing as man-  
ner -

Volatile Alkalies being the  
result of putrefactions it is impossible  
that it can exist in the system in a living  
state - A neutral salt of the ammoni-  
acal kind can, and does exist in the blood  
a predominance of it in the system is the  
Proximate cause of scurvy -

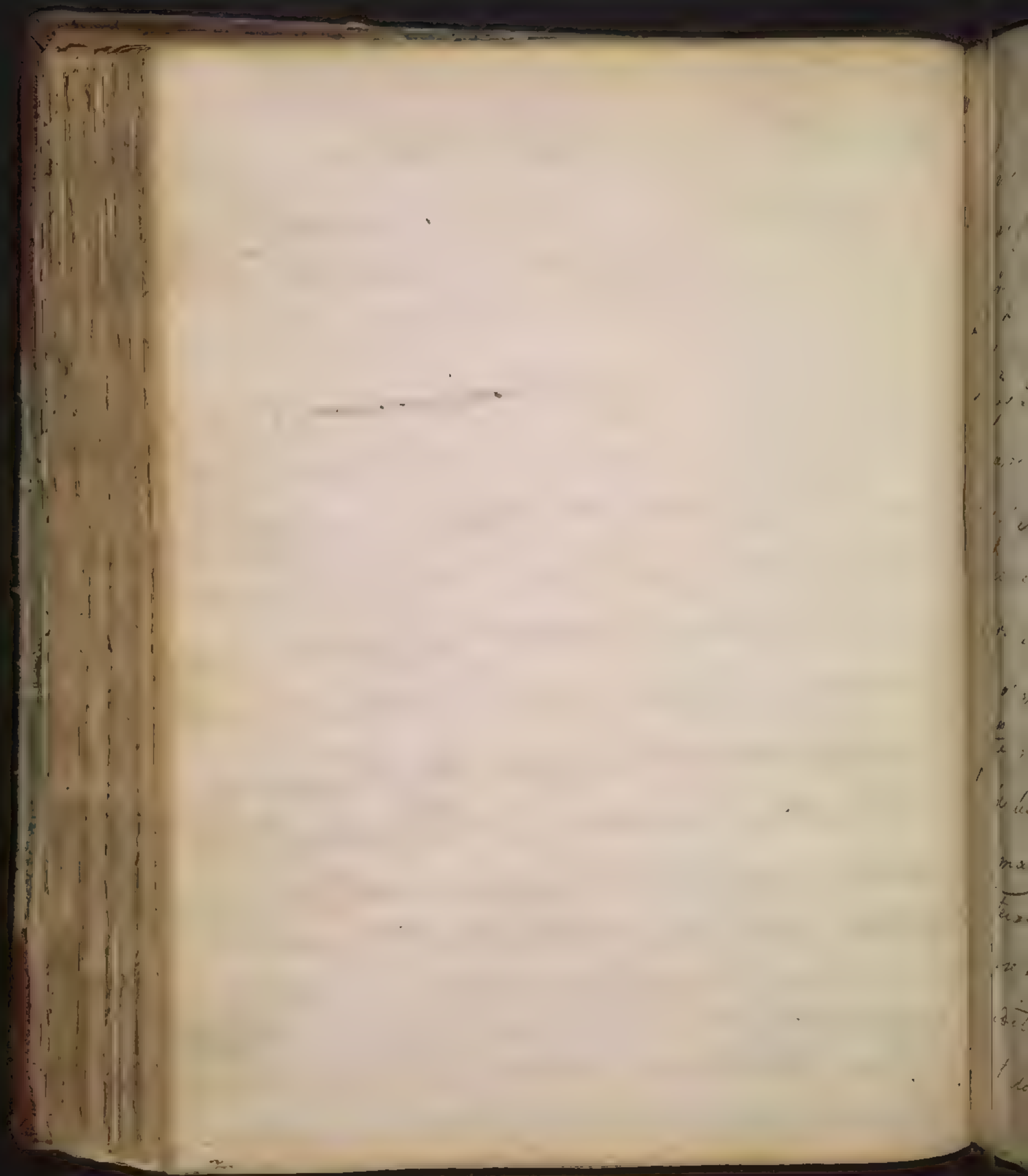
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And any thing that may tend to its introduction,  
as the seducing causes of that complaint,  
such as Rhetorical persuasion, Saline diet,  
abstinence, want of exercise and a too free  
use of common salt - and its cure entirely  
depending on obviating the ~~causes~~ Predo-  
minance of the ~~causes~~ - It is observed that  
in scorbutic complaints there is not the  
great tendency to putrefaction, but quite  
the reverse - for a patient attacked with  
the scurvy seldom, if ever, is attacked with  
Purulent Complaints - also the serum of  
their blood is highly antiseptic which  
has been proved by experiments -

Formation of pus can be effected with inflamma-  
tion - when infl. arises from an effusion of serum  
no suppuration takes place, but if serum and  
lymph are effused, pus is formed and if the red parti-  
cles of lymph & serum are mortified, infection ensues.

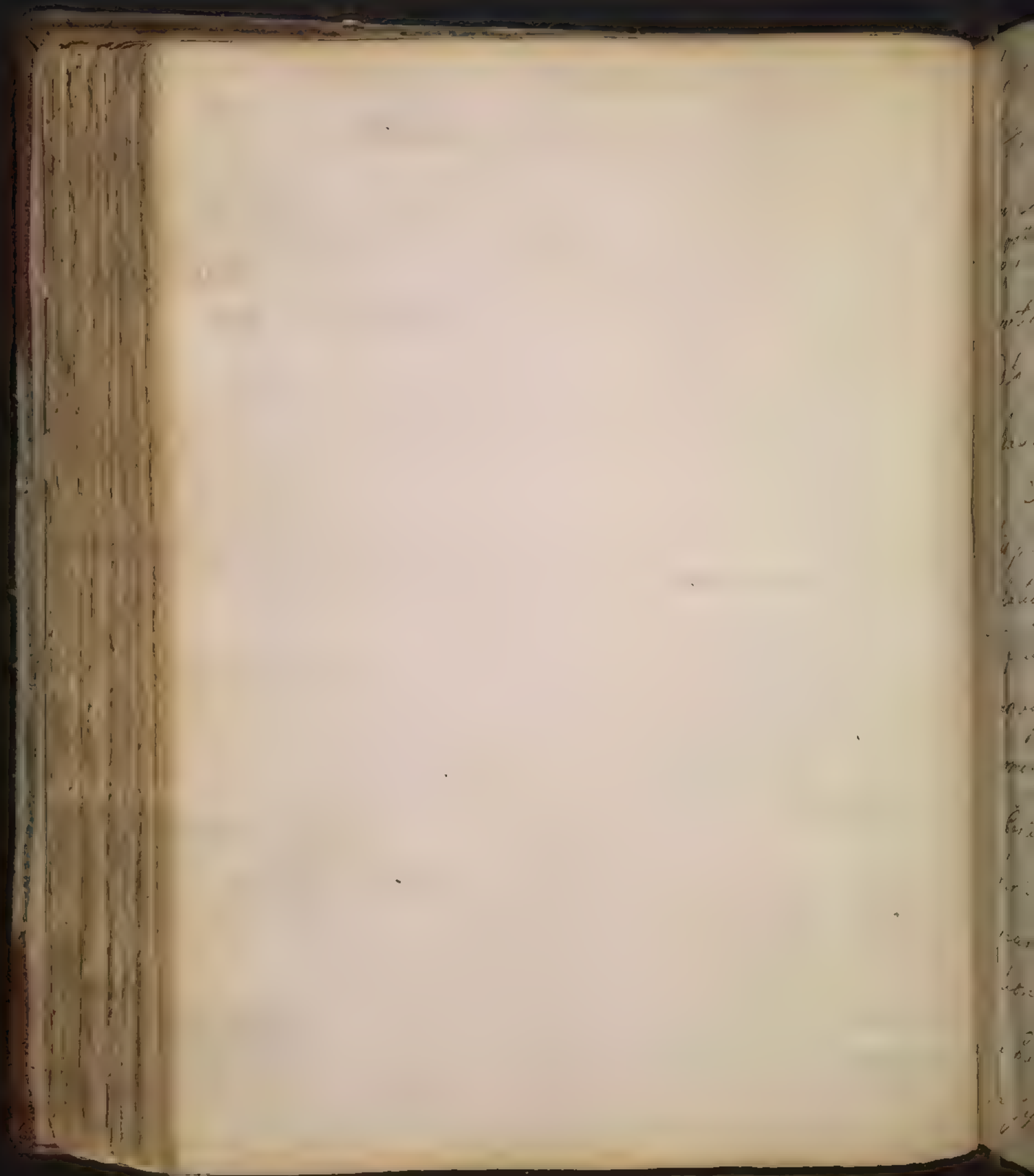


Jan 14th

Of morbid matter

The ancient Physicians, with names even to this  
day are singularly true with the hypothesis of a  
morbid matter existing in the glands or the  
liver, giving rise to various diseases that they  
vainly attempted to account for the cause & the  
situation on their principles, and their indica-  
tions. There are hence directed that such  
excessive exhibition of pills and sudorifics  
powers without any sensible evacuation, much  
more a morbid matter of the body & the  
of the mind, lightening &c. &c. that it  
would be idle and wasteful time to turn up  
the many obvious and accidental facts to  
elucidate that doctrine, for none but those  
impressed forcibly with the prejudice of  
superstition will ever attempt to make  
that doctrine a superfluous lecture for their

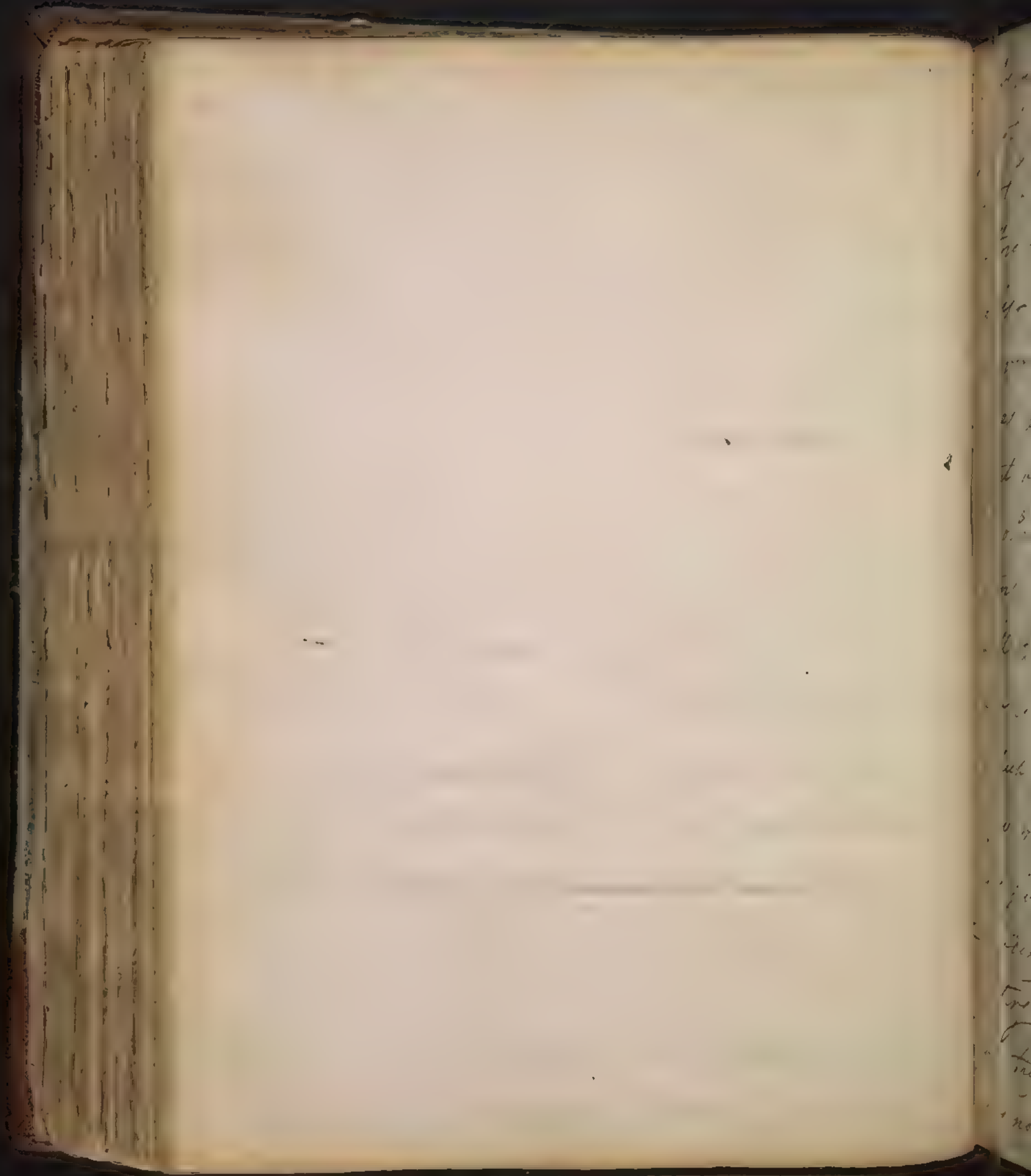




"Theoretical & practical knowledge —  
in the time, the intellect has used to leave  
given to nature. Thinking that the mor-  
<sup>matter</sup> could not be decided until a thorough  
connection was wrought — and in this manner  
used to sacrifice their interests to this  
theoretical belief. —

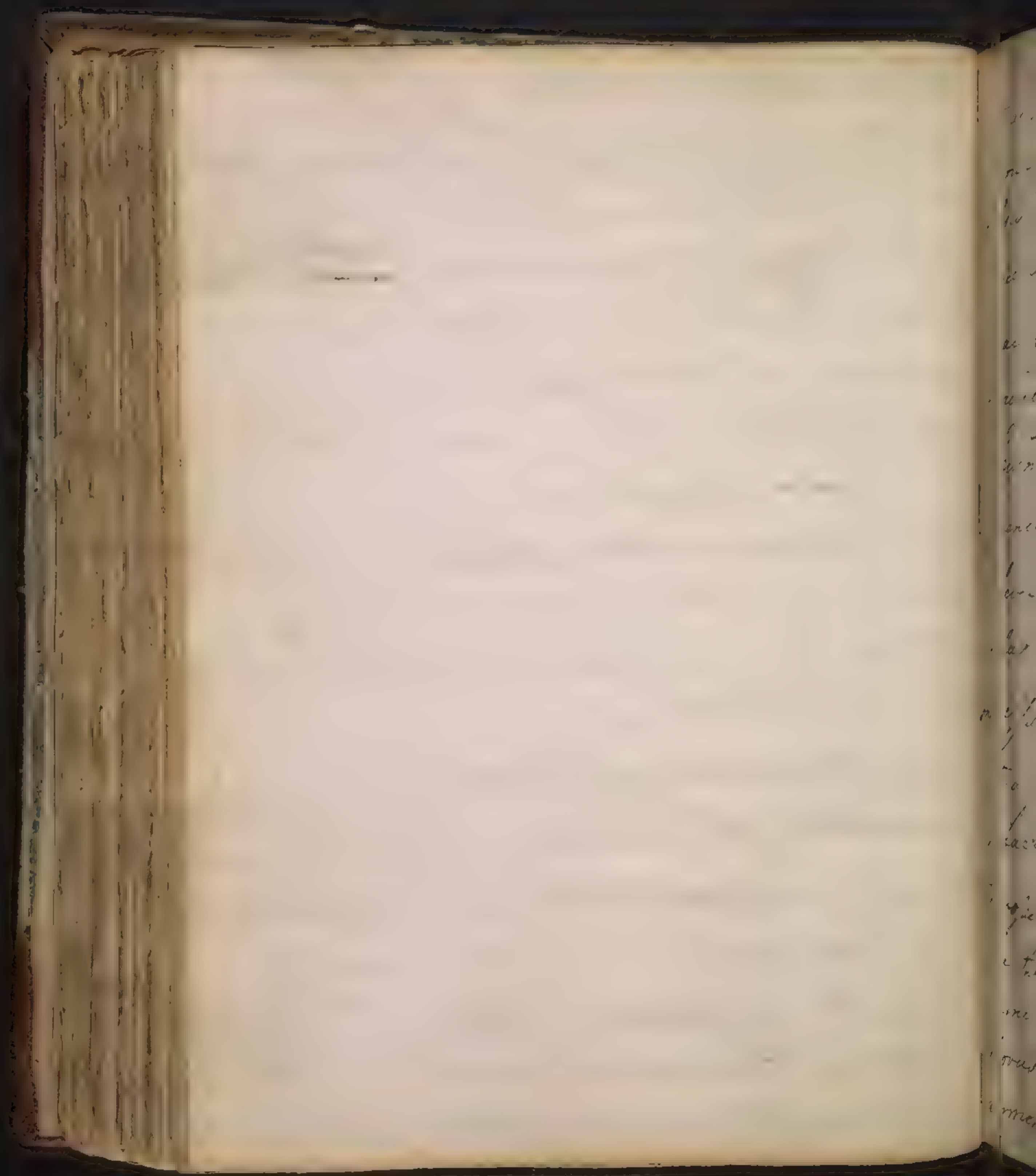
Some of the most eminent Physicians  
the present age are of opinion that miasmata  
and miasma act primarily on  
the fluids of the body changing them into  
a morbid state bringing on all the  
alarms and fatal symptoms consequent  
on putrid and miasmatic complaints —  
I think ~~it may be necessary to state~~ its modes  
operation may be accounted for on more  
rational and sound principles —

The putrid miasma whether taken into  
the system by the inhalation of the air





of its induction become the remote cause  
in relation to the existing repressed nervous system  
and at length that disease commences  
in more complicated, noticed by ~~the~~ <sup>patient's</sup> exha-  
ustion - The late course somewhat appearing in  
it some patients affected from such  
causes are produced up a passion on the con-  
sequent as well. These retaining the com-  
mon common sense matter that it always  
interested should be excited in the theory,  
until the dream is done and then there  
none is obliged to deposit a case in court  
which they have given the name of mor-  
bid matter - Critical subjects in general  
are given than the most ground less and  
unfounded way of accounting and sup-  
porting their unstable doctrine - All  
more they are specious as perhaps they  
do not do it on more rational grounds.



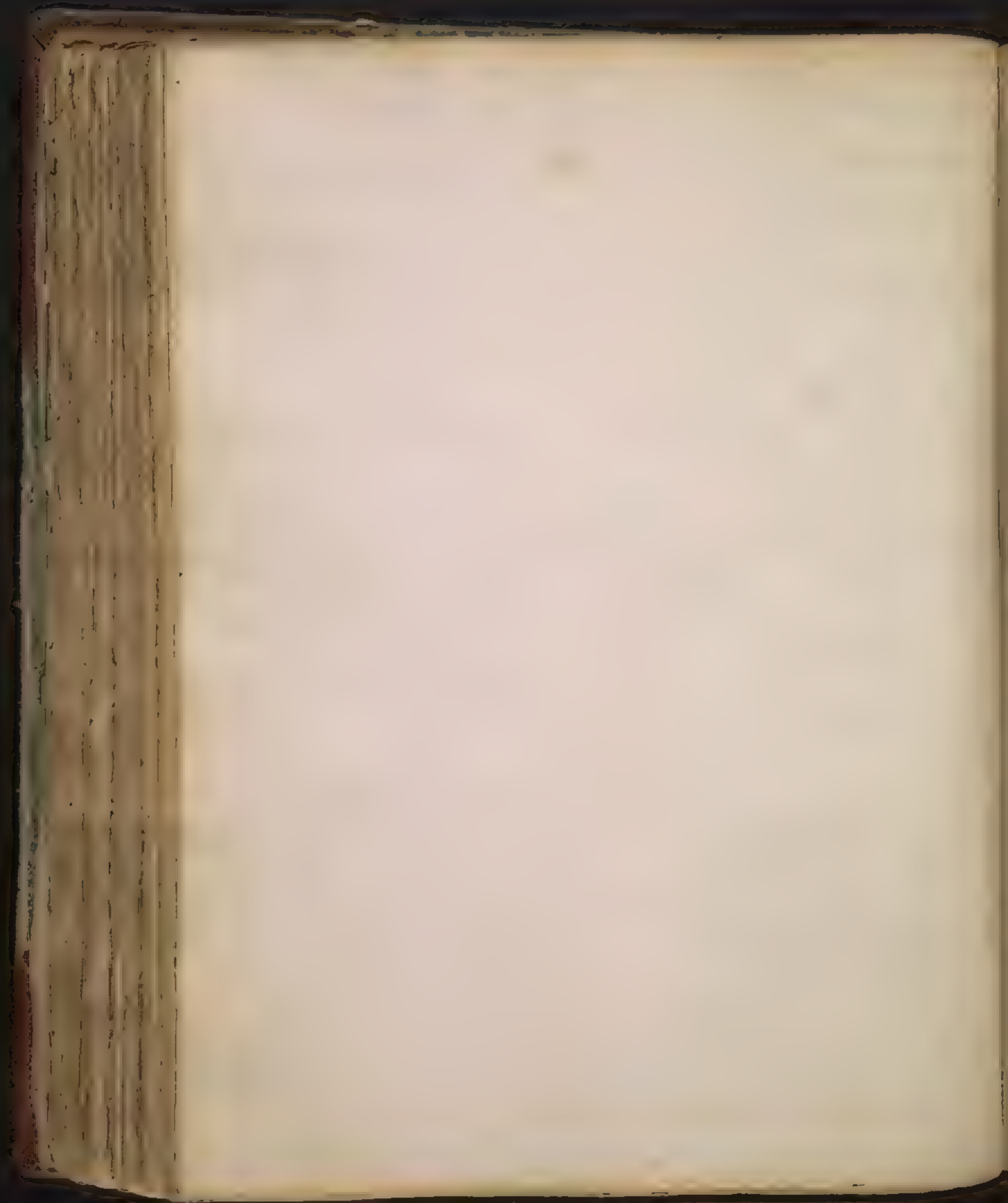
But as it can be done in a more satisfactory  
manner, it is incumbent on every one to  
abandon the <sup>former</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>old</sup> ~~to~~ the one I shall ~~propose~~  
immediately describe — Effluvia commonly  
arise about the business of leeches — which  
are caused by an excessive heat: the blood  
is cum, and lymph taking place in con-  
sequence of the heat that kept up  
the fever being removed and causing such  
a relaxation in the system, as to bring  
out the effluvia —

perspiration — This sends  
forth a substance containing water, and Am-  
moniacal ~~matter~~ matter — Urine &c. &c.  
the proper parts of the fluids, and carries off  
those that are no longer useful — It contains  
a fine oil, N. alkali, and the acid of Phos-  
phorus constituting ~~the~~ some times of the  
ammon. Salt, or Sal. animalis —





8. Test. 20th they appear to contain all  
the bathsome parts as the lobes and rim.  
It ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> contains a good deal of bile,  
Pot. alkali, pot. acids, and oil  
mucus. It contains water with some  
acid matter, also some ammoniac. Salt.  
The accretions commonly observed on the teeth  
are formed from the ~~saliva~~ <sup>saliva</sup>. It sometimes  
will concretize without a peculiar action  
on the saliva, rather promotes secretion.  
It is much more than water possible  
by experiments of S. & S. It does not  
contain any spermatous matter; much alk-  
ali, the ~~alkali~~ <sup>alkali</sup> Bor. iace. It is one of the ~~alkali~~ <sup>alkali</sup>  
Hypothesis - Partic. fluid -  
This differs in different animals - Turkeys  
eat their food easily by nature, and some  
Hawks from the gastric process alone.





To attain the exact nature of the gastric  
juice is very difficult, and ~~its~~ several  
and different Properties are not yet  
quite known —

In the human stomach  
mechanical forces <sup>has</sup> very little to do with  
digestion — The Aliment taken into the  
stomach meets with the several juices  
that is directed into that organ by the  
inlet for digestive and the several  
fermentations — first that takes place  
is the Ferment and decaying: the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage  
with the acetous, the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage  
this part by way of the pylorus into the  
Duodenum, there meeting with the  
bile, and on these mixing a test. acid  
is formed. In position the secretions  
act. this test. acid <sup>is</sup> nothing. In fact the  
chyle becoming fit to be taken up by  
the lacteals —



2 Nov 1775

The fluid that ... the ...  
... and many ...  
... that <sup>function</sup> ~~sensibility~~ entirely depended upon  
an influx and eflux ... fluid to end  
from the brain - but the transition ... rapid  
and instantaneous a manner is rather improbable.  
The binding of the nerves would much interrupt its flow.  
I am rather induced to be of opinion that impressions  
are mechanical and by the intervention of matter.  
The nervous system is surrounded all the nerves, and air  
being an electric body, it is liable to be vitiated and either  
made more fluid or gross - Action is in 3 degrees up to  
the muscles such as cold fear watching in places  
and ... all which tend to keep up the nervous  
fluid. And an absence of all impressions is the only  
true cause of sleep - Thoughts employed on <sup>the</sup> one  
subject tend to produce sleep. Cold prevents  
sleep by keeping up a constant impression, and  
warm by destroying it. The state of sleep  
is a state of equilibrium.





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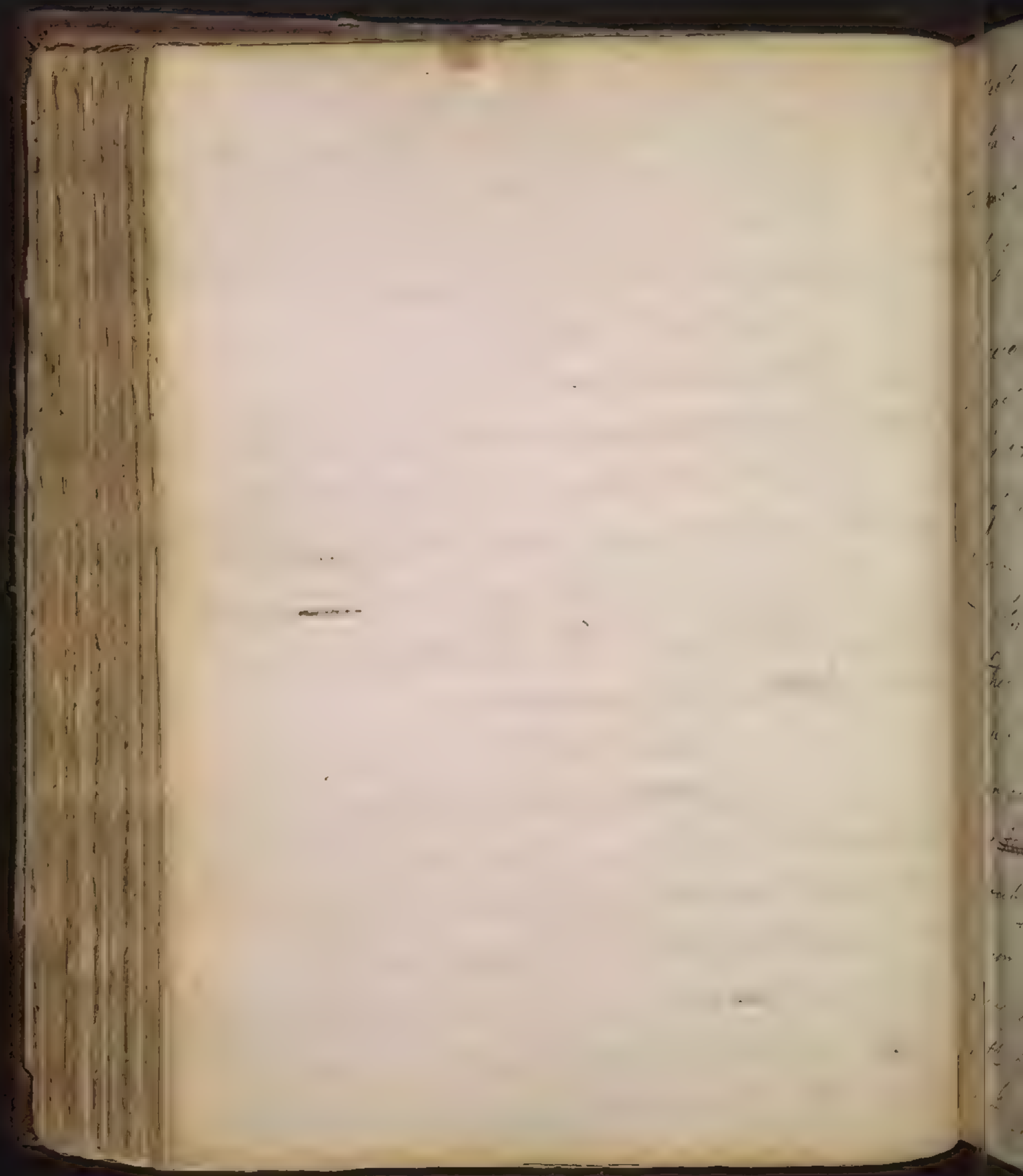
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the lymph of the blood finds the true nutri-  
ment. The body separated from it by the cover-  
ings of the brain and carried to every part  
of the system by the nervous system and it is  
in slow and constant supply depending on a due  
supply of the brain — The circulation of  
the blood answers the purpose of keeping up the  
normal heat of the body, but also the brain  
with the lymph for secretion and giving  
tone and energy to the nerves — and this  
the brain is supposed to be the permanent  
oven. *Ultimum moriens* —

Longest

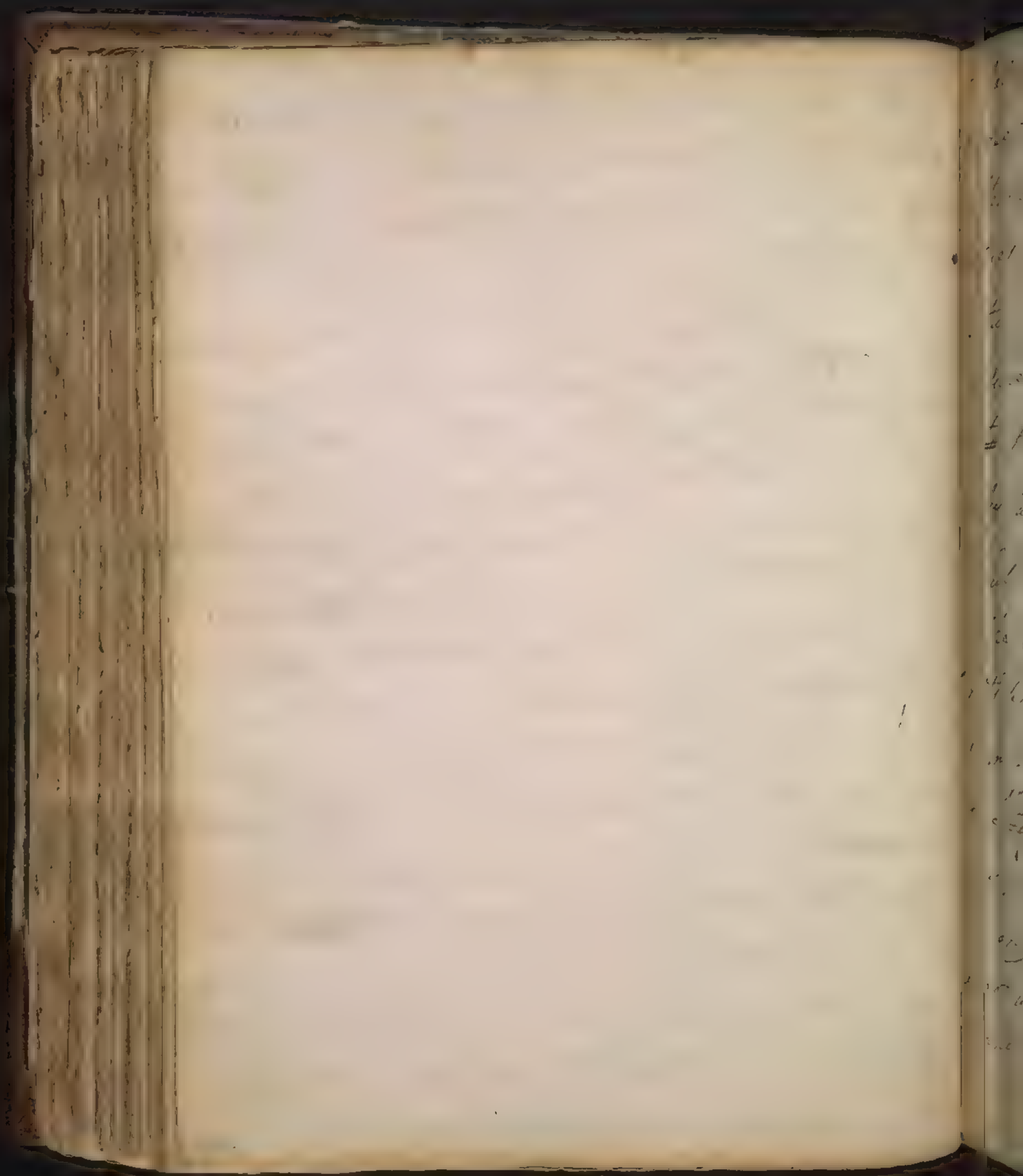
Some observations on  
the disease — In the case of all the diseases and  
especially the acute which come within the  
reach of the disease and the disease  
in a disease, as we have seen in these cases  
in the case of a disease, would be better enabled to  
explain their operation much more than



The objects of this mission, since he has been able to meet  
certain friends, Reporters and witnesses, and as far as  
the ~~most~~ <sup>best</sup> advantage to his cause <sup>and</sup> <sup>of</sup> them  
such duty —

1. *Alia*, *impliciter* in Prescriptions  
 and accepted. *to be studied.* —  
 For all medicines that are found  
 will act best in a simple state without being  
 combined with others. Hence you avoid the  
 risk of dangerous irritations and have less liable  
 to vomit or bleed, which most ~~meds~~ *meds* induce.  
 2. For two medicines compounded one is superior  
 to either of the two alone, because when can  
 not very far. *Therefore*, it is a false one, *hypo-*  
*thetical* as to what can be done at once. *such*  
 since ~~there~~ *is* the same impression, it is  
 undoubtedly needful to compound ~~them~~ —  
 the combination of some medicines answer  
 a new good purpose, such as joining *Opium*  
 with *Calabar*. For the acid in the *Pepp-*  
*ermint* corrects the narcotic qualities of ~~it~~



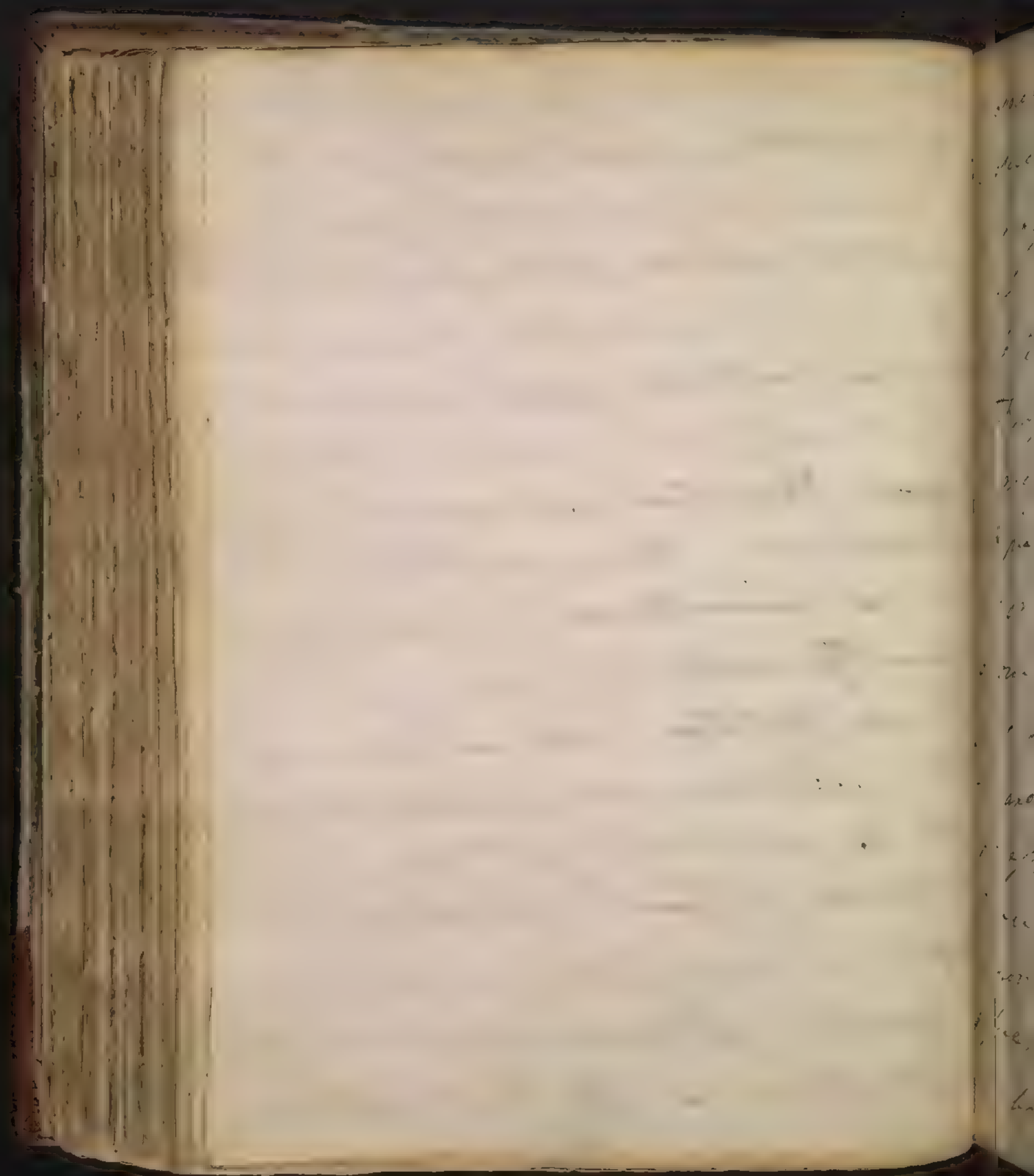


The ill-effects in the manner of criticism  
to meet the quadruple question. I have  
alternately given of medicines of similar  
virtues are contradicted with the best effect,  
for the system has habit will in a great  
measure become insensible and blunt  
to ~~the~~ the persecution of medicine,  
and the suspending it for a fortnight,  
and ~~not~~ that ~~of~~ one other medicine  
it is the virtues for a second day, then  
on it being used again, it will suc-  
ceed in the primitive manner.





Of your prescriptions are simple it tends  
in the greatest manner to afford you the  
best opportunity of accurately judging  
a competent and complete knowledge  
of the virtues, injurious of a medicine,  
and to find out the effects produced  
by each, and such cases and discover  
its real operation, and also its man-  
ner of action — A very capital fault  
in all Dispensatories is that they very  
frequently combine a number of  
medicines together, and so it is all  
mixed in pills, and as the purpose  
might be answered, not by giving  
simply one of them — In London and  
Germany Dispensatories are the best  
in Europe — and an excellent publication  
by Dr. Black is the best extant.



Aciduous march in the interest of the  
Historical, and often most to the extent  
in the following a new high in the  
nationalist movement - and also in  
during them as, in a table as, possibly  
with the important on the future of  
the medicine. However, several  
and perhaps it is not so well to  
know or make a date on the stomach  
of a person - patient it has been, perhaps  
the time is good and good medicine  
and will in reality under the name  
of a disease. It is true they would  
have been for it is well  
known to every body how much  
influence the mind has on  
the body.



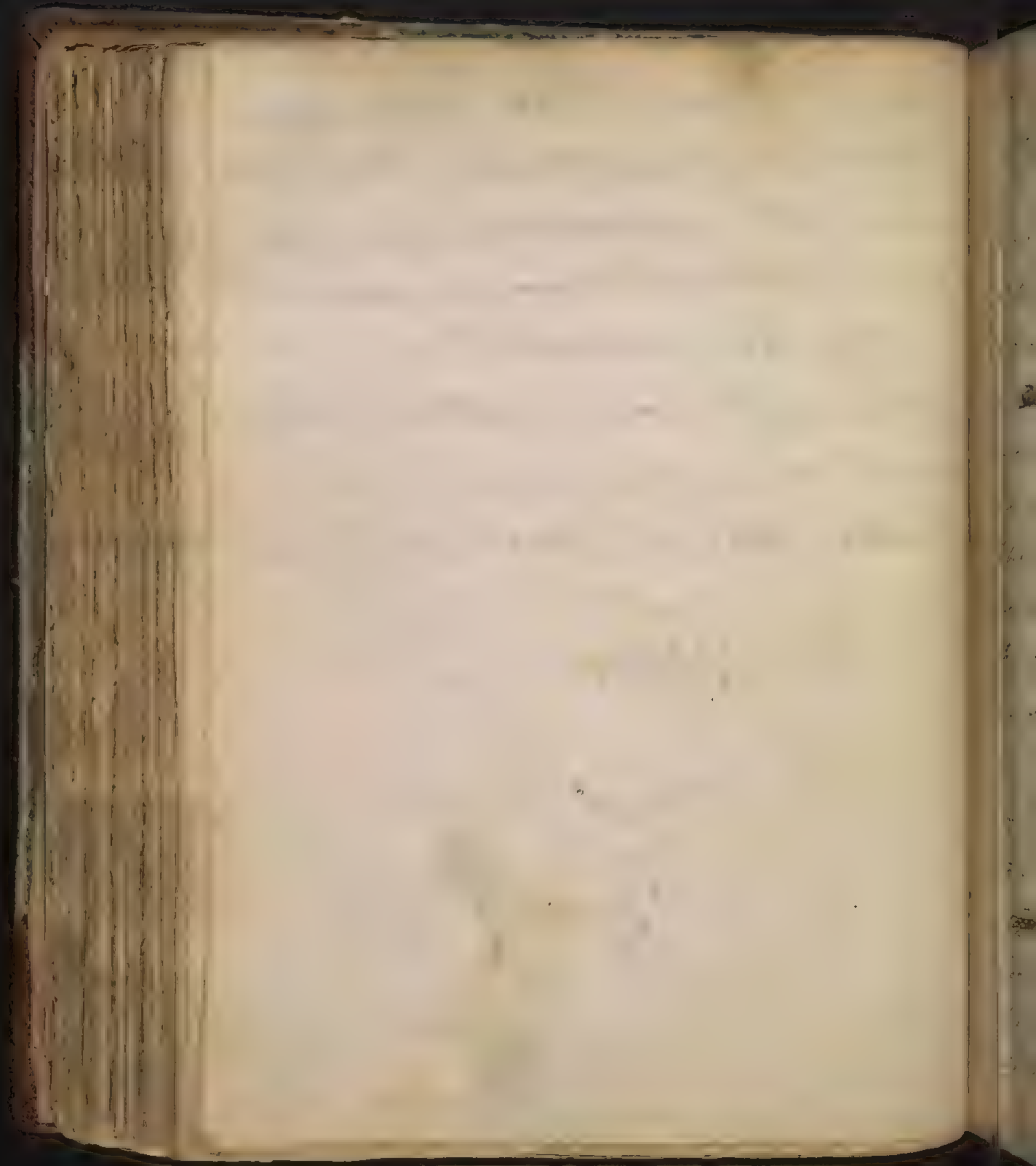
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It was wisely ordered that medicine  
should be dispensed in their state  
as were the insatiable, a little  
man kind would see a man from  
a part of the movement, and he  
what would have rendered them  
as a medicine, and  
consider the lecture on the  
the —

Time —







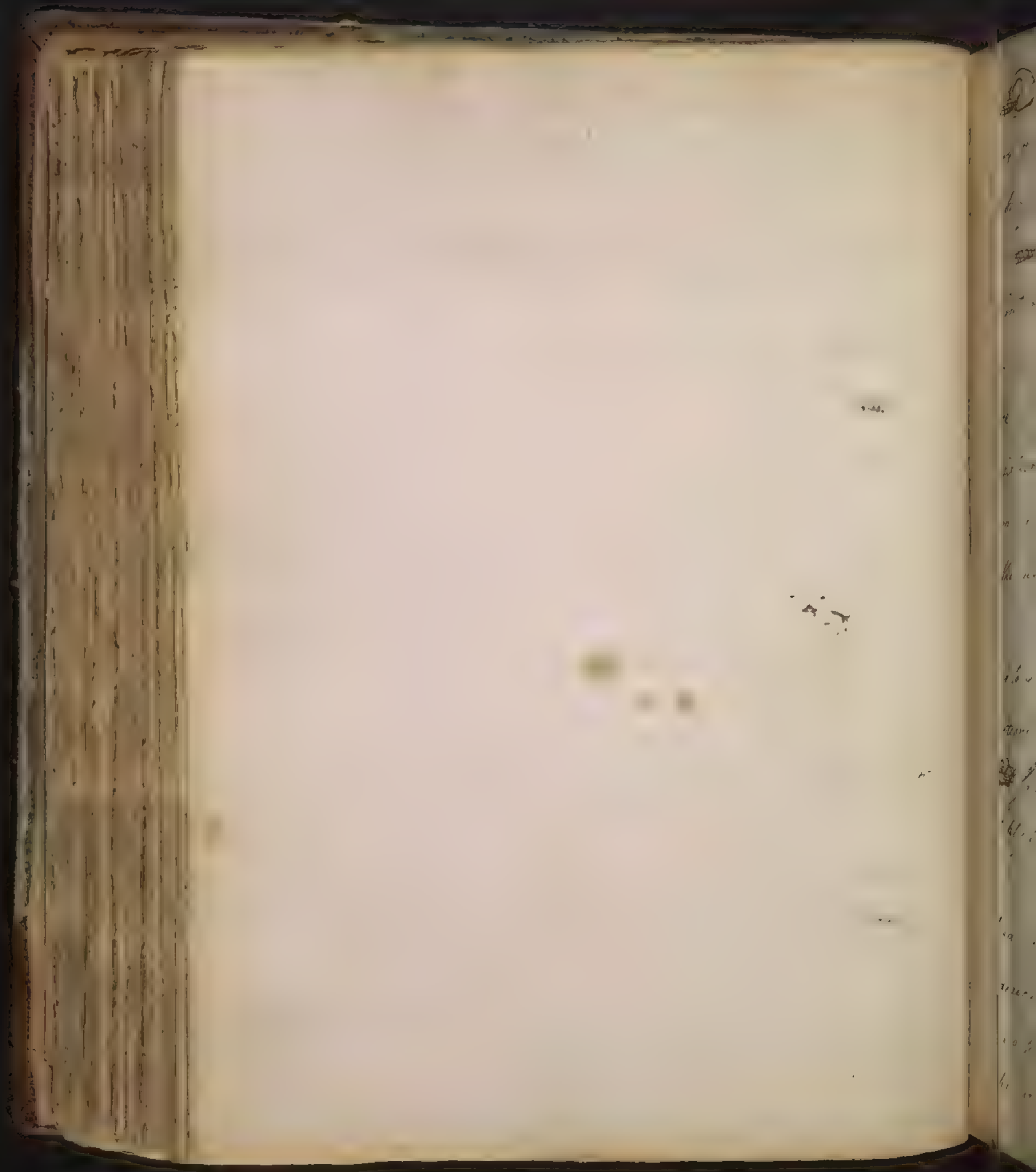
18th. Lecture. Lecture 2. 18th. 1850. 1851.  
on the nature of the human mind.

The body is divided into five parts, the head, the neck, the chest, the arms and hands, and that medicinal stuff which is the blood; that before it could be circulated it must become almost pure by having to undergo similar processes to that of urine.

The blood is said to be divided into the red and the white. The red is said to be the blood which is the most pure and is the most valuable. The white is said to be the blood which is the most impure and is the least valuable. The red is said to be the blood which is the most pure and is the most valuable. The white is said to be the blood which is the most impure and is the least valuable. The red is said to be the blood which is the most pure and is the most valuable. The white is said to be the blood which is the most impure and is the least valuable.


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The blood is said to be divided into the red and the white. The red is said to be the blood which is the most pure and is the most valuable. The white is said to be the blood which is the most impure and is the least valuable. The red is said to be the blood which is the most pure and is the most valuable. The white is said to be the blood which is the most impure and is the least valuable.



~~Dr~~ Draughts of cold water taken in the cold fit of an Intermit-  
tent, the vomiting, that commonly attends it, sometimes runs much  
to being on a diarrhoea.

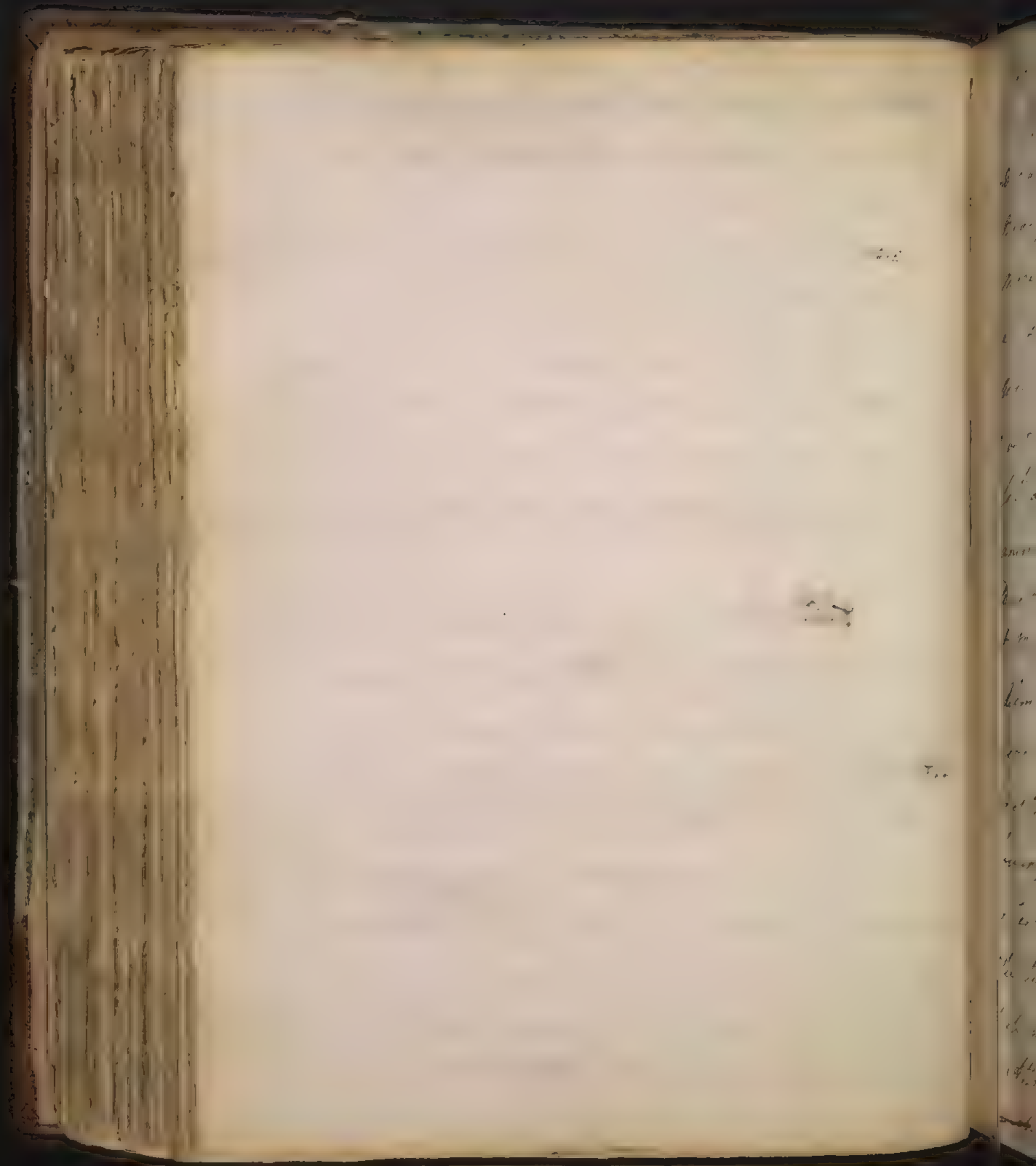
~~The~~ The perspiration is more common in the intermissions  
of intermittents are more characteristic of the remission, & sometimes  
of the attack. and that the perspiration is more common in the stomach  
and the bowels, and is more common in the skin after a very short  
duration. These various actions all serve to remove the great  
sympathy that subsists between the stomach, and other parts  
of the body.

 Pulvis scirrhosus, only, is used in the remedy,  
and it is to be removed slowly and principally by a vegetable diet,  
sections of the simple fibre, also are removed slowly.

 Saline substances enter the circulation both pass off  
quickly by urine; Opium only acts on the nervous system.

From these observations we may conclude that the  
solida crua in diseases are ~~primarily~~ <sup>affected</sup> and that instead of  
endeavouring to correct a vitiated humor we must have  
regard to the immediate removing the affection of the moving  
fibre, and restoring it to its healthy state.

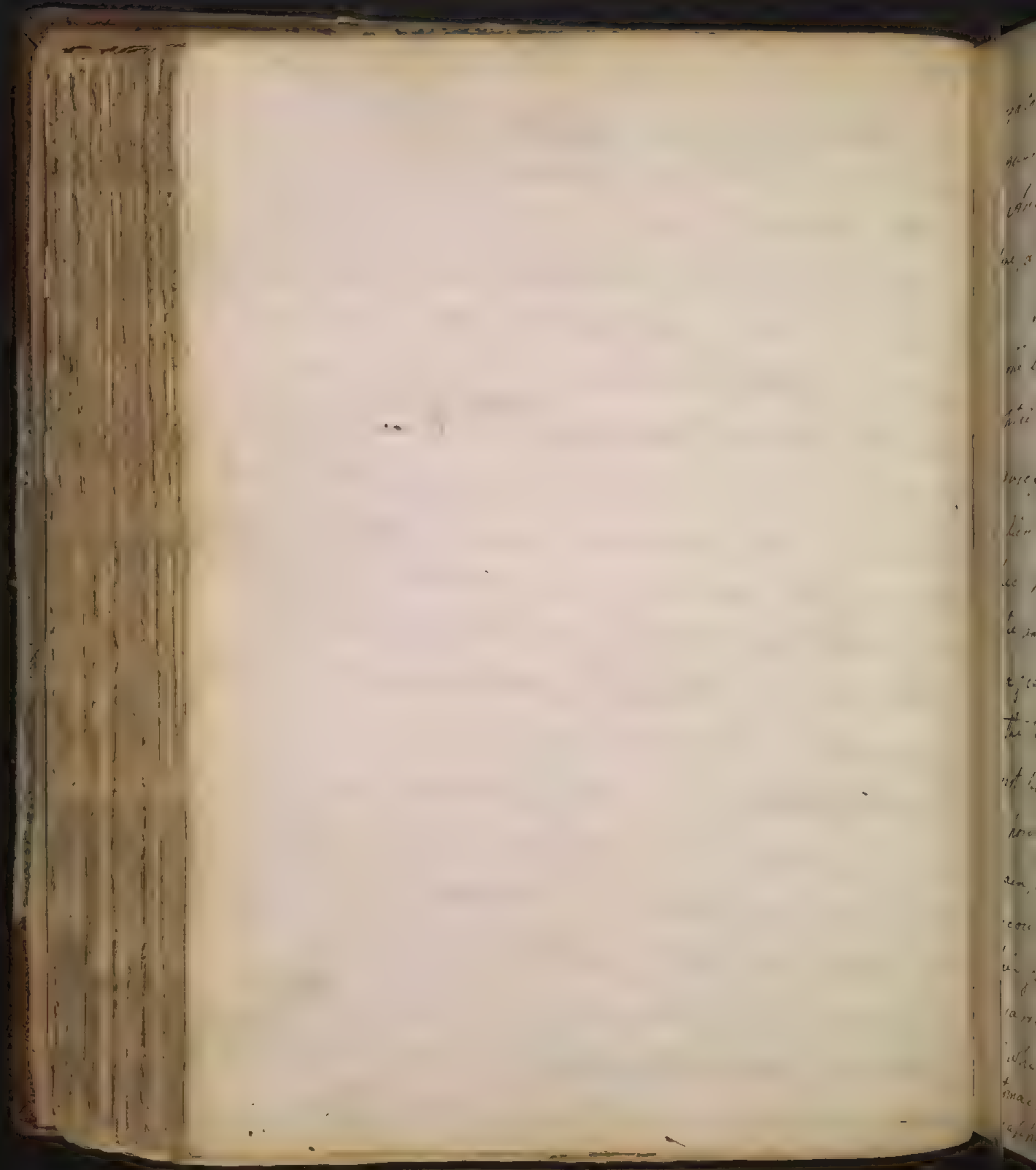




Nov 26: 3<sup>d</sup> Lecture

Experience has taught that diet is much more to be depended upon in the cure of diseases, than medicines.

It was formerly customary to arrange the operation of Medicines under *in lactica*, *heats* &c. &c. *imiles* *gelre* *sol. viva*, *fluids*, and there again into *cap.* *stomach* were ranked under the 1<sup>st</sup> *heat*, but it has been <sup>thought</sup> ~~thought~~ *in lactica* *sol. viva*. *Positivum*, divided into *negabile*, and *animal* were considered under the 1<sup>st</sup> *Cap.* *Mild* and *bland* *negabile* are only fit for food and that *Mustard*, and the like serve to improve the taste of *Aliment*. — *Hunger* is attributed by Hoffman to acids, others think it is owing to *tubercle*. The *gout* of the *Stomach*. *Stomach* however it must be owing alone to *omptitines* — and *acids* *negabile* *case* except in disordered habits — The *inside* of the *Stomach* is lined with *mucus*, unless disordered, which makes him disagree with the doctrine of *tubercle* being the cause of *hunger*, as the *mucus* must prevent such *tubercle* taking place





Vegetables alone used as diet, produce acidity, and frequently bring <sup>on</sup> disorders of the prima via.

Animal Food, <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ the power, when taken  
alone, as Nutrient, of occasioning scabby eruptions  
&c. Salt, and Sugar <sup>are</sup> very useful in diet.

The latter is reckoned the first condiment, and adapted to vegetables: is a powerful antiseptic, and useful in putrid complaints. In digestion the aliment is mixed with Saliva, gastric liquor, bile & succ. pancreatic: Saliva abounds much with water, and some viscid matter, assists fermentation, and has a great tendency of forming calculi, and scales on the teeth. Gastric juice in Birds & Fishes, digests by attrition. Hawks, by Dissolution, and have the power of dissolving bones in their stomachs, and grain, from experiment, <sup>found to be</sup> not <sup>by them</sup> affected. This is accounted for by a particular quality in their gastric juices: In the human stomach digestion is carried on by fermentation, three stages of which take place, Viscous & acetous in the stomach and the third and last viz putrefaction happens in the intestines.



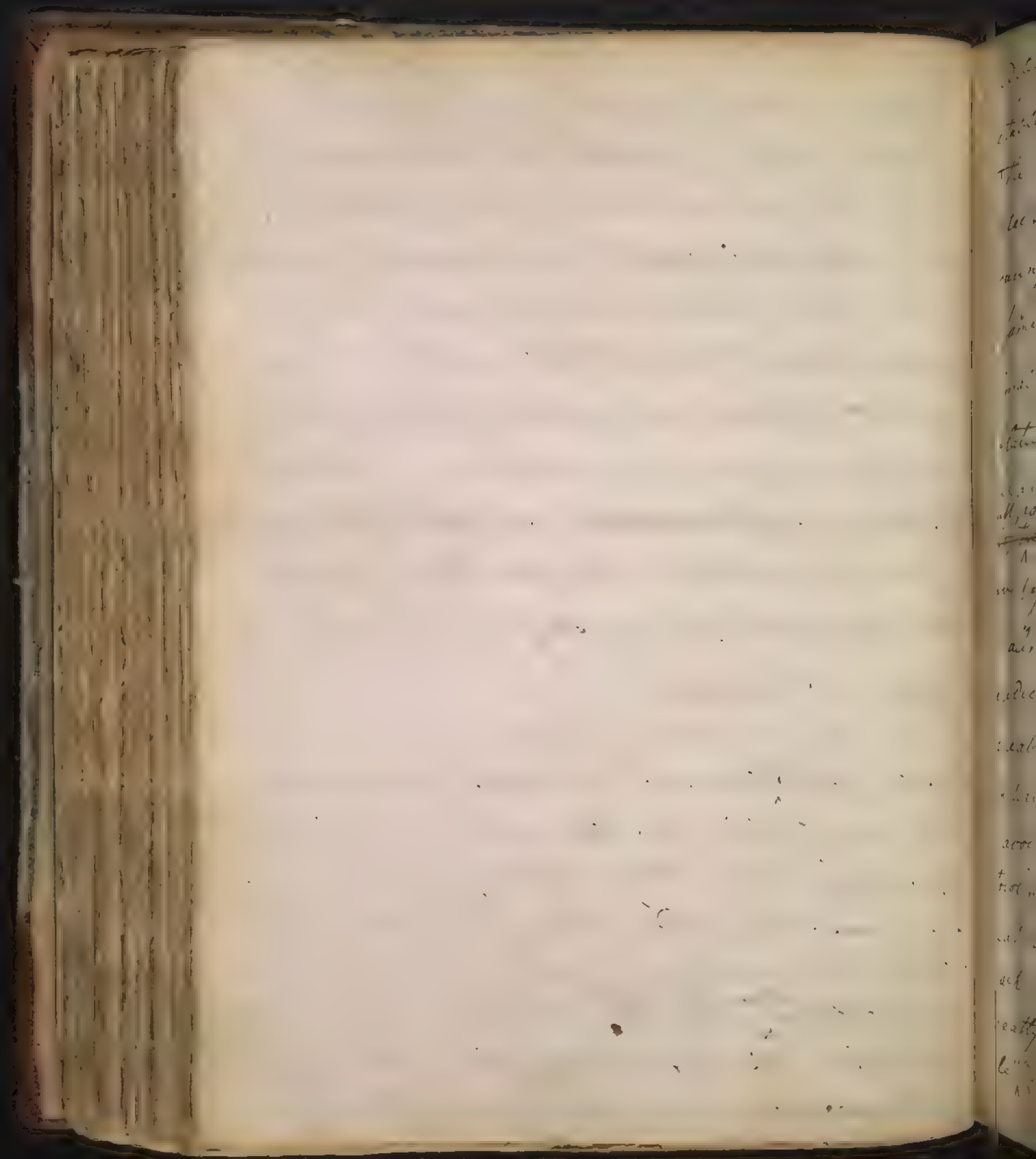


Bile, and acid mix together become neutral and form  
a tertium quid. This fluid not vischous, nor  
irritative, mixes with water, and spirit of wine,  
and is not albescent. All animals have this  
fluid. This secretion by being mixed with our  
aliment prevents too great putrefaction taking place,  
corrects the salival, and gastric juices, and is  
absolutely necessary in digestion — all kinds  
of bitters resist fermentation, and have been found  
useful in acidities. The qualities, and effects  
of the pancreatic juice much similar to the saliva.

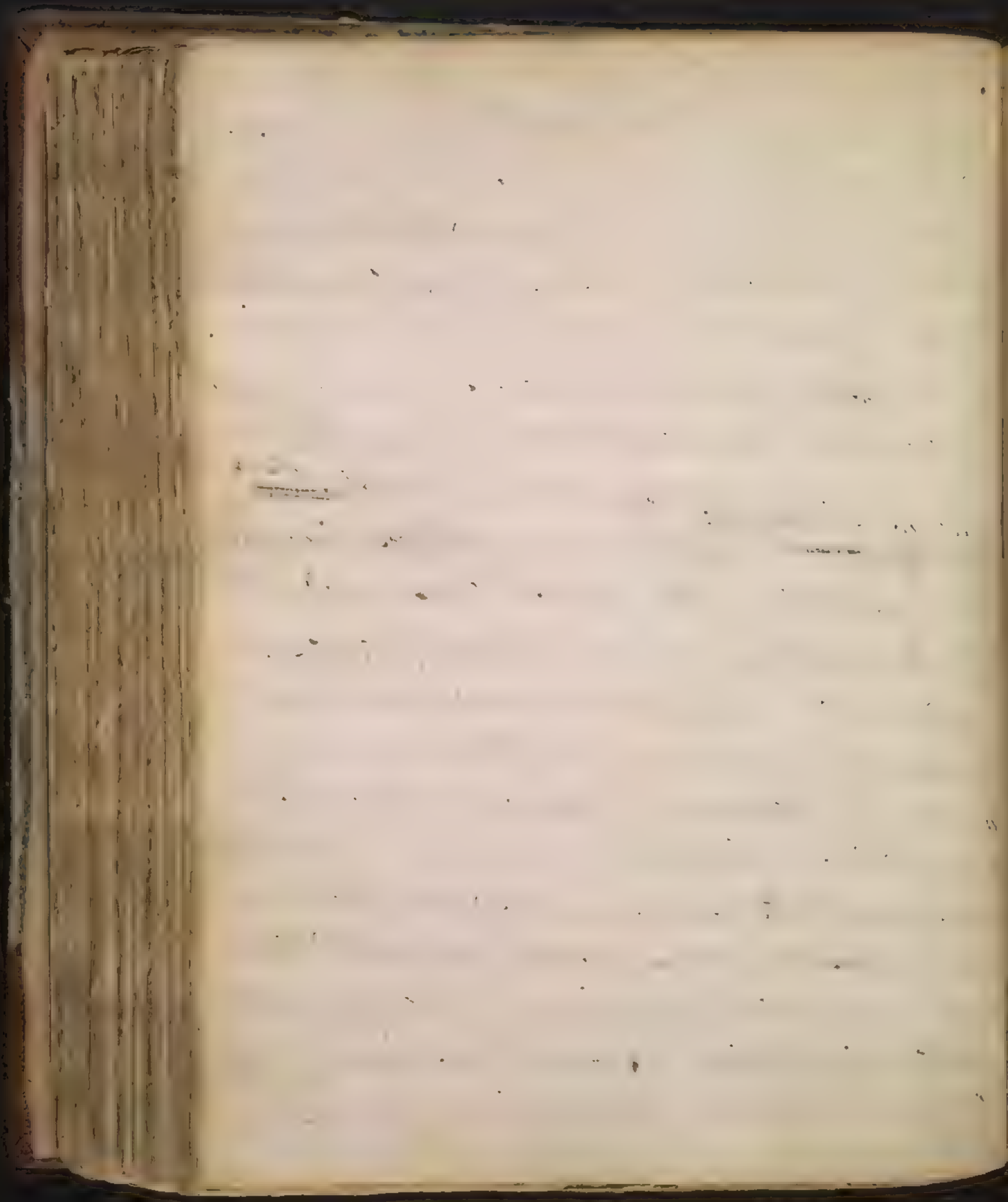
24th 4th Lecture

From the experiments of Dr. Boerhaave, it is proved that  
the gastric fluid is the main promoter of digestion.  
This is exemplified in the stomach of a dog, who  
eat grass and other things but cannot digest them.  
Since meat incised in tubes, <sup>of silver</sup> inserted were  
digested which could not have proceeded, were  
fermentation, <sup>as they were neither acid, or putrid.</sup> the doctrine of fermentation  
is not valid with regard to digestion. Yet it undoubtedly  
abounds ~~abundantly~~ more or less in the stomach.





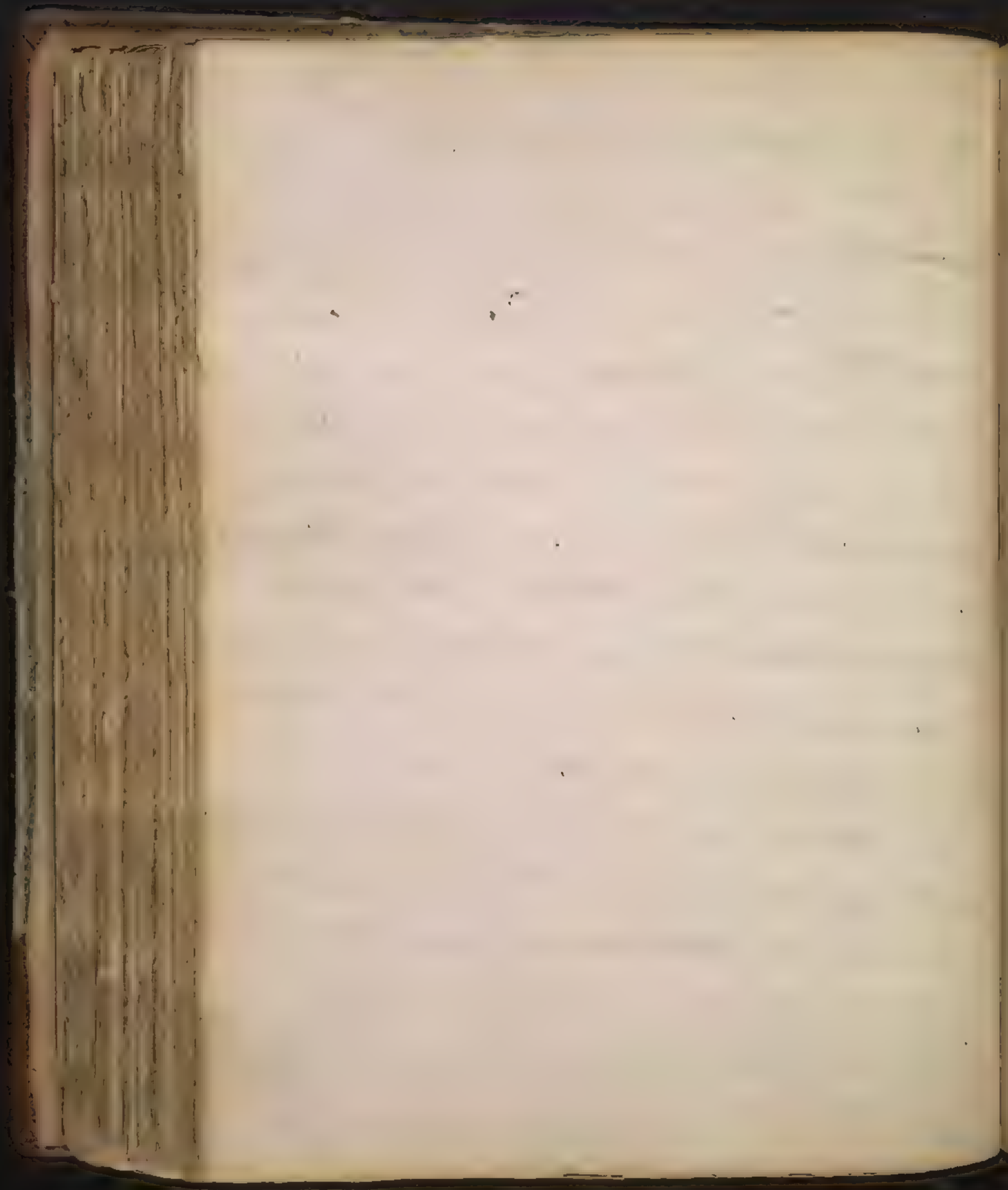
Lindley is generally present in their composition -  
Vegetables are harder to be digested than animal food,  
and the more they contain of sugar, and oil the better  
adapted for aliment. It is found <sup>the best</sup> ~~a good~~ food for  
labouring persons from their capacities, and from  
the same properties beneficial in their habits.  
Animal food is best adapted for persons subject  
to flatulent complaints, also in hypochondria-  
cal and hysterical affections, and ~~that which~~  
<sup>is full grown is the best</sup> ~~it is the best~~ ~~which~~ <sup>is full grown is the best</sup> ~~is full grown is the best~~  
least injurious to digestion; and  
if any vegetable substances are to be mixed with  
an animal, bread and potatoes, the least  
injurious. Rye and hard bread are  
avoidable in acidities of the stomach, and any  
thing having a tendency to produce it, ought to  
be avoided - Potatoes & Common salt, Elix-  
vitriol made into beverage, indeed all acids are  
great restoratives to a weak and relaxed sto-  
mach. mucilage, and common salt assist  
greatly digestion. A depraved state of the  
bile is a great cause in bringing on Dysenteries.



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and as all acidulants are correctors & vitiated  
bile: ripe fruits, & especially melons — Vinegar  
and cream &c. prove very serviceable in  
<sup>this</sup> ~~diarrhoea~~ <sup>complicated</sup> ~~diarrhoea~~ <sup>diarrhoea</sup> containing a  
mild acid, saccharine and farinaceous  
qualities — Stultest cases are relieved  
by giving a solution of sal. C. T. with some  
drops of carminative oil, and when the pain  
becomes very severe, a few drops of Laud.  
liquid. may be added. Acidic fruits  
mixing with the bile, frequently bring on diarrhoea,  
but are easily removed by a dose of Rhubarb, or  
Laud. liquid. unless they continue so long  
as to weaken much are found not injurious  
but beneficial. Cholera Morbus arises from  
the same cause <sup>often</sup> times, and is removed by giving  
frequently of chicken water &c. with Laud.  
liquid. and if the patient is strong, and ple.  
thoric, Phlebotomy may be premised.

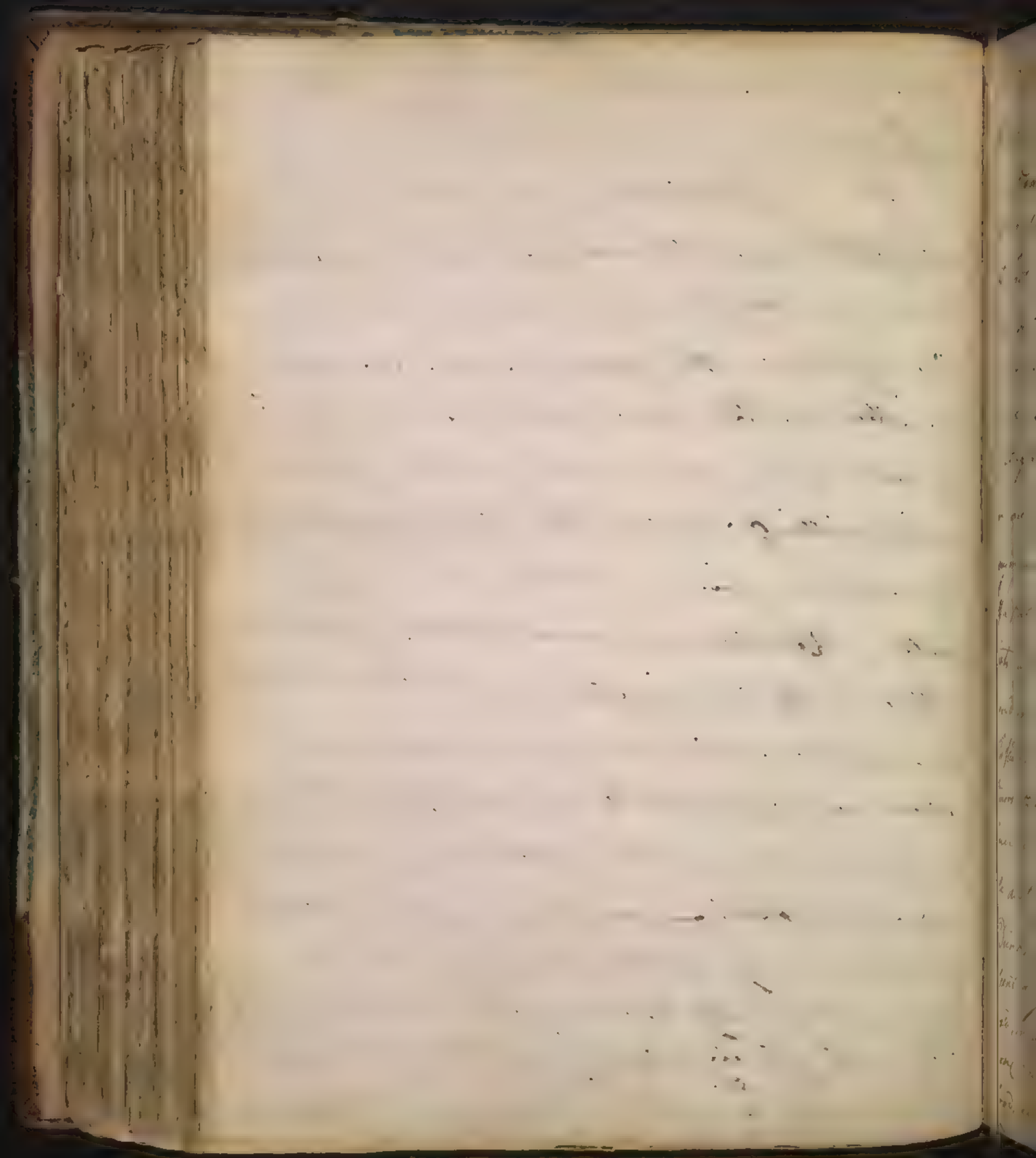


Nov 28<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Lecture.

Source

Symptoms peculiar to this disease, are great Lassitude pain in the limbs ancles, and least movable Tumors, penetrating the muscular parts hard scrophulous affections of the gums &c. &c. &c. the hardly ever attended with a fever. intellects not impaired, very little Thirst, pulse weak, sometimes unequal and intermitting: at the latter stage, Subject is Dysenteric, which most commonly, prove fatal. Retention, and accumulation of putrescent matter, is the proximate cause: the Cause, is, and in cold Countries, where perspiration, and excretions are very moderate, are most subject to it, as all perspirable matter and excretory juices are acid, and putrescent — every thing in aliment tending to putrescence, assist in bringing on the Disease, and is considered as the predisposing, and occasional causes. Moisture with cold air seldom brings it on, but is productive of plagues, Dys. &c. in countries where the mercury rises in the thermometer to 70 degrees, are seldom affected with it but those below 60, very frequent. Source, not contagious.





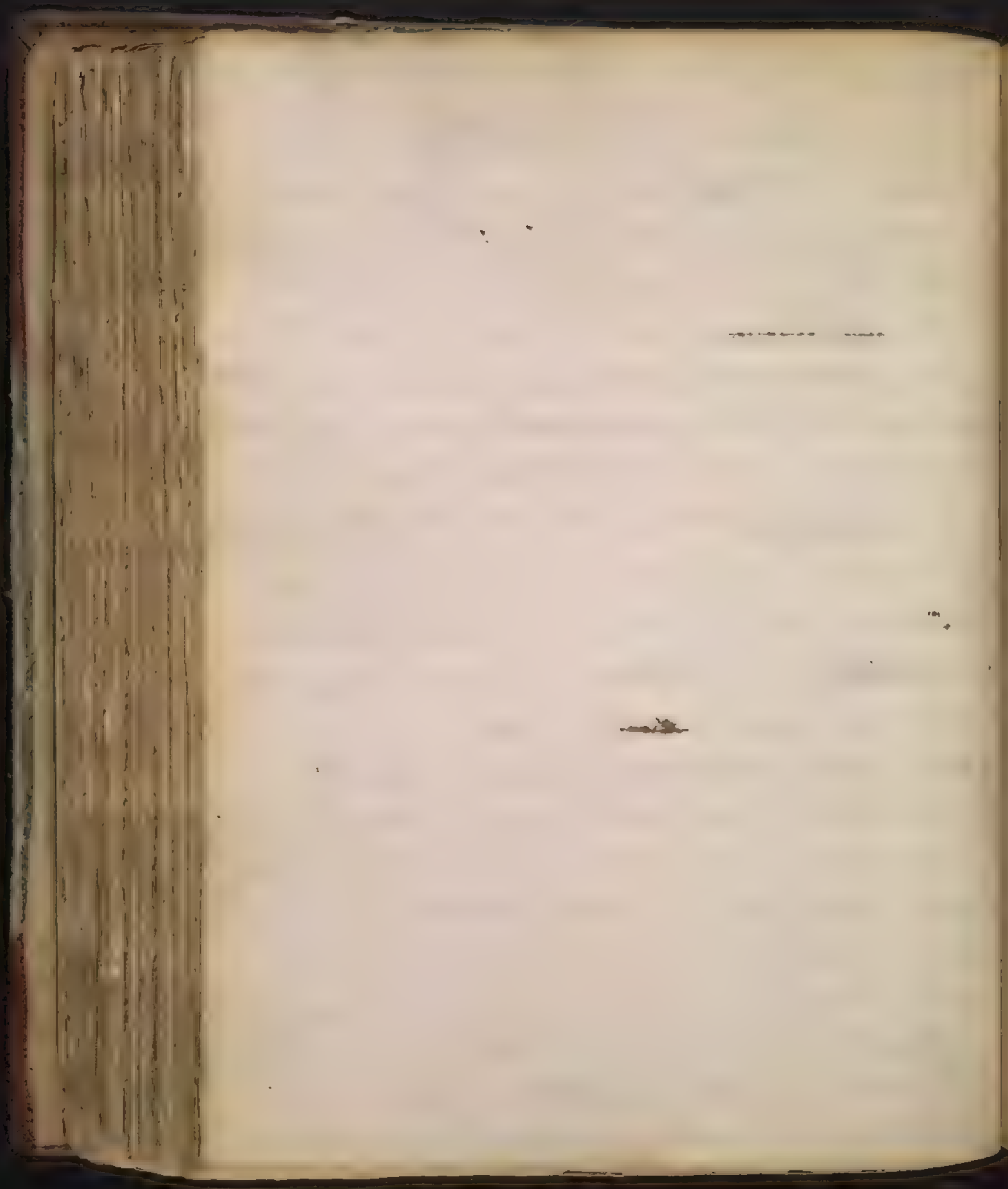
24 Nov 27<sup>th</sup> The above survey continued

The disease is confined only to that of the <sup>respiratory</sup>  
system, and is a <sup>primary</sup> cause of the complaint,  
and has been a subject of controversy, whether it was  
the effect of the animal food; but now all recent  
writers <sup>agree that</sup> ~~consider it~~ consider it harder to digest, and  
becomes an occasional cause; Hence as it is considered  
as such, we when new, hard labour and cold, in a state  
of integration.

are not preventative but after its attack, severe,  
very insidious — Mineral acids, & the prejudicial  
of a patient after being put on a proper vegetable  
diet with the use of vegetable acids, soon begin to  
mend in a day, & two ~~that~~ he seldom recovers. —

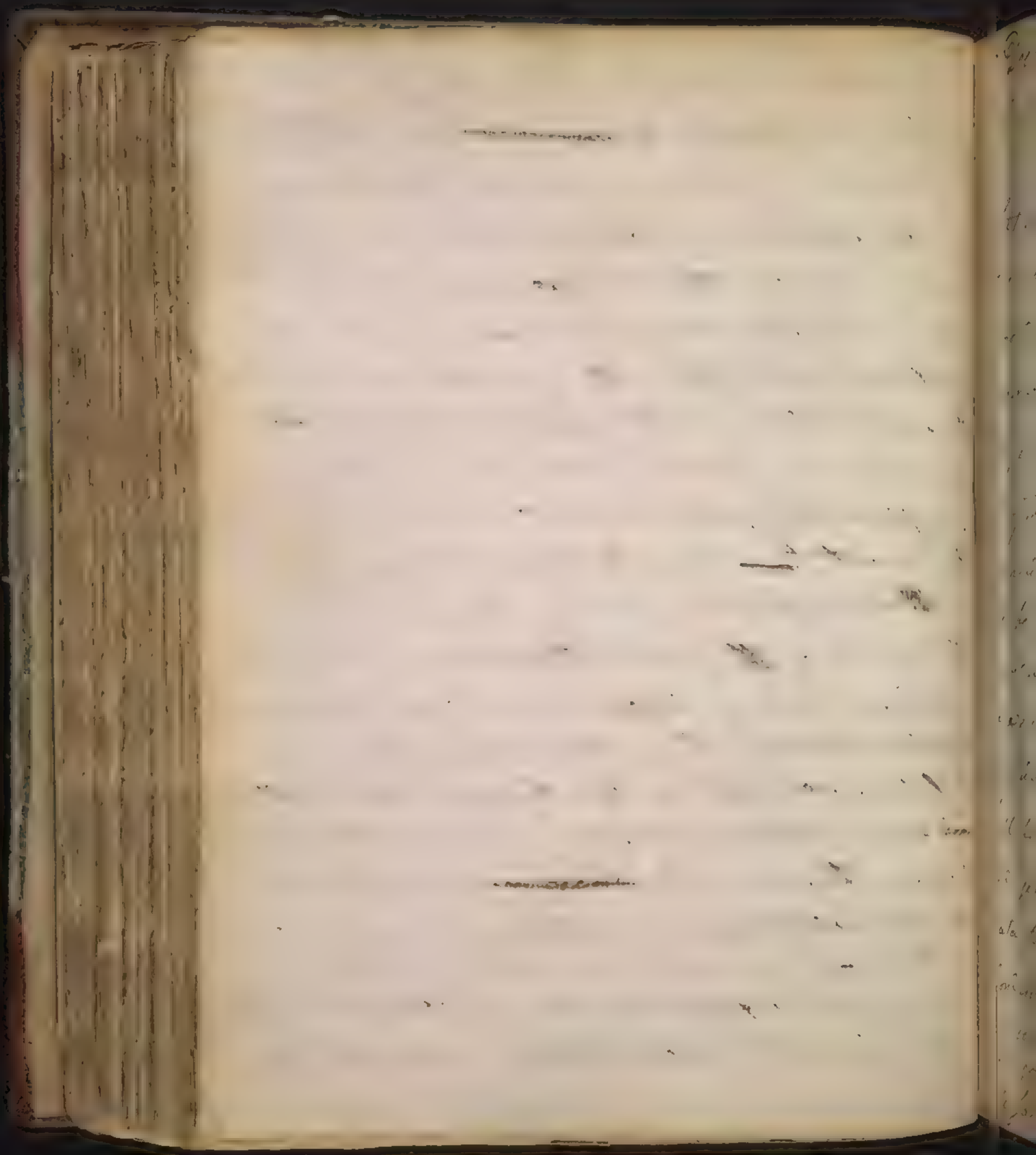
The glands in the umbilical are immovably affected, and the  
tumors that attend it are relieved by compression, or even  
incision and ligation. Immovable or fixed tumors, however,  
the best prognosis in removal, therefore —

Drinks, considered - There are diluters of our food  
essentially necessary in digestion, but too plentifully  
used injure - Water is good, is the best for our com-  
mon drink - deficiency of fluids, solid, and viscid  
food, alkalescent aliment, and increased circulation





on the cause of thirst, and the contraction of  
the salivary glands, the ~~cause~~ <sup>cause</sup> of thirst  
in fevers — give use as drinks, the little at a  
time, are found good in fevers — administered cold  
where a defect of the salivary glands prevails, and warm  
in typical inflammatory fevers — oranges, and ac-  
idulated drinks held in the mouth tend to remove  
the contraction of the salivary glands that  
accompanies fevers, all acid drinks, bad  
in inflammatory fevers, and complaints of  
the breast, — by a table acid injurious  
in ~~various~~ fevers, as they tend to <sup>the stomach</sup> debilitate.  
The cause of the great thirst prevailing in  
typhoid is owing to diminished secretions,  
contraction of the salivary glands, and  
the last drinks used in the hospital the latter.  
~~entire~~ abstinence from drink has been  
known to cure the <sup>disorder</sup> — Acid bad  
in intermittent good in putrid fevers — Concentrate  
more than parts of our food, which render it more agreeable  
than, prevent flatulencies, and consequently,  
good in by a table death, & bad in animal —



6 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1790  
Lancaster.

Part, 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1790

Salt is not only the most useful & condimental,  
but is necessary as a medicine. Salted beef is  
the most proper diet in the milder cases. In  
gastroenteric animals, salt alone receives many  
alterations. These are dependant from the rest, and  
are distinguished by salt. Taste worms  
are particularly susceptible, and should not  
be used immediately after its use in such  
cases of worms. In the milder cases, salt  
was employed in two cases. Two drachms taken  
even by children, or as much as the stomach  
will bear in the mode of administering. V.S.  
and gentle purging with Sal & Laub & Trosc  
not to attend it. Vinegar is that part of  
condiment intended to stimulate the stomach,  
and correct putrescence. The purest is the best,  
and good with vegetables. Sugar is good,  
is best for its utility. It is in some instances



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Endurable to fast, in not being liable to decomposition. Molasses wholesome in winter with flesh in flatulencies, and indigestions. Fruits are not proper as they are subject to the vinous, and acetous fermentation. Sugar is useful to the teeth from its antiseptic quality. Diseases of teeth chiefly arise from the use of hot & relaxing aliment, the often rheumatic. Indigestion producing gastric & great relaxation causes decay'd teeth, & often found in the female, than the male sex.

Sugar is poisonous to worms; milk nourishes them. Since the use of sugar, coffee &c. as a change or the mode of living taking place, nervous Diseases have much more frequently prevailed. This alteration in Diseases are looked upon for the better. The judicious should avoid great aliment, as it tends to dull the intellects. Fine sugar is most wholesome, which lime ~~contains~~ is not part of its composition. Pickles are hard of digestion, and are antiputrescents & stimulating. Animal food. This requires only digestion, and mixture, prevents flatulencies & is stimulating. Neither old, nor young animals are easy of digestion. The former digesting indolently, the latter glutten. Where there is most activity the digestion is easiest.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on a lined page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin of the adjacent page.]*



mean of fat animals easily assimilate, and is  
nourishing, poor the reverse.

Fish stimulates more than are flesh. This  
kind of food, tho' nourishing, is bad for a continuance.

Scabby eruptions is the consequence. Disen-  
teries & Surveys, the latter especially from  
salted fish -

Decr 2<sup>nd</sup> Milk

Is that fluid of the body, which partakes  
of animal, & vegetable substances. It is composed  
of oil, coagulable lymph & water & is a necessary  
part in diet. The mammary vessels receive it  
from the body, brought on by the compression  
of the epigastric arteries by the pregnant  
uterus, and supported by suction: hence  
the sympathy between the epigastric &  
mammary <sup>a vessels</sup> is accounted for - Milk under-  
goes a decomposition in the stomach. It  
undergoes the acetous fermentation but  
not is liable to the lincous; it is only  
injurious in cases of acidit. prevailing  
too much in the stomach.

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*L. albus* is in intermittent owing to its refrigerating quality. *L. albus* & human milk are nearly similar, the former, nevertheless, is difficult of coagulation, & will not produce butter. Cows, goats & sheep's milk bear strong affinities to one another. They are all the reverse of *L. albus* & human, subject to acidities and easily coagulated. Human milk is little affected with menses. The passions affect <sup>it</sup> most considerably. From the quantity of milk we determine its secretion from any one alone. Hence its affection from passion, as the stomach is always most susceptible of mental diseases. Buttermilk, & whey are both cooling and acescent; hence their use in persons recovering from inflammatory complaints, and in all hectic fevers. On the contrary, milk is very serviceable, inasmuch as to accompany it the Honey & Wine are both to be avoided. In poisons the use of it is to be long continued. Sour milk is little acescent and more glutinous than human, its good qualities in dysenteric formations are verified. Caper boiled in it will increase its glutinous qualities. Scrophulous, Cancerous, & venereal cases, are much relieved by a milk regimen.



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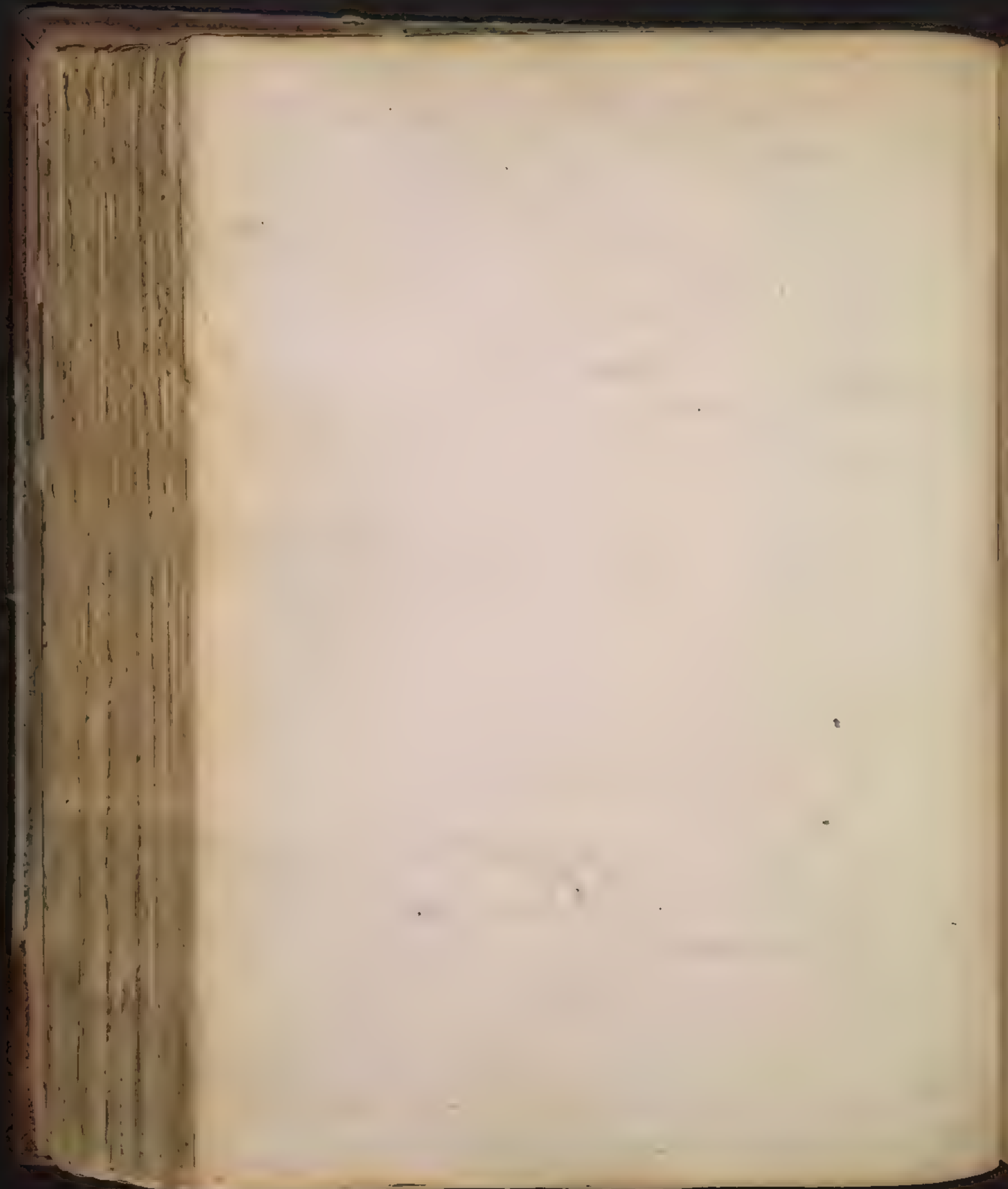
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It is necessary to make some observation on the  
use of these medicines; given with all others that the  
Patient's Stomach will be engaged in & in the  
most proper manner.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Astringents

As the power of astringents is the same as that of  
firmness of cohesion; and ~~that~~ they are discernible  
by the taste - Astringents mixed with iron  
turn black - The action of astringents are on  
the solid vessels or medium, and has their effects on  
the stomach & bowels, the other parts of the sys-  
tem are acted upon by the communications of  
the nervous fibres. Opium has no effect on  
the simple fibre, but acts similar to an astringent  
on the foliaceous vessels -

The use of astringents must be regu-  
lated by knowing perfectly from whence the Com-  
plaint, or symptoms arise - They proceed  
from a defect in the system - They are proper,  
in one case - They are beneficial in various  
affections, by their astringent & stimulatory qualities,  
thereby producing a degree of inflammation.





promoting suppuration, and strengthening the  
system. It is, sometimes necessary, previous to the  
use of astringents, to make evacuations, this with  
these things expedient, must be directed by the  
Physician. — Next 4th The use of astringents  
not further considered —

Astringents are used with propriety  
in dysentery, when arising from a debility of the  
system accompanied with internal friction and moderate  
inflammation, they are improper when the complaint  
arises from a scorbutic basis, and bad in all cystic  
dysenteries — astringents are beneficial in Diarrhoea  
and Dysentery, first making the necessary eva-  
cuations, and their continuance is owing to debility.  
Diarrhoea common. proceeds from hyperaesthesia  
hyperaesthesia from putrid exhalations arising  
from putrid in the large intestine, astringents  
may be well joined — Astringents in  
the thin bowels, are best joined with some gentle  
laxative, and not then proper to be used, if the  
ulcers are inflamed, or ulcerous —

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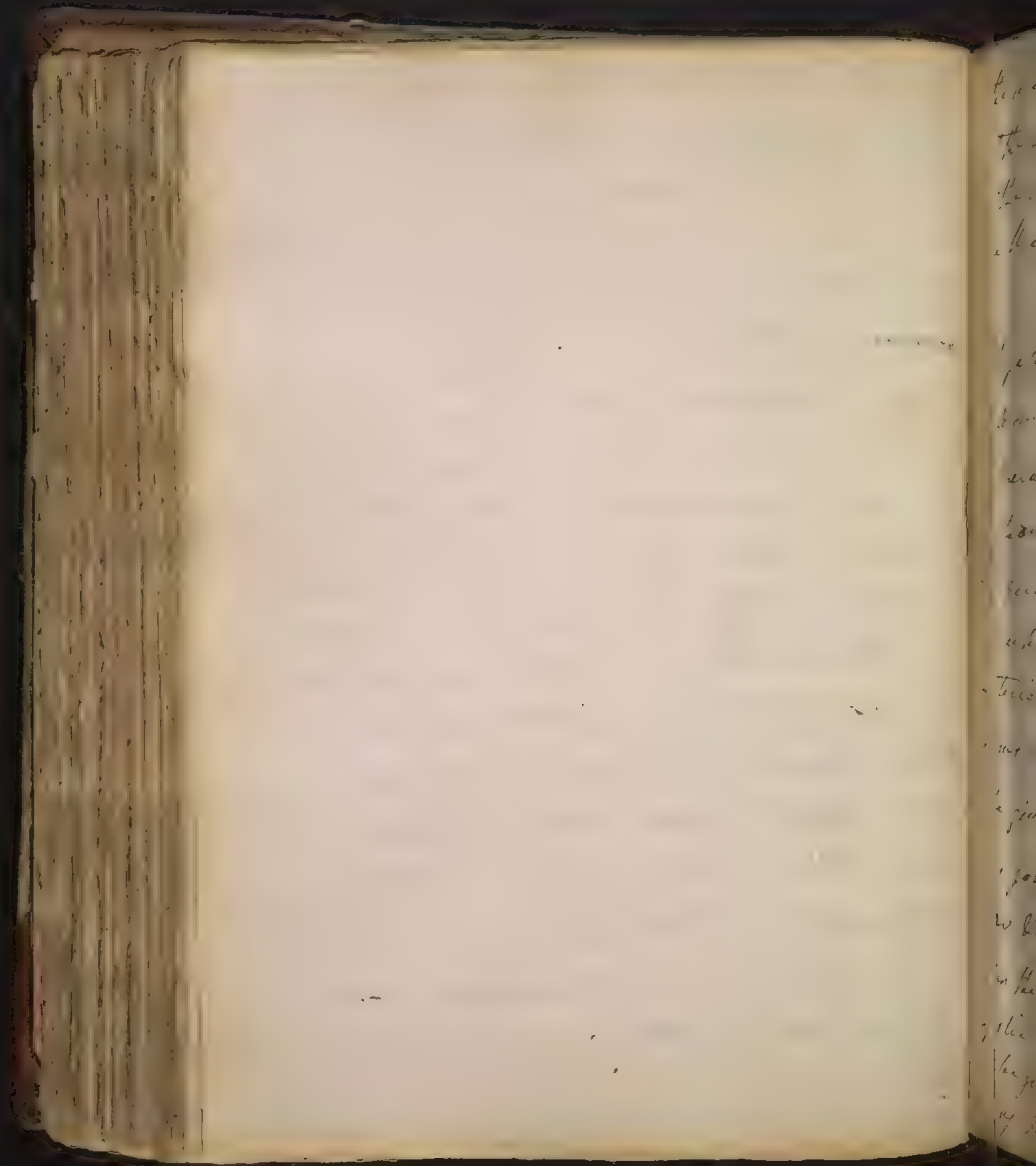
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The Uterus ought to be cautiously treated, and  
especially if of long standing. - The old Women,  
or those that have bore several Children are  
more liable to be attacked with it, than young  
Persons are, & seem to have different effects,  
owing to the peculiar habit of body. -  
The Use of astringents either by injection or inter-  
nal use ought to be cautiously, and sparingly  
used. but a careful examination of the symptoms  
is to direct their Use as well in this disease,  
as others. - They are good in a Leucorrhoea  
owing to debility, and is much assisted by  
a nourishing Diet, & gentle exercise.

The Uterus is usefull in calculous complaints,  
and the effect produced by all  
is from their astringency. - The good effects  
of astringents in inflammations, see Rubicous.

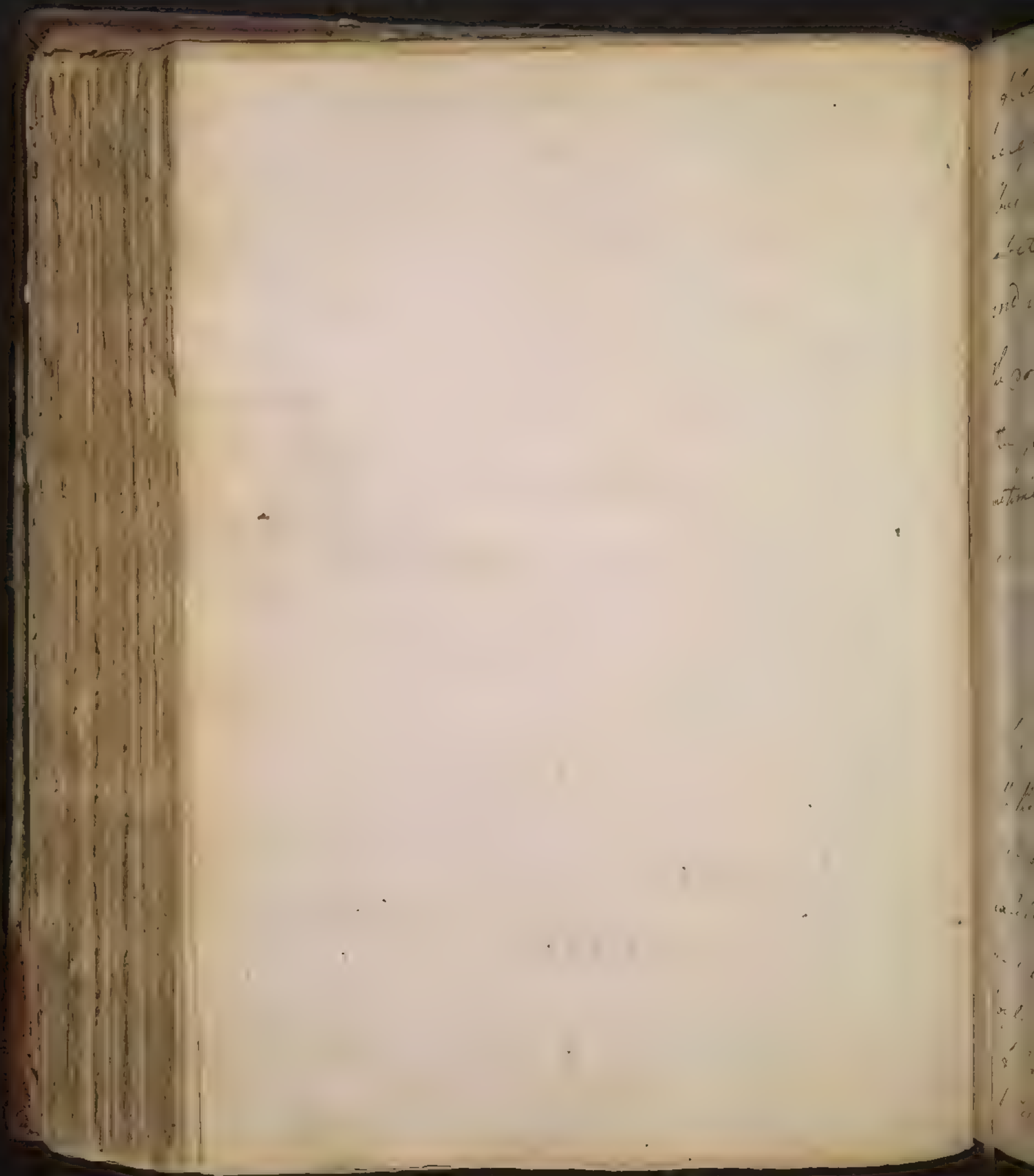
The general cause of inflammations is an in-  
creased action of the vessels, & too thick blood,  
the latter is occasioned by an increased circulation  
and Debility. - Inflammation is owing to debility.





the use of astringents is proper. In inflammation  
of the eye increasing from an increased action,  
either hyper- or anti-phlogistics must precede  
the use of astringents.

Astringents are of two kinds, fossil  
& vegetable. — The blue stone and alcohols  
 seldom prove beneficial except an acid  
is prevalent in the stomach, as in biliousness.  
instead of their possessing an astringent or antiseptic  
quality, they are the reverse —  
for which reason are improper in dys-  
enteries. — Alum one of the fossil class,  
demands particular attention — whether  
to be given internally, or externally applied —  
it is good in ophthalmia, affected gums, angina  
serena when proceeding from debility.  
when their causes are the reverse, the antiphlog-  
istic treatment is to be pursued — Alum  
to be given internally, is well joined with  
Sulph. Zircon & Opium. —



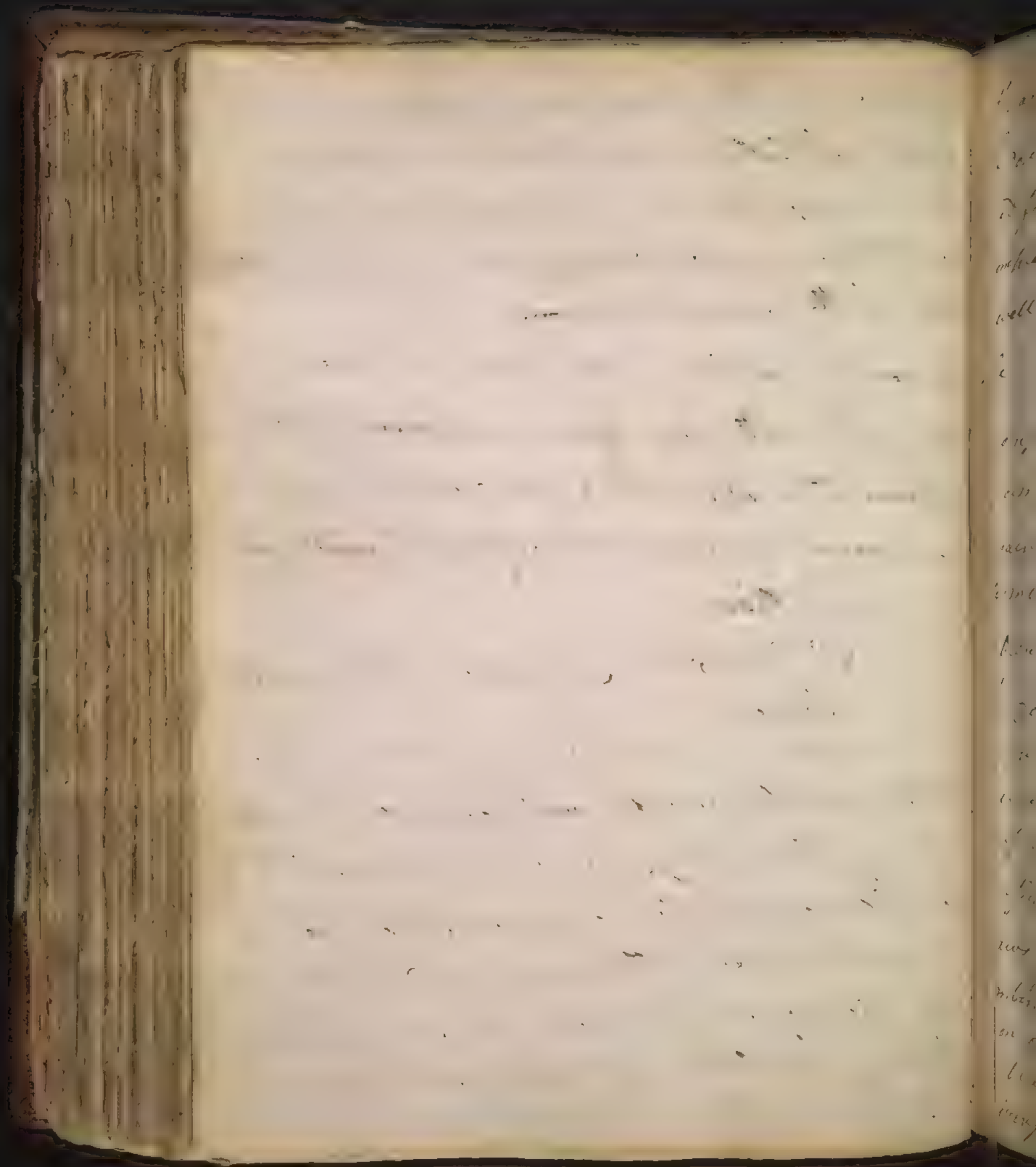


112  
Allum. in this form may be given with  
success in the Colica p[re]torum, in fluxu  
ribu. & Dysenteries if proceeding from  
debility — good & safe in intermitten-  
t and with aromatics —

The dose of Allum from five to fifteen grains  
either joined with Lary. Graec. or Conserv. rosar.  
sometimes it is expedient to join Opium. & then  
is considered a specific in the dysenteries, and in  
the inflammation —

Opium & Allum. & Conserv. rosar.  
Lary. Graec.

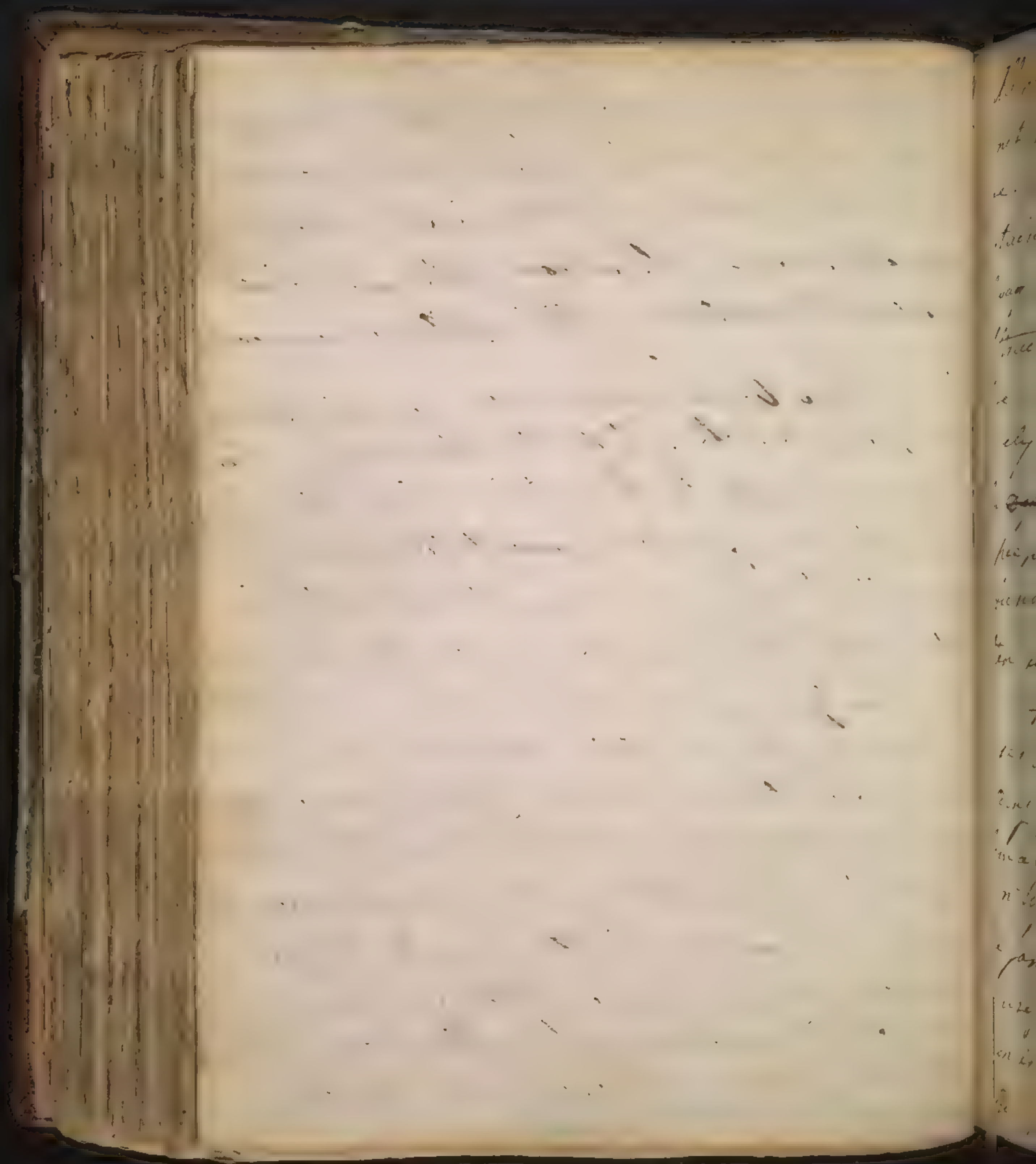
This is a soluble in water and in some saline substances.  
It is the mercurial and it is most powerful. It is thus  
and very stimulating purgative & diuretic these  
qualified reasons to use in dysenteries. The dose  
however is not equal to the recommendations of the  
Dutch the manner some have been recommended.  
A case of dysentery was cured in the infirm.  
A Purgative by the acetum ammoniacum.



It was given in doses of 1 grain every night without effect.  
The dose was increased to four grains, which was con-  
tinued for two weeks every other night, and performed  
a complete cure - The action of this medicine  
as well as the nature of the Spitztyl is unaccount-  
able.

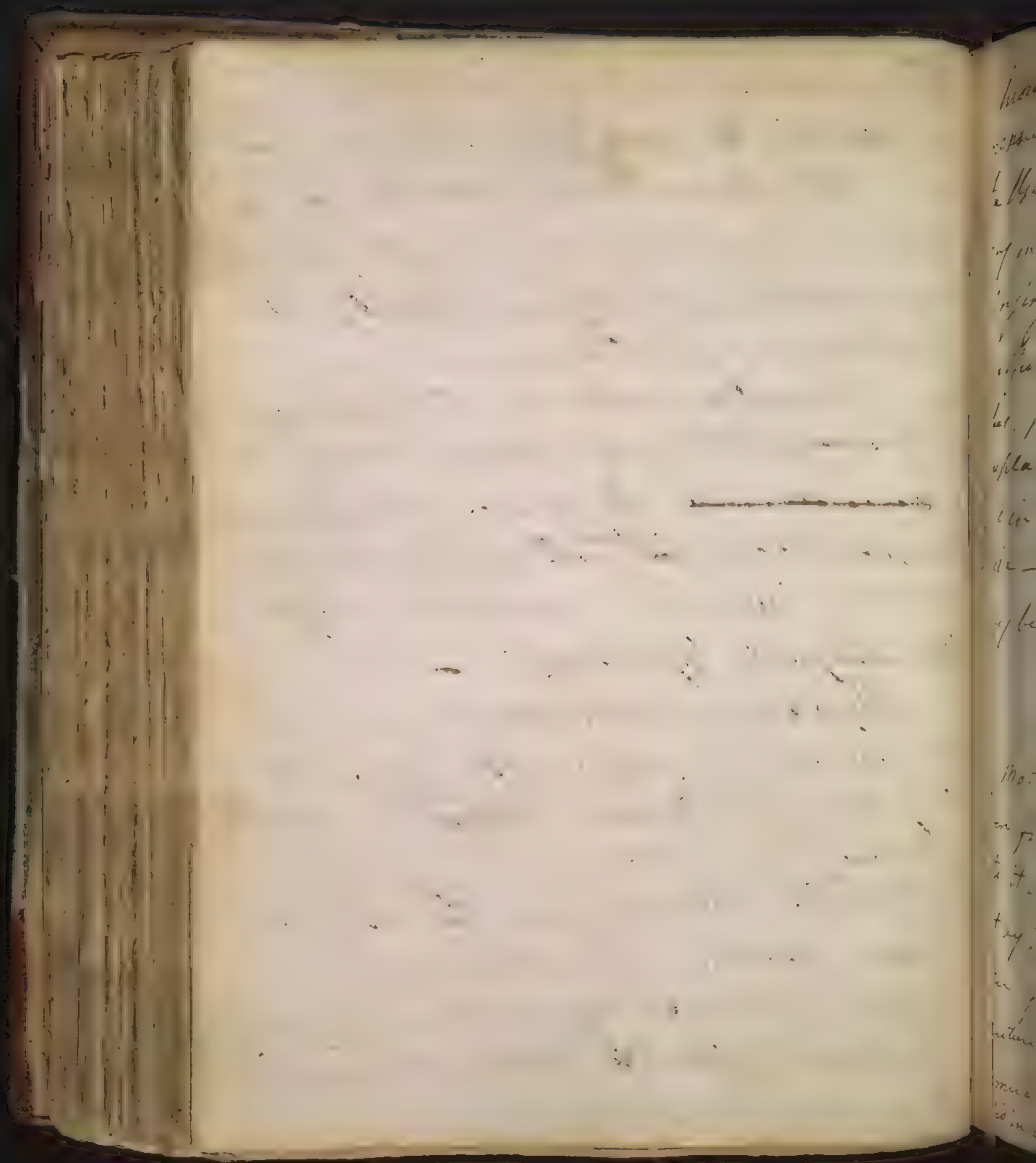
Iron Ore may be used in interictal fevers,  
accompanied with a Substertus tendinum, when  
the common prescription fail. Com. ʒi. from  
1 grain to one is found to prevent the return of  
intermittents. In Germany the Hyocyathia  
is often used by the Silesians, as per given powder  
in dose ʒi. recommended. It is often beneficial  
in chronic suppurations. It is often beneficial  
in chronic Ulcers, Scurvy & the like, more espe-  
cially in Ulcers of the Throat. Mel Sthyl. ʒi. ʒi.  
long time in the Ulcers that accompany the  
yaws. Iron is soluble in acids, & can be  
combined with all saline substances. Dissolving  
iron ore in much water with water, & then  
a black powder is precipitated, & is  
given it in substance.





1  
All preparations of iron have similar virtues. Lemery's  
Sine L. Mortis. The best preparation for general  
Use. The sediment here renders the dose un-  
certain - This metal is pure in an astringent. It is  
always usefull in Laxity and debility. All  
obstructions owing to these causes require it  
Use. Mineral waters are the most ex-  
tremely usefull & our preparations from  
" ~~essentials~~ " Hystric Dr. Richer uses  
a preparation of <sup>iron</sup> with magnesia. An  
infusion of iron with acid wine, or cyder is  
then usefull; 3j ter die -

Hystric, and typhoid disorders are  
widely different - The first pro-  
ceeding from Laxity, and is <sup>frequently</sup> ~~not~~ in warm  
climates the latter from rigidity, from  
men to cold. They are sometimes united in  
the same person. In which case iron may  
be usefull but must be cautiously given.  
Iron is properly joined <sup>with</sup> bitters, and aconites  
in heat & debility.



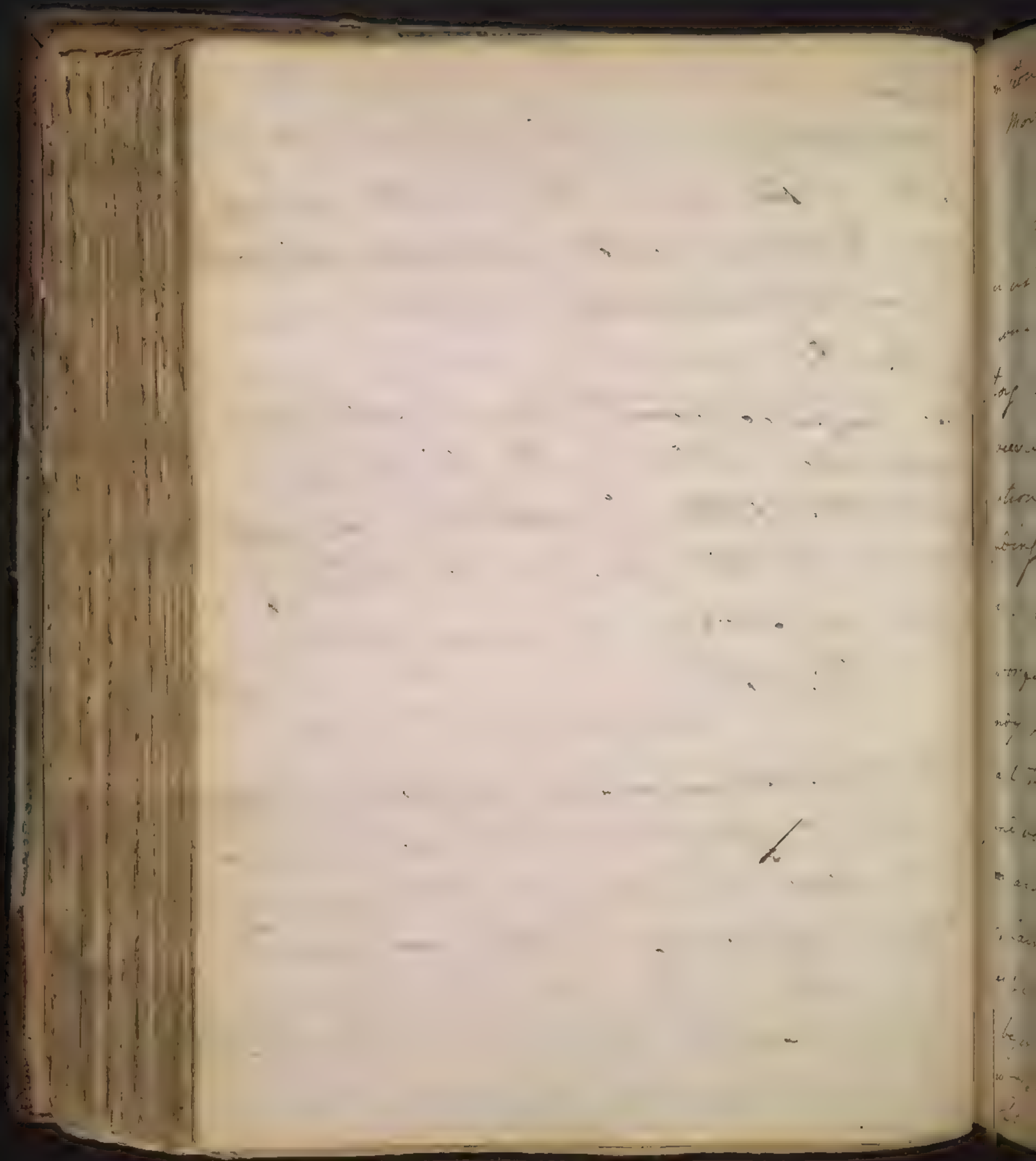


Humors, produced by an obstruction: the  
menses arising from (abundancy) is received by  
the Uterus & the ovum. Chalybeates are neces-  
sary in all complaints of relaxation especially  
being in some of the functions — The Uterus & Iron is  
useful in all cases of putrescence, or  
Tuberc. preparations <sup>hot</sup> are bad in all bilious  
complaints, or Ulcers of the Viscera, and if  
used in the latter, ought to be in solu-  
tion — For this purpose Sol. Mart. grs  
may be dissolved in 2 quarts of water.

Dec 6<sup>th</sup>

Formige quality & Iron

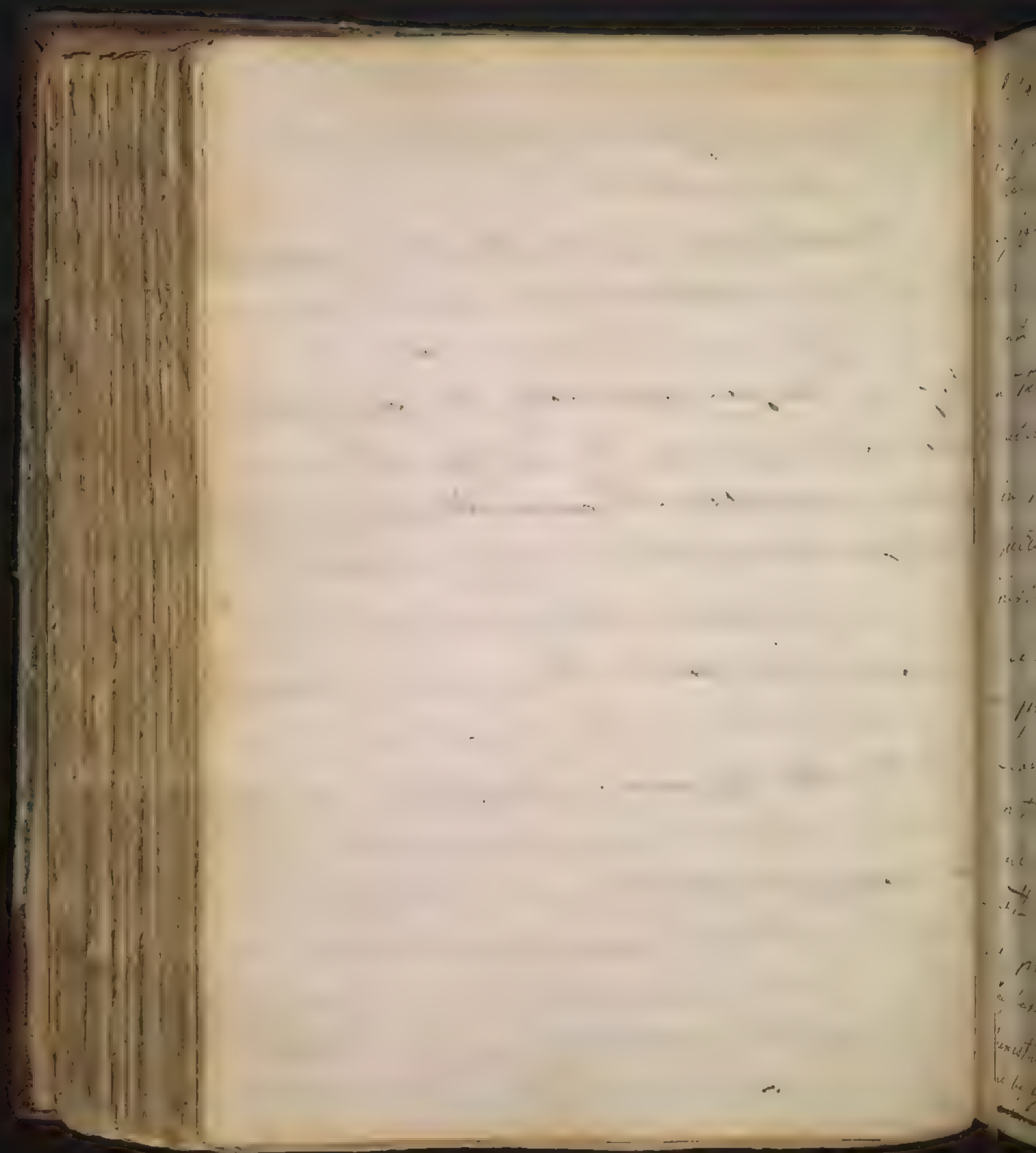
Sol. Mart. the best preparation for that purpose.  
given from 2 grains to 5 at a dose with in molasses  
altho. it is slow in its operation, than mercury  
yet by its strengthening quality as well as Anthelm.  
intin, gives tone to the Stomach and prevents  
a future generation. Then and on acc. which  
is much preferable — very good in relax<sup>ed</sup> stomachs  
and in complaints arising therefrom.



In more complaints it is well to add to the core  
at Mort. / 2, caint. fine lat. cart. & Qu. time.  
— has considered.

This most proper joined with singular instances,  
never used alone: rendered active when combined with  
good wine. Pinaxar, is in the preparation of the Acet.  
ethery. — Ouzier made out of the Acet. ethery.  
and bees wax are good, when the Urthra by a venereal  
affection is troubled with caruncles, and a not long  
standing: and venereal in curing a cyst —  
and a most important with a small quantity  
a spoonfull of the Acet. ethery. and one of scinc.  
and y mixed with a quart of water, for an what  
call the sig. leg. men. This preparation is  
more very useful in all inflammations, and  
+ arising from debility — good in Scapula and  
complaints of the ears. Cancers, Burns, Strains, &c.  
and so. Poultice made with it is very good in  
the beginning of a paronychia action in the Pile.  
and Hemorrhoides and in these must be applied  
old.





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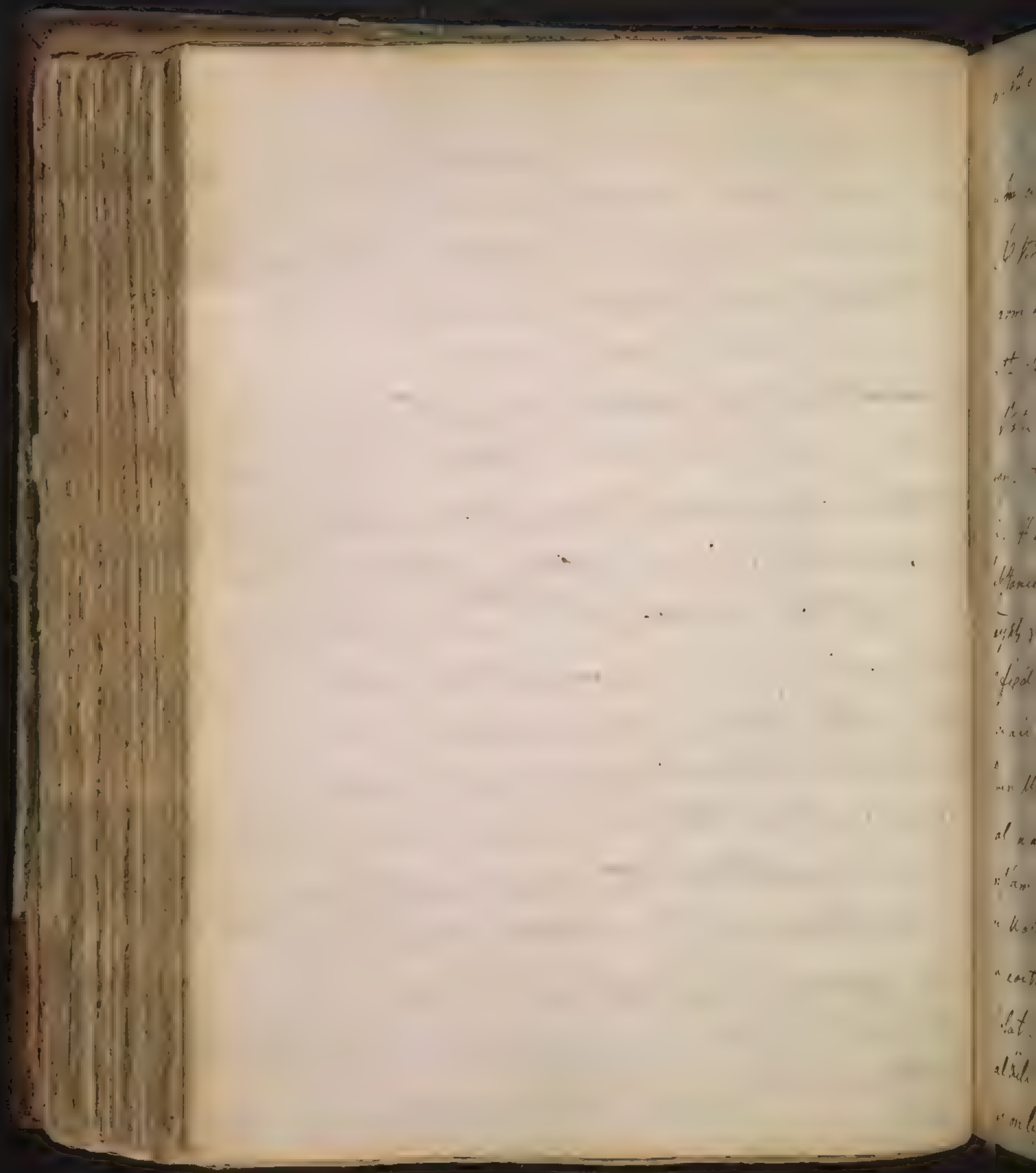
... and is the most frequent cause of pain  
in the *colica pectorum* - Menstrual pain  
and all labors in fact are the effect of a  
distention of this disease, it has not only the  
virtues preventing this complaint, but has been  
very beneficial in the cure - The doctor  
claims the first notice - and ~~is~~ <sup>must be</sup> ~~both~~ both in internal  
and ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~gastro~~ <sup>gastro</sup> - Every line with water, cold  
in ~~the~~ cutaneous eruptions also in the





31 Dec 8th  
Town of Linc.

It has been recommended in convulsions epileptics, even  
wrought spasm, convulsive coughs &c. (see from  
1 grain to 12 in the day - it is prudent to begin with  
small doses, which may be repeated every half hour  
or hour but, as a rule. Dr. Keen's trials its effects  
in Locals, and only once was successful, in a case  
of hysterical convulsions - but those which he failed  
had taken the common prescriptions before, and were  
found to be incurable - saying it must  
be owing to the <sup>different</sup> causes <sup>of the convulsions</sup> - In an Epileptic often  
times is owing to a wrong formation of the brain,  
tumors of the brain, elevations of blood in the  
ventricles - structural injuries of the brain or the  
arteries within the cranium - sometimes  
the cause is without the head, and is <sup>also</sup> due to the  
weakness or too great irritability of the system,  
easily affected by agitations of the mind. It is  
sometimes hereditary. It generally appears before  
puberty, and the arrival of this stage of life is the



with critical period for its removal.

Flowers of Lime are astringents & sedative. Dr. sum used a child of fits with iron, and magnesia-

℞ Vit. all: Salt. Nat. ad saturat., wash well with warm water, and dry the powder for use. begin with ʒ grain bis die. increas to eight.

Water is a transparent insipid, and not inflammable body. Its fluidity is promoted, and kept up by contained air. It is divided into simple & mineral. Water enters all substances except Metals. Its qualities are judged of by weight & mixture. Common water is best tried by ʒss. of fixed alkali, silver, or sacch. Saturni. The more air water contains, its proves the stronger menstruum. Rain Water is the purest of all simple waters. Mineral waters are divided into four heads. Saline, metalli, inflammable & earthy. Saline bodies are all soluble in Water. Only the vitriolic & muriatic acid is contained in earth, whereby water can be impregnated.

Volat. alkali is never found in mineral waters. Fixed alkali almost always - Glauber, and common salt is only contained in Water.



Magnolia  
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Linn.  
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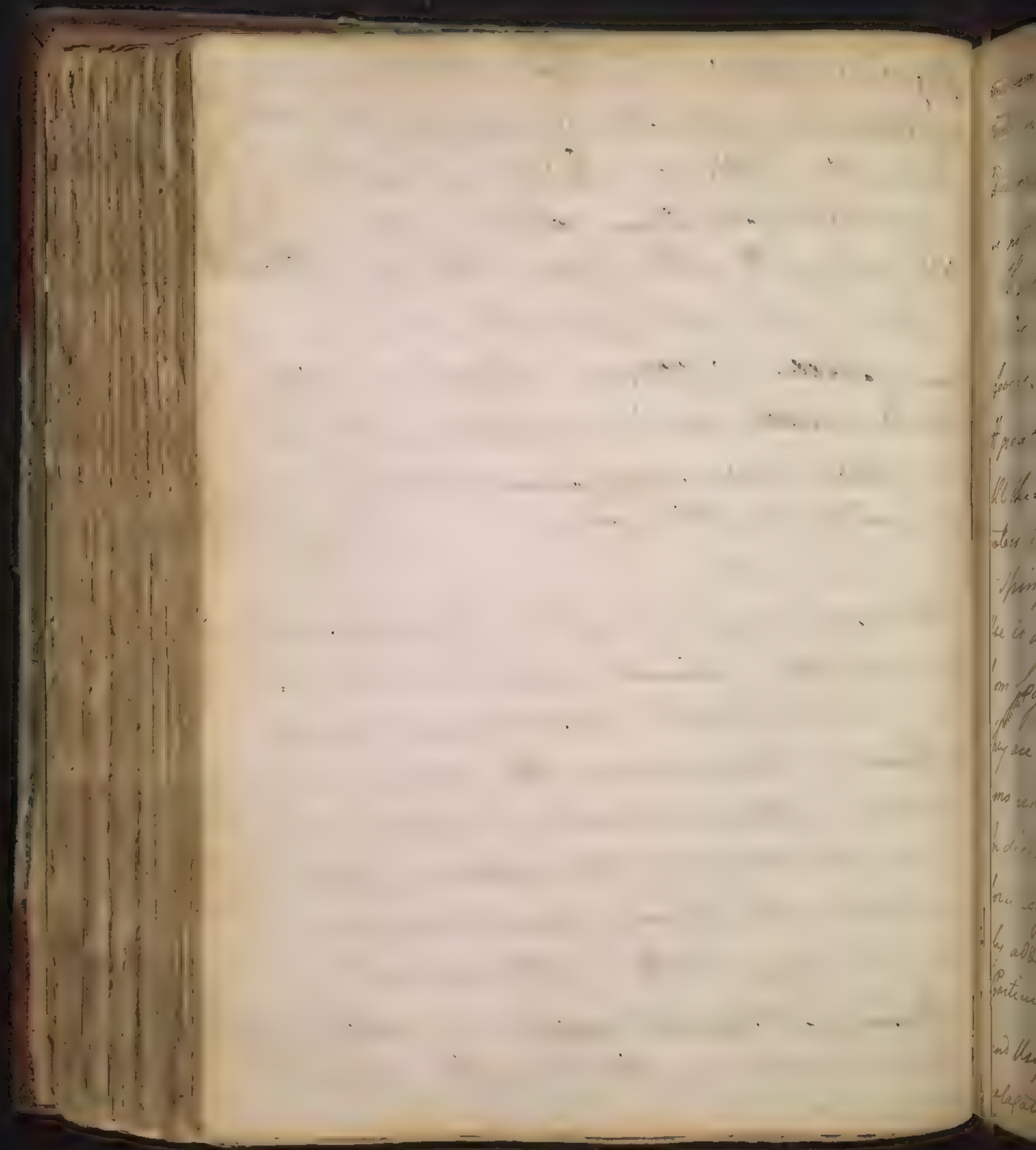
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1 Magnesia & Vitriol. acid <sup>combined</sup> are often mistaken for those  
two salts. Mineral waters are impregnated with  
inflammable substances. Sulphur & Naphtha may  
be combined to water by an alkali. Sulphur with  
alkali joined with water produce the liquor Sulphur  
is. Iron is the most frequently contained in water  
of any metallic substance. Copper is seldom  
contained in water. An iron rod put in water con-  
taining copper, produces a decomposition. Lime is  
never contained with water.

Water

Waters are impregnated with various matters. Thus  
drawn from their sediments - Calcareous earths with  
carbonic acid forms Plumes. Waters are divided into acid  
and thermal - Thermal are in their nature unac-  
countable. Mineral waters are hard to analyse.  
There are rules necessary to be observed in examining  
them. best at the spring, for air changes its na-  
ture. <sup>the</sup> Several other of the common forms.  
Dr. Keil's most approved method is an empty bladder  
inserted round the mouth of a bottle filled with





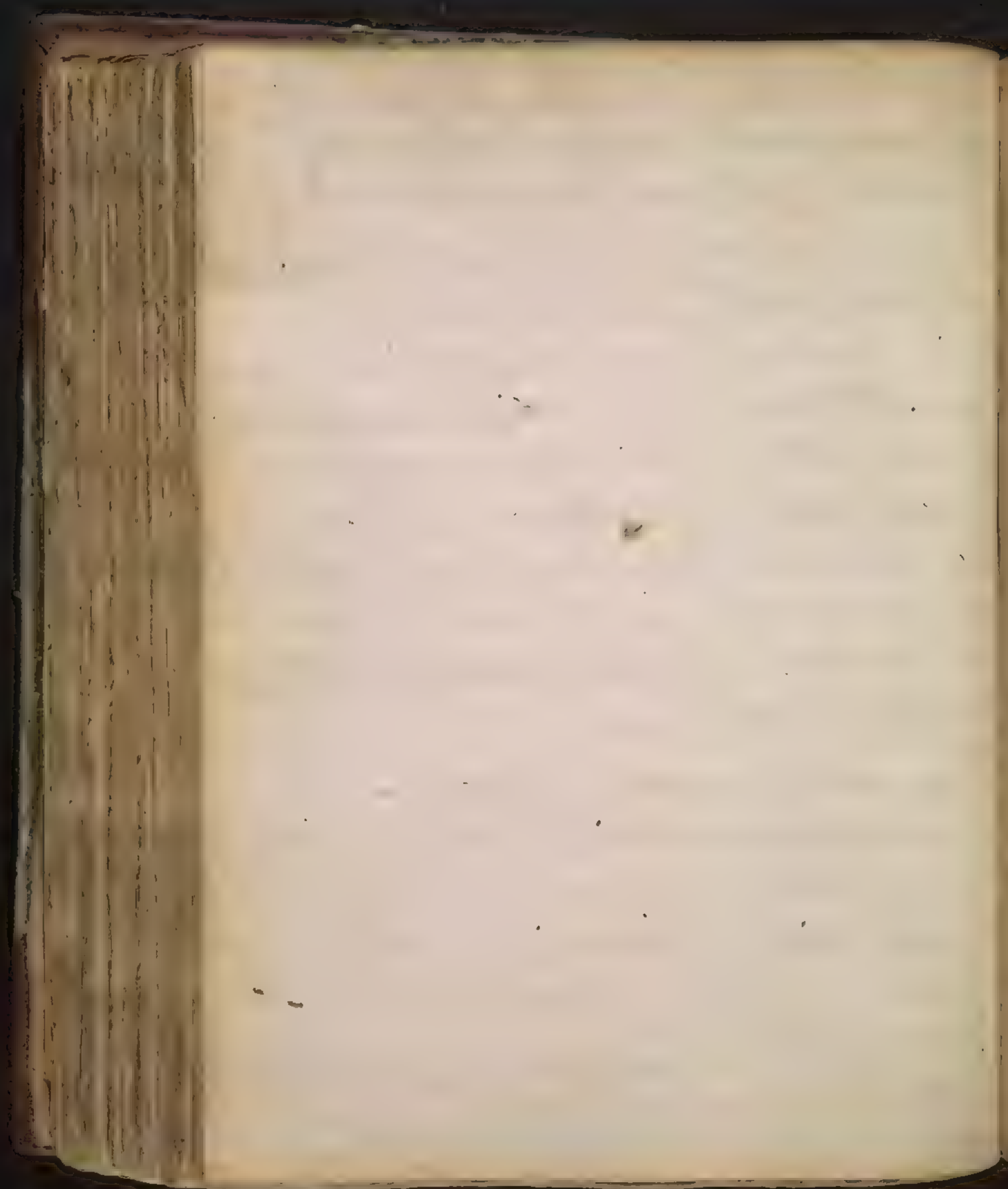
mineral water, when the parts with which the  
water is impregnated, will fly into the bladder.  
Several <sup>of the</sup> experiments were referred to which  
are not importantly necessary to be noted here.

The Virtues and Uses of mineral waters are various &  
infinite. Simple cold water was discovered by the Ancients  
in geysers. Its effects are stimulating and diaphoretic.  
It greatly assists digestion & promotes the excretions.  
All these Virtues are contained in mineral  
waters besides those of their contained substances.

Spring should be carefully examined before their  
Use is directed. Vegetable Struments differ  
from fossil in their lower & upper qualities.  
They are most efficacious in substance. But the  
use renders them uncertain in their operation.  
In several Compositions they are a tried medicine  
in a cold time.

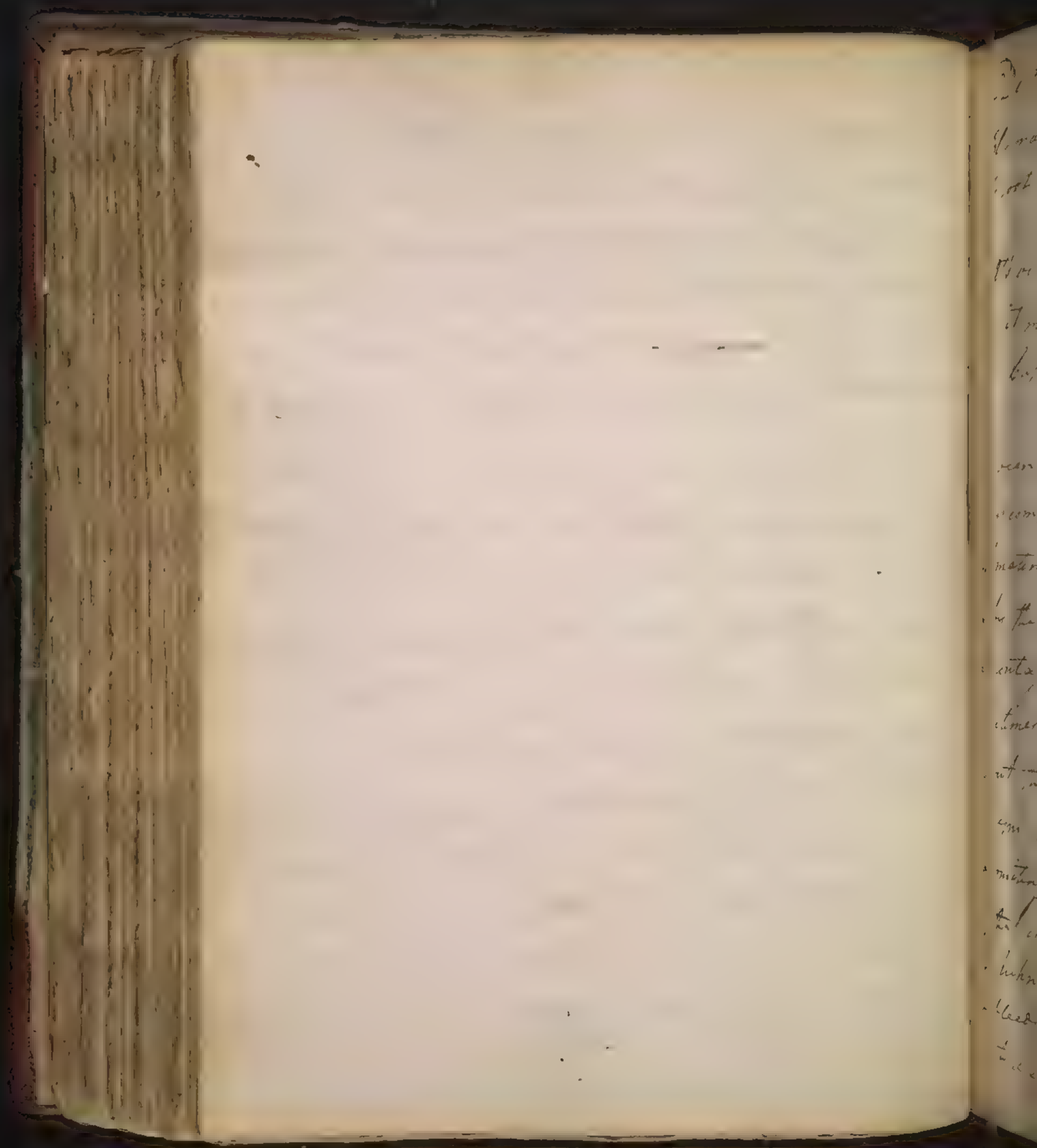
Exercises are the most  
useful. Some are prescribed in the  
Particulars of this part.

Exercise makes a  
useful infusion in constant use  
in general  
conditions. It is also in the cold and the  
useful.



are used in their different preparations.  
Serravallo is recorded among the first  
notable applications before a back was found  
in the cure of intermittents. The decoction of this in  
recent and old cases. His success has been in fact  
for this purpose ~~the~~ the best method is re-  
commended. Serravallo's is at 4j and 4ss. per lb. of  
macerate for 24 hours and reserve for use  
its infusions are found from experiments to  
be best. Serravallo's said to be the best  
for the cure. But that from its astringent and  
the gums it prevents the access of the  
if used constantly it gives the teeth an ivory  
whiteness. — Serravallo is useful to destroy  
animalcules of the skin — hence its infusion  
is used in the skin. It is good in venous worms,  
and ulcers — The infusion is an astringent  
with an anesthetic effect. If used internally  
it promotes the secretions. The dose of it should  
be repeated, and continued for a long time —





Decr 10<sup>th</sup> - Ferns.

Glip mas. is recommended for the cure of tape worms.  
Its root is to be used - Dose of the Cube and ~~the~~ 3/4  
Maiden hair -

Its virtues are supposed to be pectoral, if it has  
any, it must proceed from its astringency -  
Lup. Moss.

It is a simple astringent without taste,  
has been ~~been~~ recommended in the Chin cough -

This complaint is often not known; for the catarrh  
is sometimes ~~not~~ taken for it - it may be distinguish-  
ed by the following symptoms - it is ~~an~~ epidemic,  
and contagious, a person will have it but once -  
sometimes it comes on with a fever the cough is dry  
about the 12<sup>th</sup> day an expectoration of yellow  
sneezes appears - the cough <sup>at certain times</sup> will continue, until  
something is introduced, which tends to relieve it  
if that is not effected, the coughing soon returns.  
Dr. Keck's treatment is this - if a plethora prevail,  
he bleeds afterwards gives gentle emetics - and <sup>not</sup> ~~not~~  
not relieve. gives antispasmodics, such as Camph.

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Black Co. for he conceives it a *modica* Dis-  
ease - The Use of the cup mops he recommends.

A change of air *Adm* frequently, is ever beneficial  
rebre. Fruits, not suitable to remission as, sweet,  
and is proper in Dysenteries - Puna, sweet,  
and clois are good in Dys. when astringents are  
necessary - astringents check evacuations -  
they are beneficial in angina, made into  
a pyle -

#### Barbary Fruit

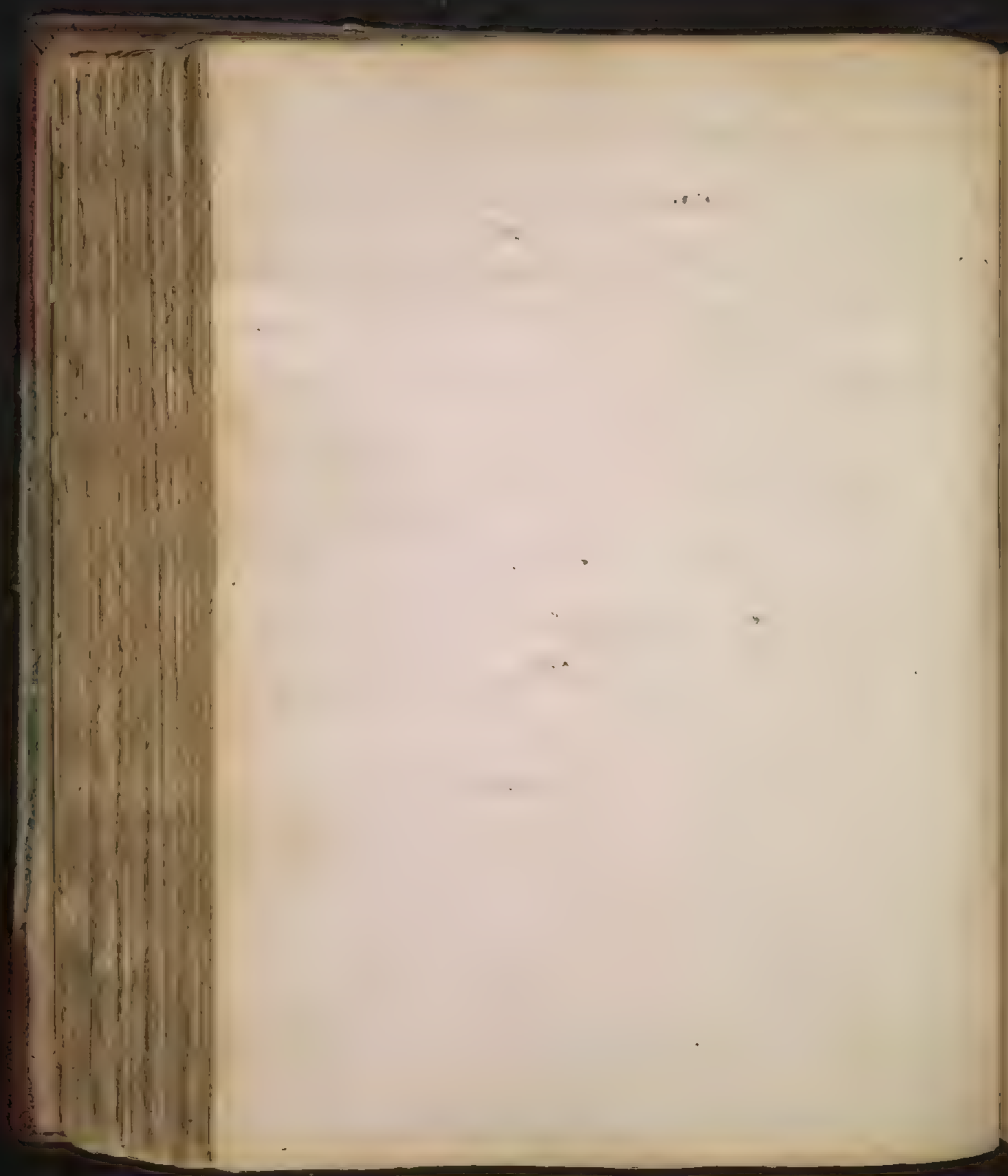
The juice, or made into a Syrup is recommended  
in Fevers accompanied with Diarrh & in Dys.  
& Diseases tending to putrescence.

#### Hyccismus, or hyocynth -

The medical virtues if any, but trifling -

#### Puna Japonica.

Is the inspissated juice from the Palm tree  
with quick lime, no smell, but an agreeable  
taste - usefull in Diarrh & Dys. Mixed in  
tooth powders - when taken internally from 1/2 Dram  
to one Dram - it is one of the strongest & best astringents.



*Sanguis Draconis*

It not being soluble in our fluids it's only use,  
to join with album in making the Pulv. Egypt.

*Hypericum* or St. John's Wort.

Powerfull diuretic - the seldom used —

*Samachium*.

This is recommended in the Chronic Dys. Dose  
1 Dram night & morning — Dysenteries are to be

treated variously; acute Dys. require laxatives  
per os with anodynes at night - compound of Op.  
with spec. ʒi. ʒm. In chronic Dys. great

care is to be paid to restoring perspiration, and  
the best evacuant is the Rhub. with Cassia,  
given in small doses. Santal. or Santal.

It is a weak astringent Decoction of the roots  
good in evacuations of blood - Decoction of the leaves  
useful in Hæmorrh. - Table spoonfull of the express  
juice night & morning is beneficial in consumption.  
it is recommended in the bites of venomous serpents  
given internally, and external application.



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Vegetables in this affection is very useful in pre-  
venting the absorption <sup>of the virus</sup> - sucking of the wound,  
sometimes prove effectual.

### Solanum & Cal.

It is good in hæmorrhoids. The leaves are, poison-  
ous - root mucilaginous - The root is half an  
ounce boiled in a pint of milk & taken at bed time.  
Hæmorrhoids sometimes, proceed from obstruction  
of the sanguiferous vessels at the rectum & air  
in them & debility, moderate diet, colds are  
useful, if from Phlogosis & rigidity in urines.

### House-leek

perhaps an astringent with a  
mucilaginous quality - recommended in  
Syr. also in a pitta - it is of a cooling nature,  
somewhat beneficial in burns, takes off skin &  
m - Dose in the Syr - ʒ i ounce, ʒ i the juice

Nettle - an infusion - the leaves, good in Consump-  
tion, and the root in hæmorrhoids.

Mistletoe  
Good for the cure of epilepsies. ʒ i one, twice  
day, a Dose -





Decr 11<sup>th</sup> Franky, urn, &c.

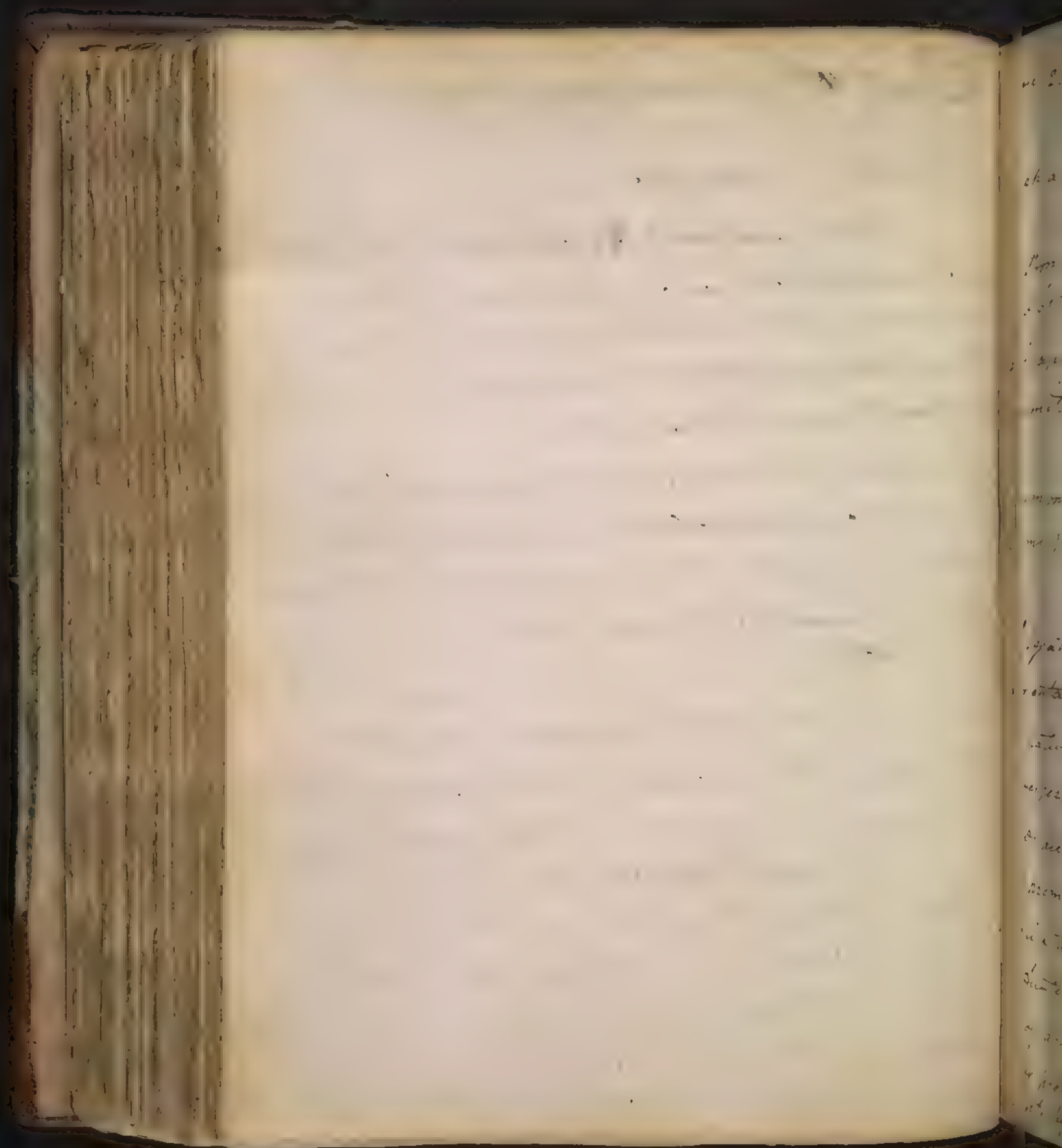
Decr 12<sup>th</sup> Uva Ursi.

This is a specious ~~the~~ *Uva Ursi* highly recom-  
mended in calculous cases of the urinary calculus -  
Dose 1 dram headid bid die, and increased to ten Decr.  
with an anodyne recte, or when the pains are some-  
what violent and scarcely tolerable -

Dr. Sydenham is at a loss to determine as to its virtue  
in calculous concretions, as he try'd it three cases  
without success. The Dr. is of opinion that the pain  
attending the complaint is frequently owing to a relaxed  
state of the urine arising from an affection of the  
liver or glands of the kidneys upon debility and  
that the *Uva Ursi* is active chiefly by their  
astringency in some tone to the relaxed parts -  
both Granat. & *Uva Ursi*.

From astringents useful in the haemorrhagia  
in *Uva Ursi* - Application of either must  
be cold.  
both *Uva Ursi* & *Granat.*

Very weak astringents of *Uva Ursi*, recommended in  
hemorrh. *Uva Ursi* acting as a diaphoretic.



Dose 2 dram. to 2℔ of water divided into 4 Doses.

*Lip. simpliciter.*

Weak astringent and seldom now in Use.

*Galls*

Strong astringent and those that grow from the  
imbuds of the oak, are to be used - good in topical relap-  
sion, a mild cord. United with Gent. has good  
intermittents, where the Cath. humor is violent.

*Fungus Miconia.*

Recommended in hemorrhages. Dose from 1 to 2  
Dram 1 repeated till the desired effect is obtained.

*Acids. Astringent* —

The Vegetable and *lipil* differ the 1<sup>st</sup> liable to  
fermentation the latter undergo<sup>ing</sup> no alteration.

The native and fermented acids differ as the native  
undergoes the acerb. fermentation. The mineral  
acids are stronger astringents, greater stimulants  
and promoters of the secretions, and where hemorrhages  
require to be quickly stopped, these are found best.

Quinine wines are liable to the acerb. fermenta-  
tion answer as drink in Dysenteries, as  
they prove laxative - Bitters may act as astring-  
ents by their stimulative quality.



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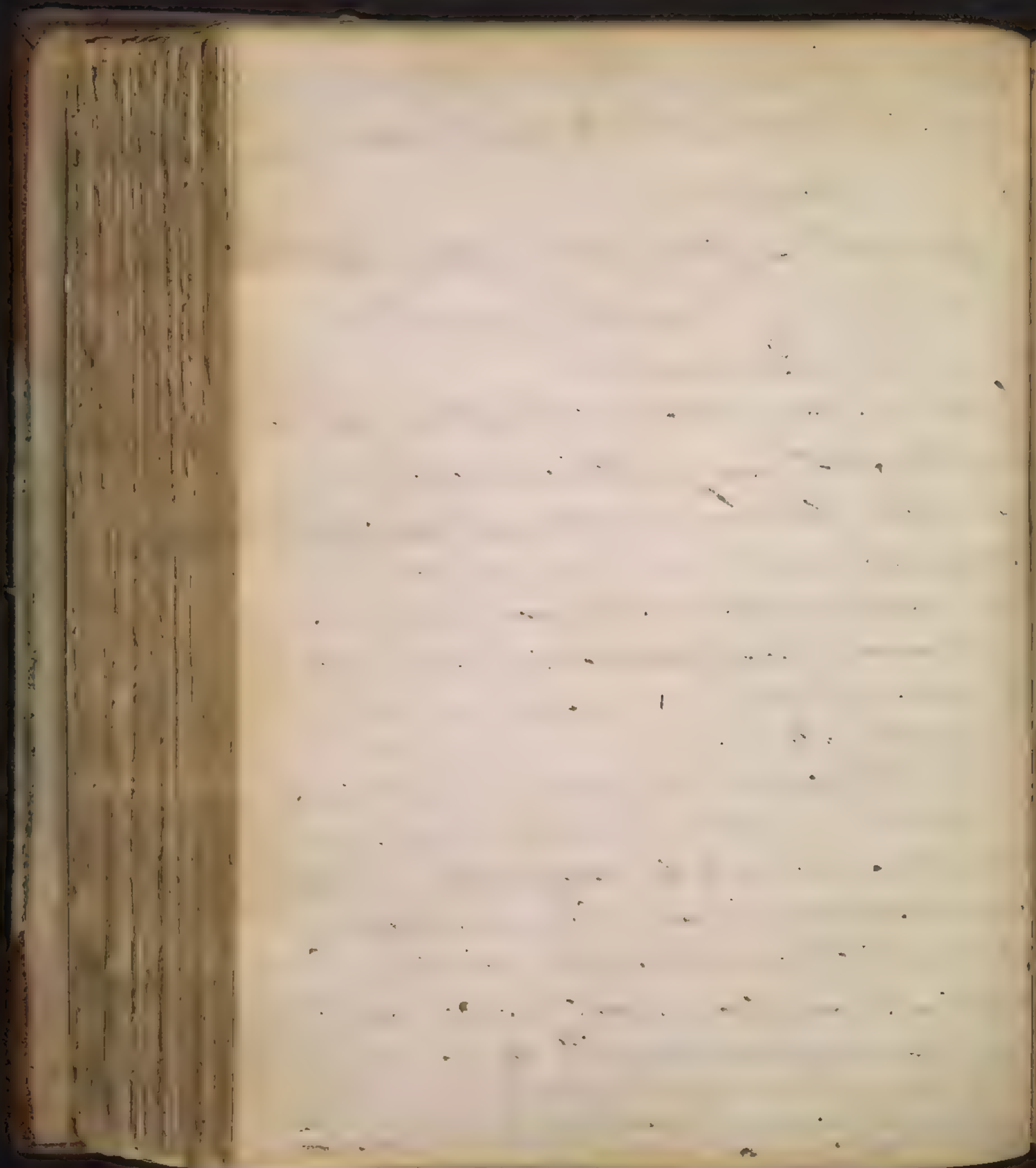
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Edatives may prove sometimes astringent, &  
are properly united with astringents in cases of  
spasm. *Balsamics*

can act as astringents by their stimulat-  
ing quality - in layedores, more cathartic.  
*Esiccants.*

They are no more than absorbents - oatmeal  
is one of the best, and sometimes usefull in  
suppuration, laid on a cloth, and applyed to  
the affected part - Dr. Keen considers the Com-  
plaint seated in the recta Mucosum, and is of opi-  
nion its cure is best affected by internal  
medicines, and disapproves all repellants out-  
ward application -

The Dr. finished his lecture with some  
observations on astringents; their uses and when  
proper to be used - also observed the necessity  
before prescribing, in any case whatever, to  
fully investigate into the Complaint considering  
the patient's peculiar habit or body, and to be  
thoroughly acquainted with the cause, Impur-  
ity. In Pneumonies, different treatment is necessary.  
In old and debilitated persons affected with it, astringents  
are found usefull, as its proceeded from relaxation &





## 21<sup>st</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Hemorrhages

A hemorrhage is an evacuation of pure blood from the body — Hemorrhages are divided into ~~active~~ active and passive — primary & secondary, natural & more natural.

Different hemorrhages are classed under Hemoptoe or discharge of blood from the lungs Hematuria or discharge from the ureters — Hematuria, or discharge from the stomach, Hematuria, or discharge from the kidneys, Menorrhagia, from the uterus, & hemorrhoids from the anus.

Ruison's blood complexion are most liable to hemorrhages. Children afflicted with Measles are afterwards liable to hemorrhage from the age of 18 to 35 hemorrhages are most prevalent.

Women are more subject to hematuria than men. This commonly happens at an advanced age. The Epitaxis is then neither before, or better, as the blood at that age has the greatest tendency to the head. Hematuria is the least frequent. It happens to the aged, about 60, or while in their grand climacteric



It is produced from suppressed perspiration  
hemorrhoids either happen <sup>from</sup> plethora, or partial  
stimulus. Women during pregnancy in sub, etc  
these symptoms preceding hemorrhage are  
indicated. Intercourse causes are violent  
quivering mind, or body. Stimulating elements  
or heat. Plethora is often partial, partial  
hemorrhages are induced from partial plethora  
and debility. Partial stimulus will induce  
hemorrhage as some cathartics or diuretics.  
Excessive cohabitation in pregnant women  
will produce hemorrh. Abortion.

The cause is to destroy a due equili-  
brium <sup>the fluids</sup> to produce hemorrh. Stagnation  
in the lungs, infarctions of the liver &c &c  
limbs. Staying up of old bleeders or habitual  
drains often affect this discharge.

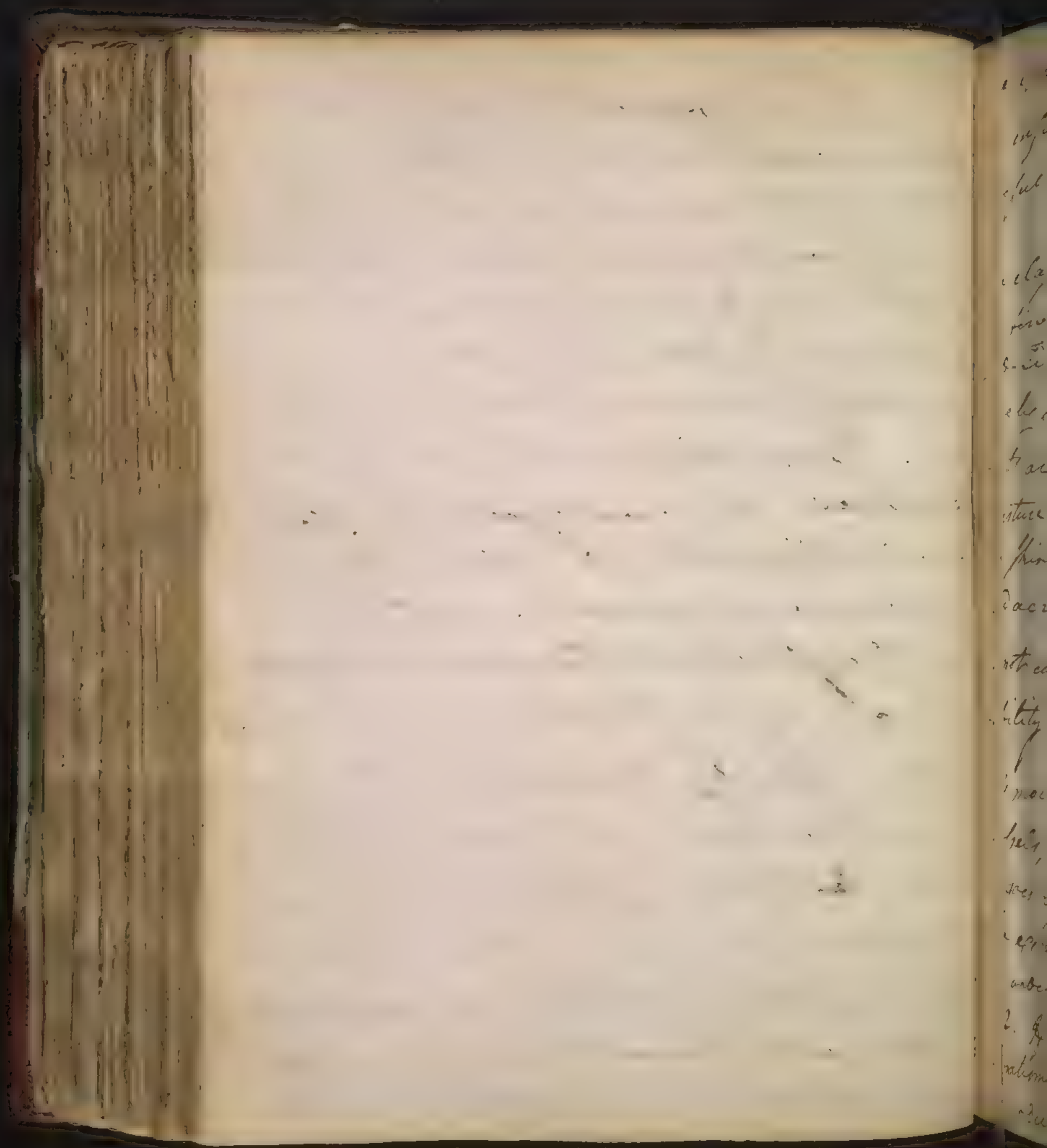
Chap 15<sup>th</sup> Spasmodic constriction  
This often causes hemorrhage; Spasms of  
the extremities are induced by cold and moisture  
Periodical returns of hemorrhage are unac-  
countable, as well as periodical habits from





Chilbury, 4c.

Proximate causes of hemorrhage are, increased impetus of circulation independent of other causes. Practical Pathology. Cause of symptoms from, actual, hemorrhage is accounted for only by conjecture. Cure: In this we are to adapt, particular causes. Hemorrhage depends on three, sorts in the cure. First to diminish the action of the heart and arteries. This is best effected by bleeding, low, and cooling diet, cold water with acids, in medicine diaphoretic with opium. Secondly constriction to the ruptured vessels. This is done by the strongest string with actual ligatures. Thirdly to prevent a return, discussion on this head is fully mentioned in a former lecture. It reaches of ligatures then prove more serviceable in hemorrhage than compression. White's are excellent in their antypharmodic virtues, and causing irritation to the part, to which they





in injection of cold water, or  
in infusion of oak bark has been found  
useful in hemorrhages of the uterus.

Emollients. Under these,  
we class, water, oil, and mucicages - Under  
the first <sup>the first</sup> ~~thermes~~ or warm baths were con-  
sidered - ~~Therms~~ are always most exten-  
sive & useful in warm climates. Their ef-  
fects are entirely produced from heat & the  
moisture. Moisture dissolves the mucus from  
the skin, opens the pores, and destroys itching  
and acrimony. The effects of warm bathing  
is not confined to the surface. Nervous sen-  
sibility is increased from its clearing virtues.  
Its moisture is taken up by the insalivary  
vessels, and dilutes the lymph - by this it  
lessens difficulty of swallowing from thick & promotes  
the exertions. The heat of the bath should never  
be under 80° of Fahrenheit's thermometer nor above  
112. If long continued, over stimulates. Phre-  
nisms are often aggravated from warm baths  
inducing relaxation. Therefore -

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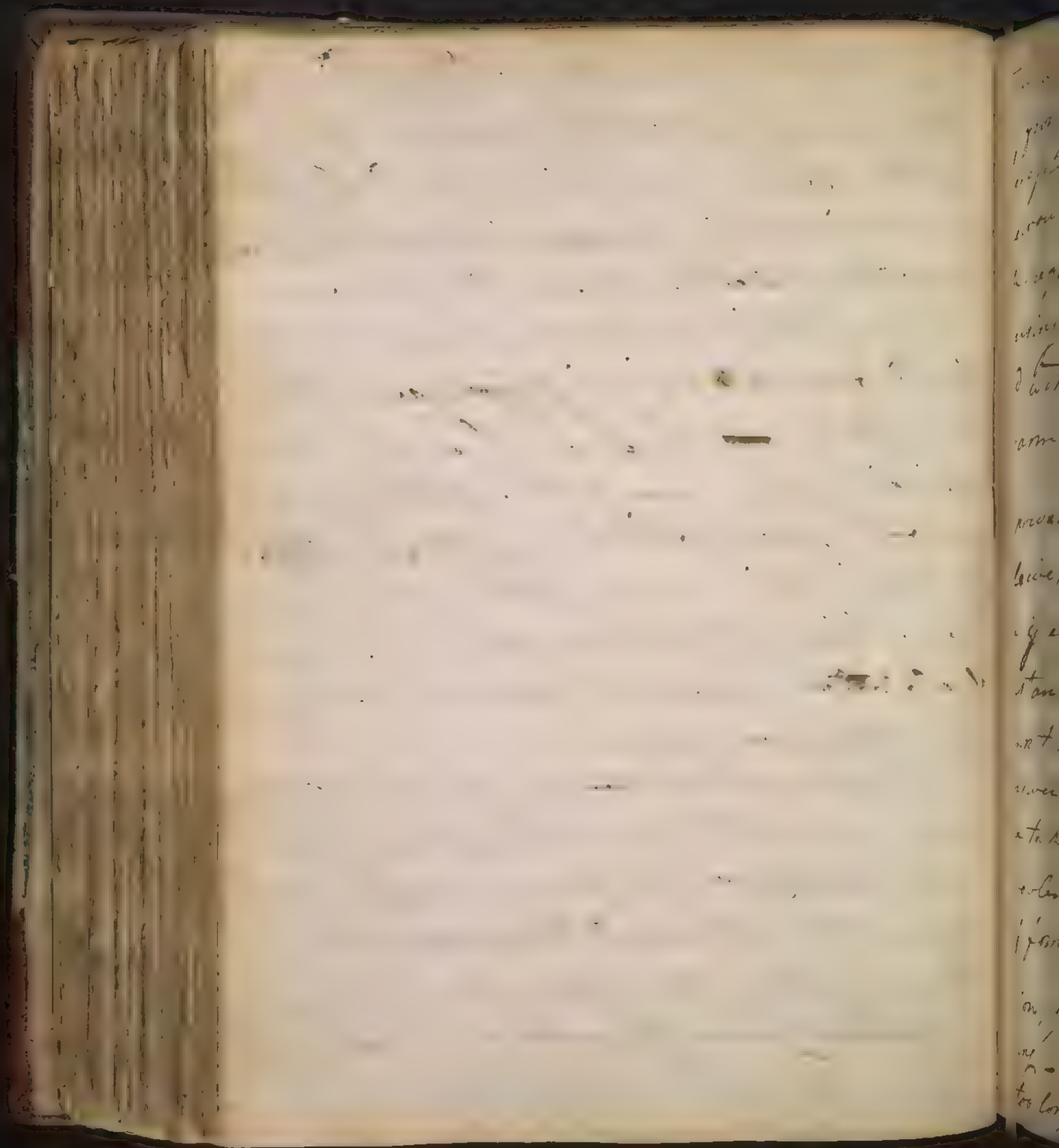
21 Dec 16th Therma continued -

After proving the utility of warm baths from their power in removing morbid humors from the system, & from their relaxing, & softening virtues, we are next to consider their use in Diseases -

Dysenteries & Diarrhoes are always relieved from determining the perspiration to the surface, - Scabies. Her Ven. He are benefited by the warm bath. It is the most powerful perspirative in nature. Asthma, Hemiplegia are benefited by this remedy. Chronic Rheumatism are often cured by it. General relaxation is produced from encouraging an influx of the nervous power -

Excitment to cold & weak nerves & return to use of warm bath. Hence its extensive service in warm countries. The Use of warm bath, tho' general is yet confined to Excitment. The Disorders is insured by it. all inflammatory Disorders proceeding from the Lungs. injured by it. Coughs, & catarrhs of the Lungs require





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in warm bath. Hysteria, hypochondria, complaints  
from spasm in the alimentary canal, are  
benefited by the warm bath. All spasmoid  
nervous diseases, tetanus, trismus, tendinum  
&c. require the bath. In short every complaint  
arising from obstructed <sup>is relieved</sup> circulation. Patients  
aid with spasm, rigidity by the use of the  
warm bath —

Heat joined with moisture  
is powerfully emollient, & anodyne. This often  
relieves restlessness where opiates fail. Hence  
the great effects of pediluvium in many  
instances. In low cases where the patient  
cannot bear to be removed, fomentation is  
an answer the end of pediluvium. Care must  
be taken that the bed cloaths are not wet.  
A woolen cloth answers best for the use  
of fomenting —

Pediluvium acts by resolu-  
tion, somewhat stimulating as well as relax-  
ing — It is good in the small pox, if not continued  
too long. Helps the menstrual discharge



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and pueril plethoras - promoting ~~the~~ free  
respiration ~~free~~ in the lower extremi-  
ties moves of the greatest importance in  
life - A gentleman of the Faculty in Europe  
suffered whose cure of an affection of the  
head, baffled all the physicians in Edin-  
burgh & London was cured by the following  
efficient. he had some bay salt perfectly  
dry'd & powdered. - It was then gutted in  
a piece of linen, and wore on the sole  
of his feet. The consequence was a per-  
fect restoration of health, by determin-  
ing ~~the~~ a greater circulation to the parts  
which were almost deserted - The Cloth  
must be sprinkled with Vinegar before  
application. —

Warm bath not only debiles, but nourishes.  
Instances have been of patients kept alive  
by baths of warm broths &c. & of others  
relieved from thirst by swimming  
in salt water - Their lives in conse-  
quence preserved —

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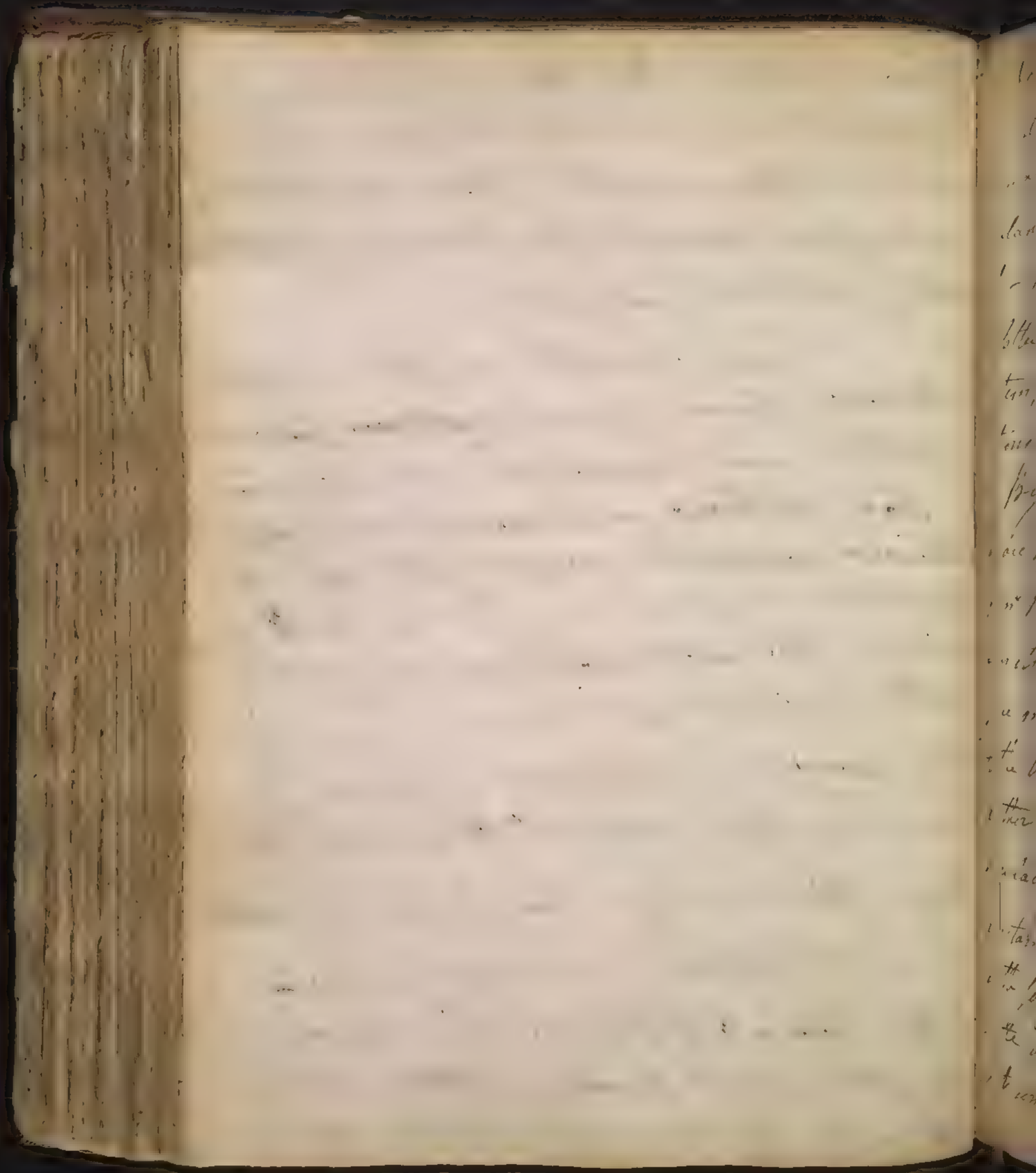
The heat which the human body  
has lately been discovered to bear is 236  
degrees of  $\frac{1}{4}$  Thermometer. This wonderful  
discovery has changed the old mode of rea-  
soning on these subjects —

Emollients on these appli-  
cations, which by absorption produce  
relaxation, and diminish secretion —

Rad. alba relieves chronic dys-  
enteries, nephritic complaints &c. The  
proportion in preparing it is  $\frac{3i}{1}$  to 100 of  
water — The root boiled in red wine is  
a most excellent dentifrice — Em. Lin  
possess similar virtues. The oil of  
Linseed is less subject to rancidity  
than other oils. The Meal is good  
for maturating cataplasms —

In the bread of Milk Poultice,  
(one of the best kind), a little oil is  
requisite to prevent hardness —





## Dec 17/15 Stimulants

Are such substances as excite action on the  
animal Fibre, & more or innumerate bodies. Sti-  
mulants are divided into mechanical & Phyme-  
ical - The first act on any part of the system  
the latter are particularly confined to the nervous  
system, which materially leads to some considera-  
tions on that wonderful Fabric.

By the celebrated Dr. Monro of Edinburgh  
we are assured that the Nerve matter continued  
from the brain, and surrounds every nerve  
from its origin to its extremity, acting in the  
same manner towards them as the periosteum  
to the bones - But the researches of the same  
author we are taught that the nervous &  
vascular system are nearly connected - Some  
anastomose, & form a tissue which are attended  
with so great of fluids are supposed to communi-  
cate with each other & form different  
combinations, & increase one another.

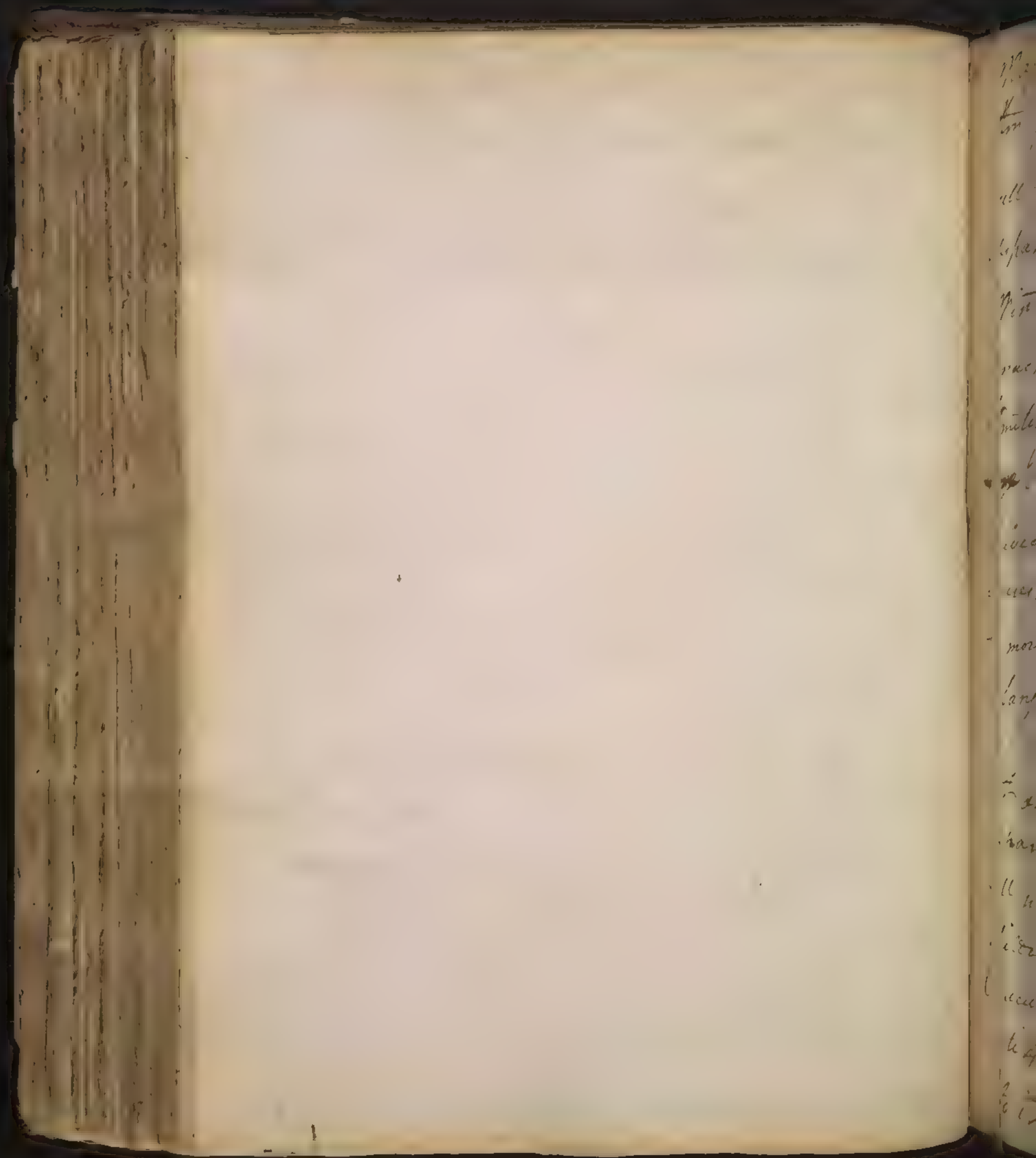
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the functions we have sought to produce  
partial affection in certain the communication  
very fine to the sensor commune - Nerves  
uninterrupted. Better suited to ad. with extension.  
stimulants are always proper where there is  
is deficient, or atonic power - In sudden  
functions compressible in Palmar & digitalis  
may be inserted. In neuralgias & rheumatism  
by foot are best. Stimulants at a distance from  
the part affected in this case are proper. Head-  
ache from nervous affection. Hysteria. Hysteria  
typ. affection. Tremor, debility, and languor  
in various parts. In too great action of  
the vessels always injurious. Long continued  
destroy the tone of the system.

### Prickly Stimulants.

Rhubarb or Calomel, is considerable in its effects  
as a weak stim. and good only in sanguine  
scurvy, or Lavender, it is also weak in  
its effects. Mustall in Languor & Debility

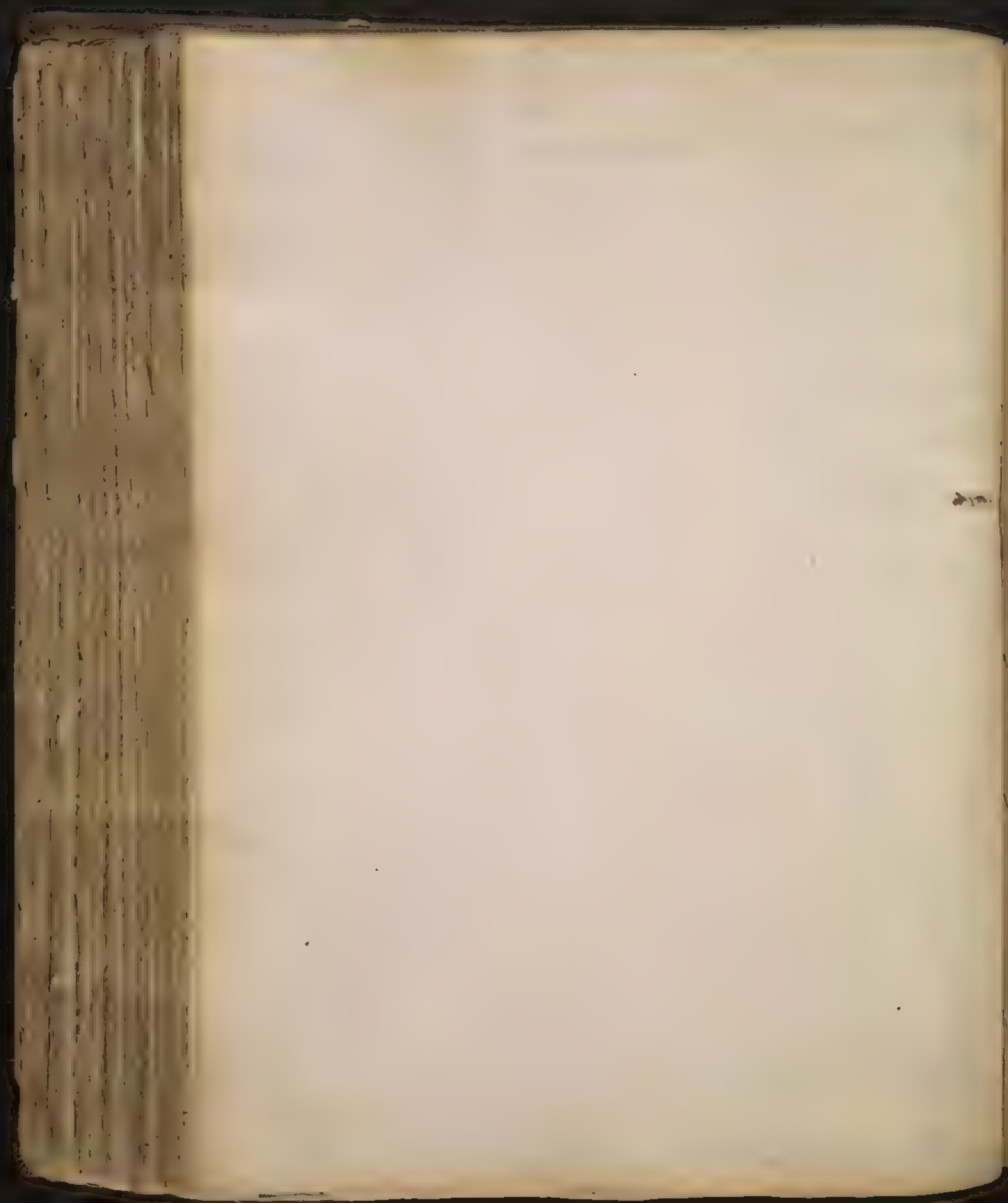


Majorum - promotes expectation - a good  
ther. Antispasmodic - Hyssop & Pulgum  
all flatulences promote the Menstrue  
inflamm. & hum. In high fever to be avoided.

Mint. & which the pepper mint is best.  
Anacard. & cammar. recommended in hiccup  
& vomiting - the first in promoting Menstr. dis-  
charge to be used vice Pulgum -  
Sassa. or Sage is a singular Ther. Sweeten  
advised to infused in Spirits for night sweats.  
It is more powerful than bala. only useful  
in languor & debility - good against abortions.

Carminatives - Anise the  
best answer the best - formerly thought sig-  
nificant. The cold Anise & Fennel the  
best in flat. & griping and especially for  
children - They are the best & the safest.  
Cancer Sylvestris is not antispasmodic. The  
anti-spasmodic virtues have ascribed that virtue  
to it





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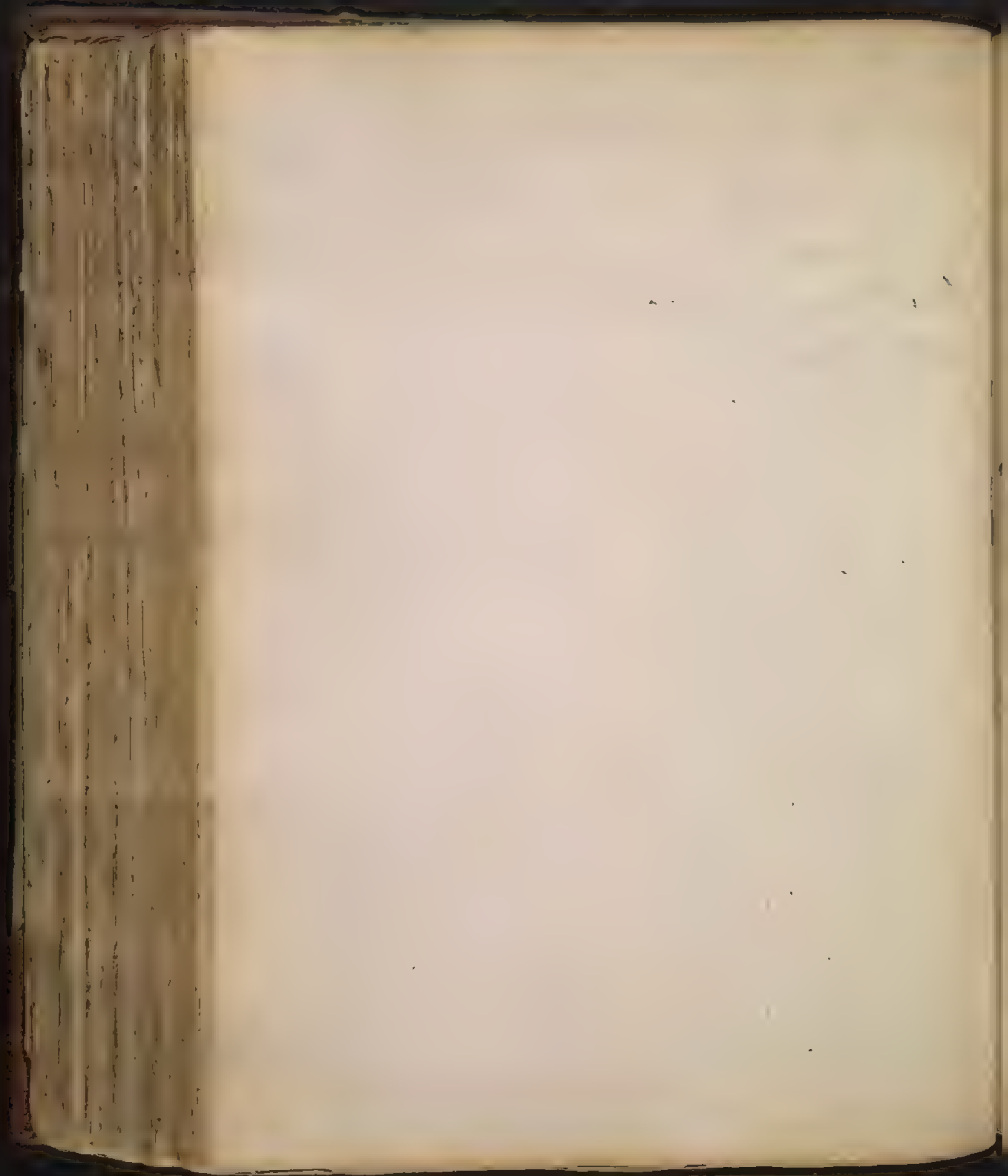
*Liquora*

Where this head is reckoned Mustard horse  
radish &c. — These are useful in all cases of intestinal  
and in diseases, especially joined with acrimony  
in its — *sem.* Same. relieves Pruritus  
it is also very comfortable in the leaden breast taken  
twice a day is often useful in these affections.  
In powder it acts emetic. Quantities of a dram  
are best, not <sup>of the</sup> stomach in this way.  
Mustard when relieves Asthma, and is very  
good in the last stage of the New Fever.  
emaciated are never to be substituted for others  
but in cases of languor. Horse radish is diuretic  
stimulant. Syrup relieves coughs & hoarseness.  
Garlic & onions &c. are anacardous — fire  
destroys them. &c. Garlic &c. good  
in catarrhal complaints arising from diminution  
of secretion — Garlic must be swallowed  
whole night & morning — it tends to promote  
respiration — Horse radish with mustard  
made into whey is a good drink in hydroptic cases.





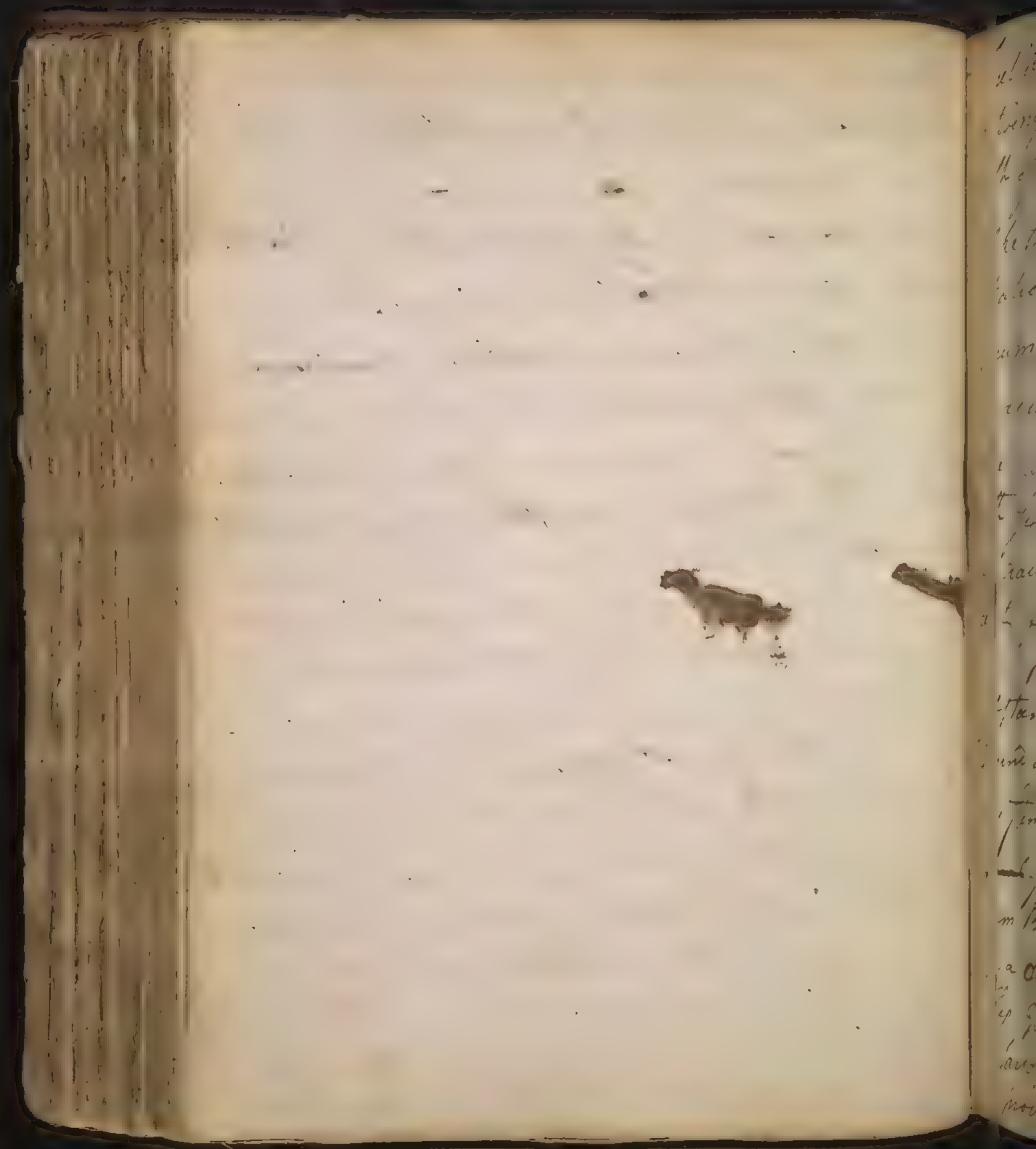




Balsam, is divided into native and artificial, liquid and dry. The secret of the latter is lost. They are between oil and resin. Balsam copaciba has been highly recommended in gleet. It is not as strong as turpentine but acts only by stimulus. In large doses it moves laxative. <sup>is a good</sup> ~~It is a~~ diuretic, therefore it on the urinary vessels proceed from it particular stimulus to the rats. This balsam is ranked among the first for gleet. If long continued it will cure the fibres, when joined with other medicines become more effectual. Not admissible in a tumor, or complaints of the breast where there is the least degree of inflammation combined with tart. tact. It said to relieve Pityriasis furfuracea. Bals. Peru recommended in scrofula pectorum in case of scrofula to the 200s. removes the scrofula but is best for scrofula pectorum.

Wass. Torii is anaerobic to the point of  
anaerobic respiration in Glysters.

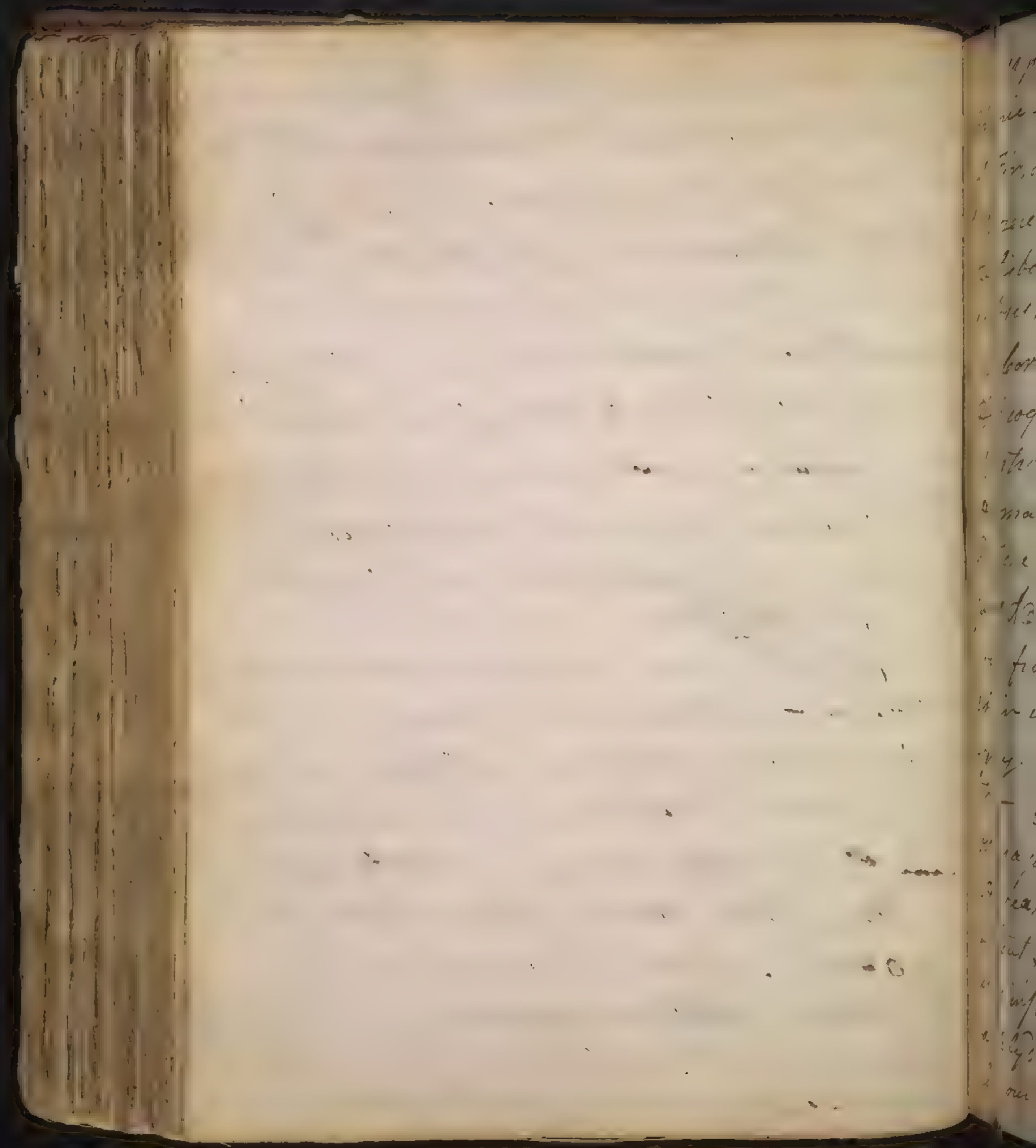




The birthing is recommended in sciatica. In  
botiviness from shamm it is the full with the  
gold of an eff. via Glysters - Gum. Guaiac.  
like the balsams more convenient in admini-  
stration. It is good in Rheumatism Chronic  
Pneumatism & Arthritis are benefited by it.  
as in all Stimulants, inflammation is  
to be marked against two dram of the powder  
with 10 ounces of a proper menstruum & a  
few grains of Tart. emet. form an elegant re-  
cipe for using it.

Myrrh. is an exudation from a yeast;  
Substance - collected like honey by insects,  
found in hollows of trees - In large quantities  
it is stimulant. It affects in putridities, & in men-  
strual obstructions are of little consequence.  
Gum. Benz. to be taken from 15 to 20 grains  
for a dose. supposed to be pectoral.

Lip. Guaiac. little consequence in Medicine.  
Sassafras is best in infusion. If long continued  
proves serviceable in Cachexy -





*Ascaridia* combined with Guaiacum is  
Chronic. Use. Liban Diet drink made  
of Fir, or pine tops preferable —

Myzeron, or Spurge laurel, come nearest to  
the Lisbon diet drink. I have tried Senevol  
ortosis, the formula as follows

In cort. microne, glyceris. aa Zij 49 font.  
 Huij 109 al Huij 11 be taken ad libitum.  
 Continua.

Contrayerva, of no consequence -  
Aromatic. - Cinnamon, grows in the tor-  
rid Zone. It is the first of cordials. In all lan-  
guages & Debilities excellent. In oil it may be  
given from one Drop upwards. It may be  
Used in infusions. boiling increases its action  
- may. Flatulencies & gripings are relieved by  
it. - Cloves, are of a more acid nature. The  
oil is a good odontalgic, where the tooth is hollow.  
& weak in lukewarm is usefull in Debilities &c.  
without fever - In Vomiting & Diarrhea where there  
is no inflammation they relieve when externally  
applic'd - Nutmegs, grow on a tree in the East Indies  
like our hickory nuts, when fresh they are Narcotic -





Mace is like the same virtues as Nutmeg.  
stringent & sedative - pepper powder  
induces hiccup.

Decr 19th Serp. Vesp.

Is an indigenous Plant. Its virtues consist in its  
stimulating, aromatic & antiseptic properties. It is  
always useful in the decline of fevers, to be cau-  
tious and in the <sup>stage</sup> ~~germ~~ and always injurious where  
there is any inflammation. <sup>symptoms</sup>. In autumnal  
fever its effects are extensively useful -

The infusion is best. In this case it receives the name  
of attending those fevers, and is some what to  
march. By experiments it is now <sup>generally</sup> ~~invariably~~ Ant  
-septic - <sup>gensing</sup> ~~is~~ is of little efficacy. Used in  
China for a masticatory. The production of this country  
equal to that from Tartary.

Cascarilla, is a stringent, stimulating & narcotic.  
It is best employed in chronic Dysenteries -  
& Syphilis, this begins the class of bitters, it  
is useful in worms owing to its tonic qualities.  
with Salt of Tart. becomes a powerful diuretic



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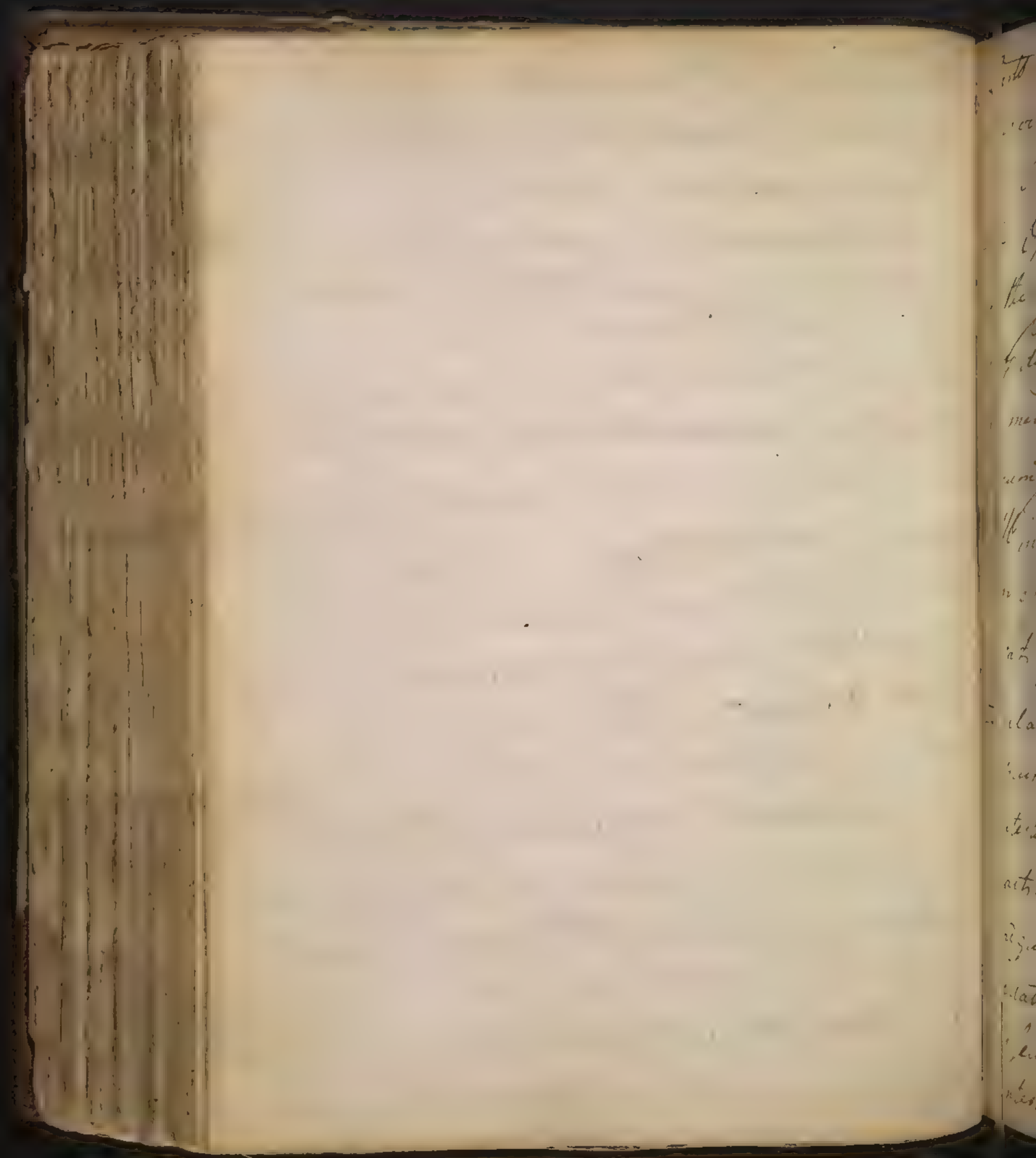
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The

and very beneficial in dropsies. If ever good in  
in jaundice it must proceed from its bitterness  
supplying the want of bile -

Card. Benedict: a cold infusion may be used  
in the beginning of remittents, as it tends to pro-  
mote all the Secretions. Chamomile, is  
a strong antiseptic. It makes an excellent tea  
to be used in Intermittents &c. which give from  
scurvy, good to work as a Vomit - if given too  
it works a pt. to purge - it is also useful  
in checking the acit. of Vinous fermentations  
Tanacetum, analogous to Wormwood.  
Cort. Aurant. is stimulat. Heating only  
good in languors. &c.

Centaurus minus & Gentian.  
Infusion of Cent. is similar to that of Chamom.  
Gentian combined with Cort. aurant  
constitute a grateful, and pleasant Bitter.  
The Bitters long continued tend to destroy  
the tone of the stomach & system.



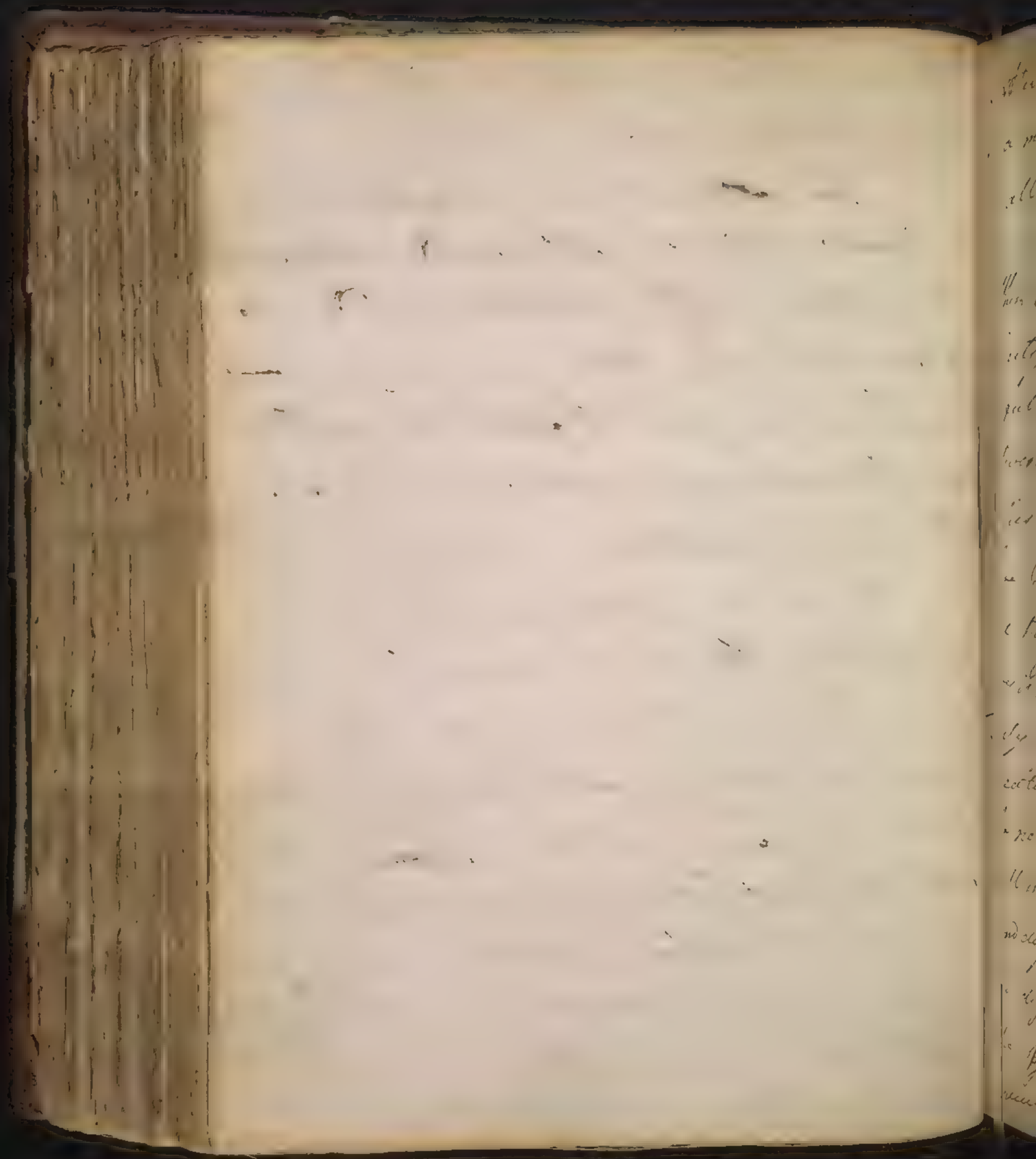


Part account for its action on the whole  
nervous system —

The next matter in question is whe-  
ther Opium produces heat, or cold in its action  
on the system. A Thermometer applied to the  
body during the operation of an anodyne, ~~was~~  
the mercury was observed to fall. This in this  
circumstances may and will alter its effect.

All involuntary motions are owing to an affec-  
tion of the nervous system, brought <sup>on</sup> by a too  
great flow of the nervous power to any par-  
ticular part, or to the whole body.

Opium upon being injected into the stomach  
intestines has destroyed the motions of the  
heart. its first action may be stimulant,  
and quicken the pulse, and afterwards, prove  
sedative. — or in some cases its whole effect  
is sedative. In spasmodic contractions of the  
intestines it often acts cathartically.





After its action, it always leaves the system in a more irritable state. Hence it's ill effects in all inflammations —

1 Dec 24<sup>th</sup> *Prism contin. ed.*

[illegible]





Small and repeated doses of Opium often succeed  
in producing the wished for effect, it is better  
to give a sufficient dose at once —

Pills of Opium are observed to answer from experi-  
ence better being made ~~pietines~~ <sup>pietines</sup> than those  
which are fresh. In Surgical curations, it  
takes off fear & Pain from destroying sensibility.  
The fulness of the Pulse in the action of Opium  
proceeds from its relaxing, its, vessels; hence an  
accumulation of blood in the larger organs.  
As all generation, except revivification depends  
upon a proper tone of the vessels, Opium diminishes  
the former, & always increases the latter.  
Usefull in catarrhs & obstructions, as it takes  
off irritation & tends to inspissate the mucus.  
In all acrid obstructions in the lungs &c. Opium  
is usefull. Colic is induced from Opium  
when the peristaltic motion of the intestines  
is stopped and prevent the ill effects of retained

Green



Ble from the same cause. From these causes  
it sometimes produces a suppression of urine.  
An application of ice to the regio, pubis  
will alleviate this. From the effects above  
mentioned we can account for the dryness of  
the mouth & fauces, slowness of circulation  
in the heart & head &c. The veins of  
the head having few valves & its vicinity to  
the heart, tends to increase the effect of  
Opium in that part, and the induration  
of mucus in the lungs impedes respiration.  
But the slowness of respiration, a common  
effect of produced from Opium is owing  
to a slower circulation. The diminution  
of force in the small vessels increases the fullness  
of the large. The apparent plethora of the face  
proceeds from the blood & red globules into the  
small vessels. In disease of the heart, where Opium is  
indicated, Squills should be generally joined with  
it. Opium inducing sleep is owing to the mind being  
perfectly quieted, & thus desisting sending forth the new Power.





Dec 24<sup>th</sup> Spum continues,

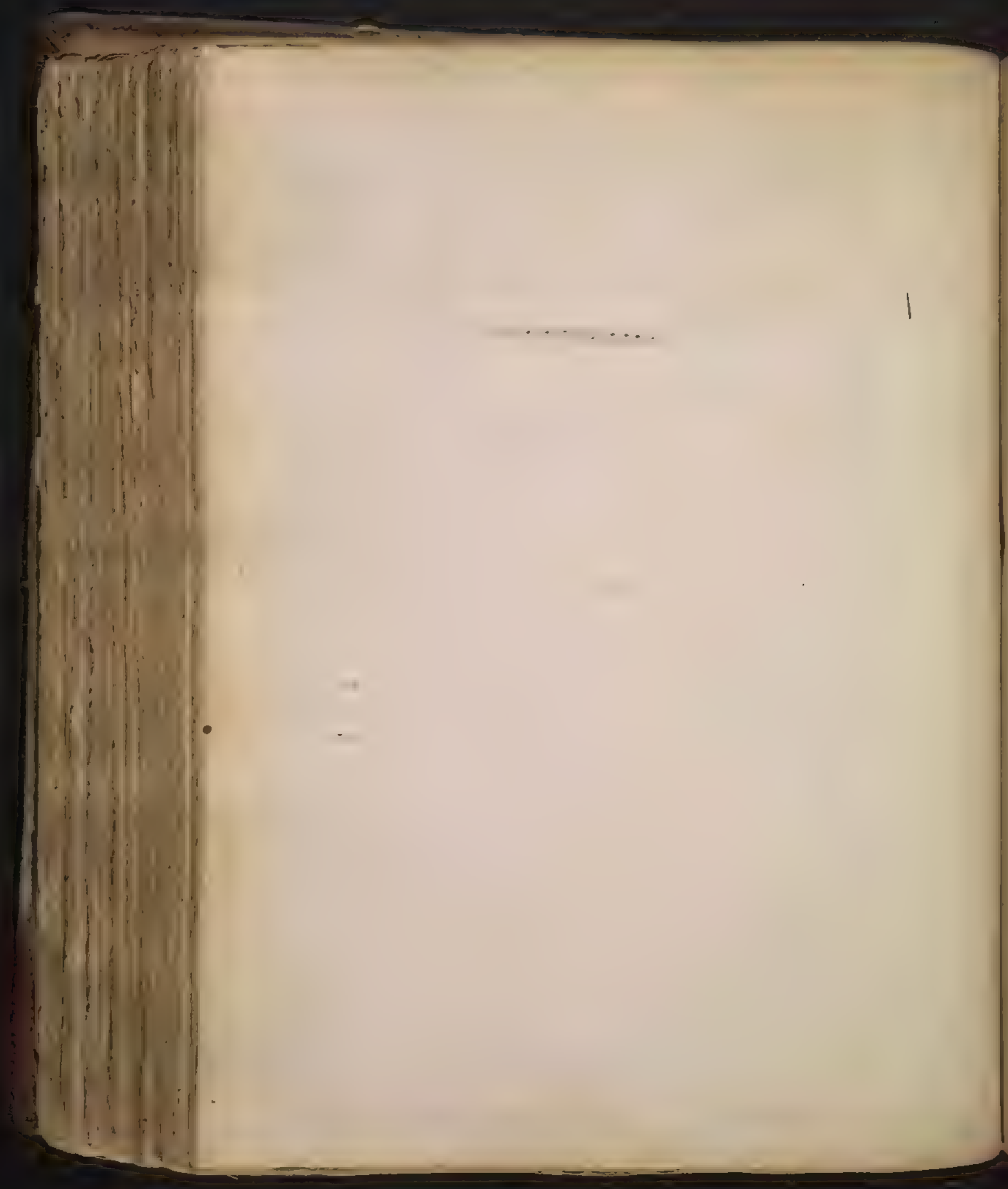
Use of opium in the cure of disease - It often  
is given as a palliative, and acts <sup>by</sup> dulling Sensibility -  
It can arise either from inflammatory distension or  
irritation - Pain caused by Inflammation is increased  
by the Use of Opium accumulates the blood in the  
large vessels - In defluxions of Blood from the  
throat, op. joined with squills becomes serviceable  
Opium joined with the smoke of Indian Tobacco  
is useful in <sup>chronic</sup> inflammations. Opium is  
a powerful <sup>sedative</sup> in the first case In the second case  
it is used in the presence of the evacuation -  
Expectorations are relaxed by opium in taking off  
irritation and irritability. In the third case it is useful  
to moderate the pulsations between them in this case it  
is to be guarded against In all violent spasms, &c. &c.  
It comes free from inflammation, it is useful.  
A cathartic in these cases should accompany its use to  
open the bowels. Bilious Colics are often relieved by its  
use, bleeding &c. being premised - also cholera pre-  
viously using Barbary water &c. In Rheumatic pains





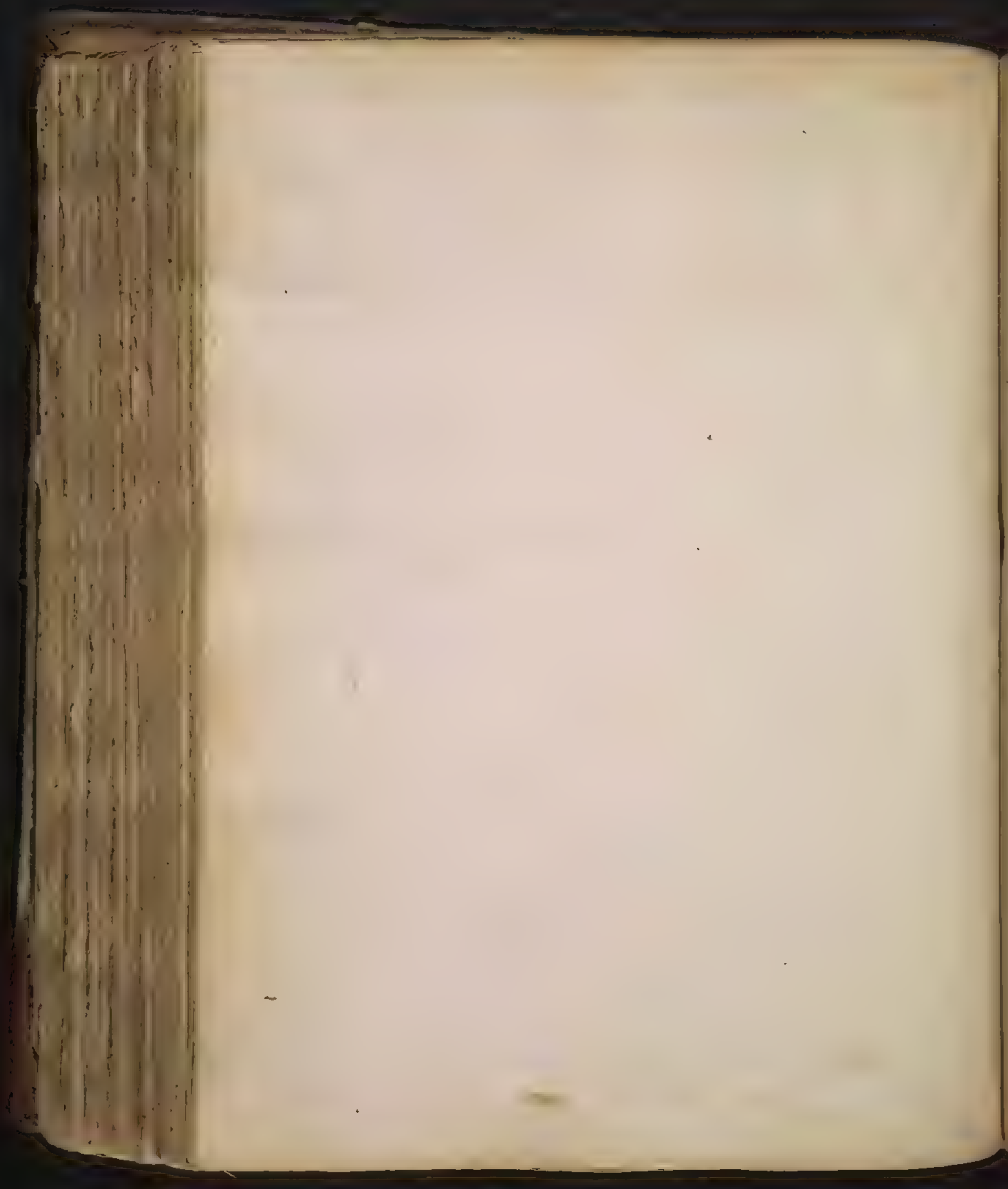
greatly abates the operation, & extricates by  
increasing the tension of the cord. The bowels - In  
spasms the stomach it only acts as a palliative.  
In spasms of the uterus, which often accompany  
menstrual periods, particularly in the case of  
spasmodic pains called ~~menstrual~~ <sup>galea</sup>, before  
delivery, Opium given early - In symptoms of  
contraction with pain, it is to be used, but in the same  
dose, and its violent threatened danger the latter  
is to be delivered - In puerperal pains even inflam-  
mation it is bad. In Rheumatism its use is more attended  
with emollients also of Act. & purgents. The dose  
of opium are to be frequently repeated. Baths  
of warm mallow, will be beneficial -

Lock Jaw &c. is most frequently produced from  
lesion of the nerves in the extremities. The doses  
of Opium in these cases are unlimited, they are to  
be increased till some effect is produced - in ampu-  
tation of the joint often hastens the cure. Spasms  
are divided into spasmodic & humoral - the first  
cured by antispasmodics the latter by stimulants.  
Opium used in the first of these cases should be joined  
with emetics, or squills.











Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> Irium continued.

In Venereal Diseases, accidently has lately proved its great Utility. A particular observation of Practice in the British Hospital of New York has confirmed the Opinion — an Officer of the British Army, recovering of life from a venereal cause, took large quantities of Irium to save his pains — The consequence was a perfect restoration to health. This circumstance gave rise to its use in the Hospitals where it has been attended with invariable success. The Opportunities which Dr. Rush has had of trying its efficacy in venereal cases warrants its Utility. The common Cure, may be begun with I gradually increased to 12 grains, a more in the 24 hours — The Ulcers are to be washed with a watery solution of it — The best Irium comes from Egypt. It is the inspissated juice of the Coccus, exuding from an incision in their heads. It is best given in Solution. To save and prevent <sup>some</sup> is first to be given and directed in small doses. *pro re nata* —





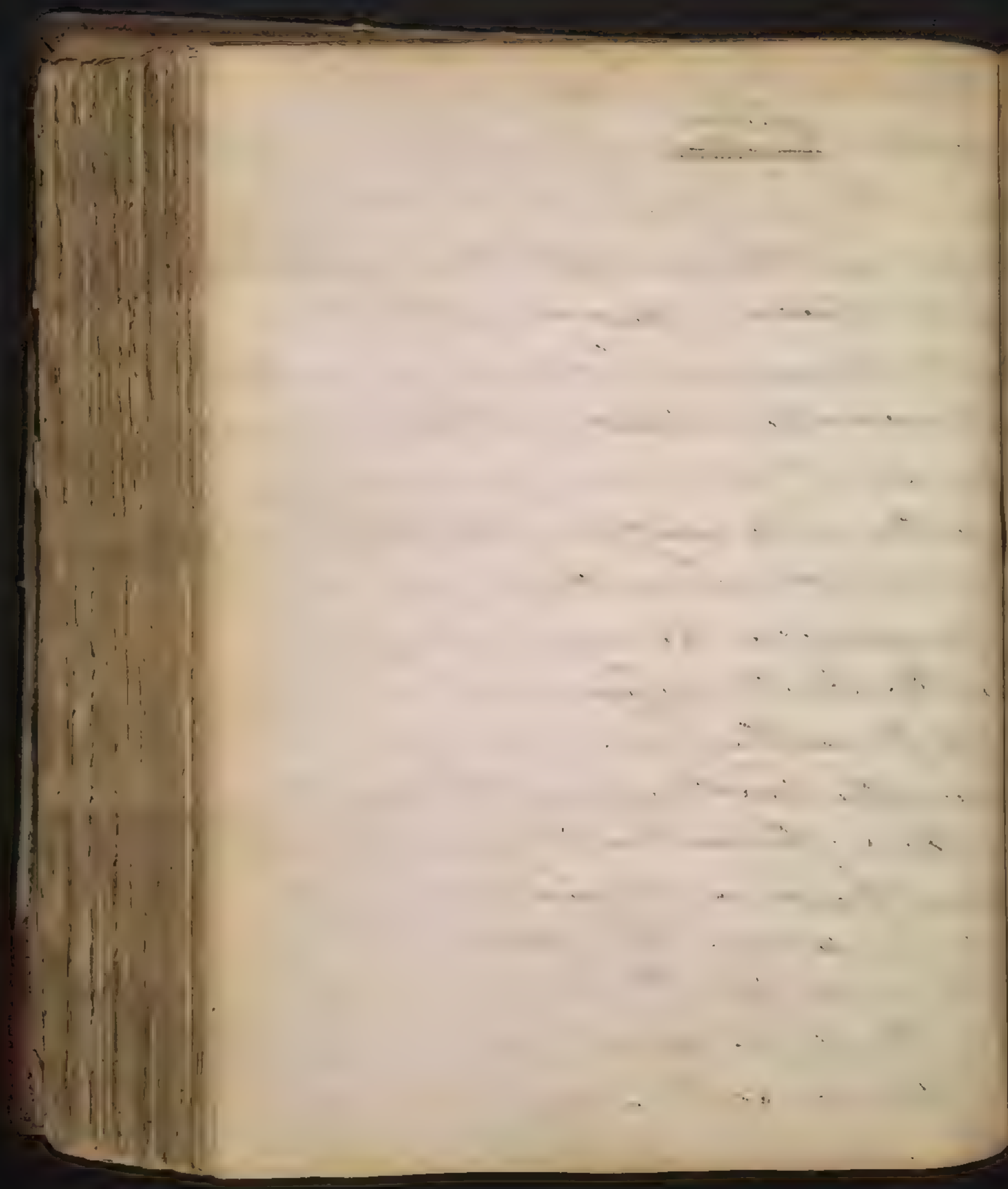
acids are the best correctors of Iridium. Hence the  
impropriety of combining acids with it in medi-  
cal preparations. When a dangerous quantity  
is taken, vomits, & acid clusters are necessary, with  
other stimulants, accompanied with the An-  
tispasmodics — *Ulex*, or *Conium* of Dr. Boerh.  
is *Ulex* aquatica is different this being the  
same much used by the ancients —

The *Conium* being so highly recommended in can-  
crous complaints naturally lead to an investi-  
gation of this disorder — Cancers are properly  
divided into 3 kinds, viz. *Genuinus*, *Scirrhosus*,  
& *Fungosus*. The 1<sup>st</sup> is most common, & appearing  
in the breast, and *Scirrhous*. It is first the size of a  
pea, & gradually increases in size. The round  
is the most innocent, the *Constitudinal* proving  
very irritable & difficult of cure. In the *Basin-*  
nals they are most, and moveable, but grow  
rough upon an increase of time and become  
fixed in the muscles.





They continue small, & indolent for many years.  
Glandular <sup>affections</sup> ~~eruptions~~ are sometimes produced by  
them. They generally break about the size of  
an egg be. and then discharge a thin acid humor,  
sometimes bloody — Mercury irritates the com-  
plaint, & also mineral waters & injury — Emol-  
lients increase the irritation. In its first approach  
sharp momentary pains are observed upon a change  
of weather, or the menstrual period. Those  
like a twine cord are now the most frequent. They are  
most dangerous on the upper part of the heart.  
Here the Cicuta is <sup>no</sup> avail, but when they  
affect the axillary gland, they prove mortal.  
Cancers of the breast are frequently brought on  
by passions of the mind — The sympathy between  
the heart & mind are very great and especially  
in lying in women — The affection of the mind  
and the irritability of <sup>the</sup> part cause a contrac-  
tion of the vessels, hence indurating & irrever-  
sible; the aqueous parts consequently



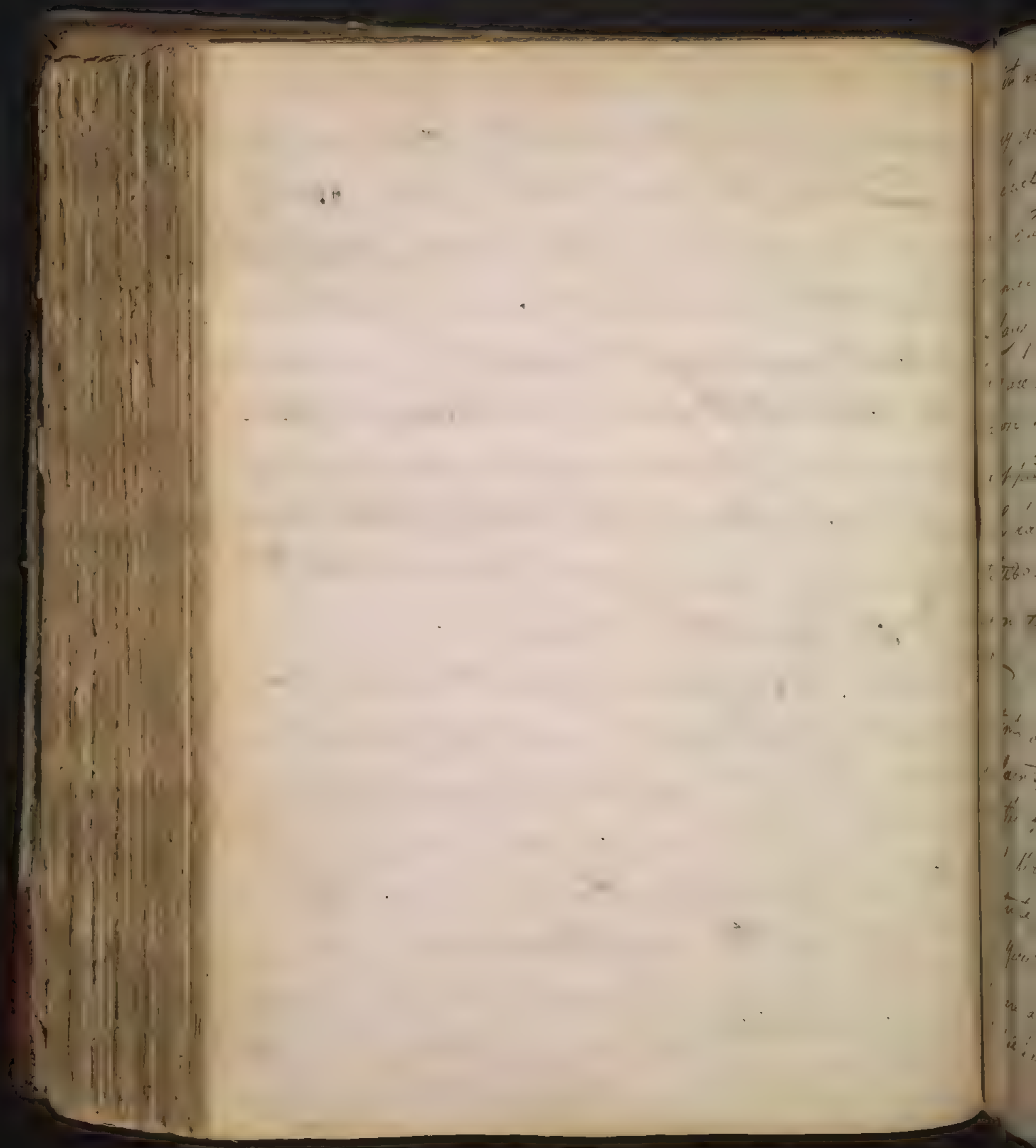


absorbed. the residuum becomes acrimonious  
by remaining, and the warmth of the part, at  
last ~~produces~~ <sup>produces</sup> the dire catastrophe, ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> can-  
cer. In the beginning it is local, and admits  
of extirpation, or escharotics. Luy's Powder  
is the best application extant. Great care  
is to be taken that none of the cancer is left.  
This species of cancer does not arise from any  
concreous matter in the blood, but upon  
acquiring acrimony contaminates the  
purist fluids within its reach.

Cancer scirrhosus originates from some  
internal affection, & is cured by the Conium.

(1) Sec 31. Cancer fungosus —  
usually happens in leaty & fat habits especially  
in Women, beginning at the Puerperium. It increases  
very fast in growth coming to maturity in 8 or 10  
months. It is fleshy, and grows to the size of a man's  
head or larger with black, or livid echymosis. After  
it breaks, it resembles fresh liver. The Excrements





from it are hard, and globular. Discharge a mat-  
ter very great. It is not confined to the breast, but  
is general. Hemorrhage is in this case also inef-  
fectual. Suppries apply'd to the nipples, & around  
the cancer fungous & schirrous Tumours, & the  
axillary gland by this junction —  
Toads are us'd in Europe. These we lay just in  
a linen bag & apply'd to the breast. The use  
of purgives, or toads is to be continued for weeks.

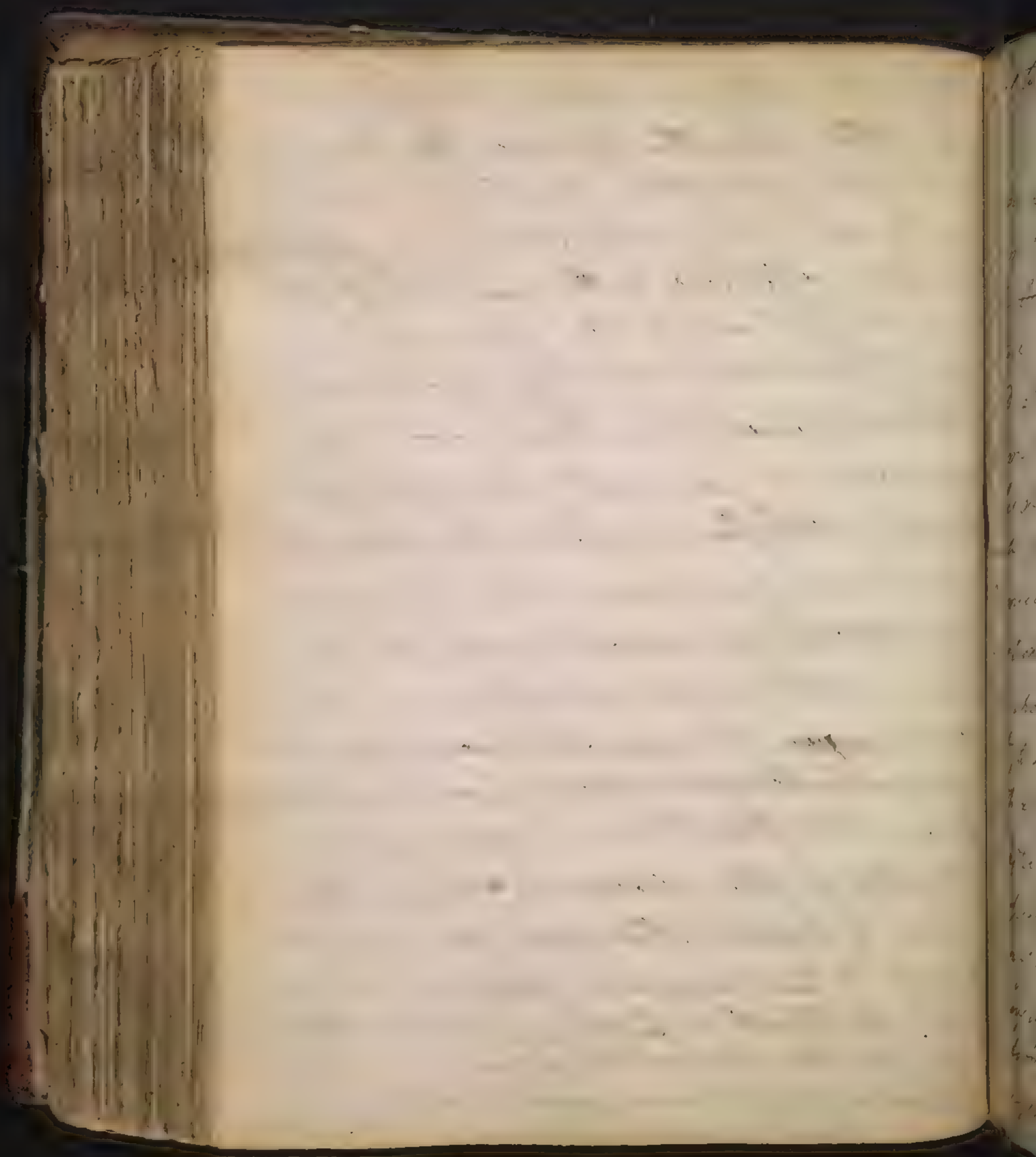
The pain the great, must be borne with  
fortitude. The violence of the humours are  
known to abate, when the animal is not  
killed.

*Synsclerous cancer*, arises from  
a latent, venereal affection frequently. The  
complaint is confined to indurated large swelling  
under the throat & chin. These are feebler & so bad  
when seated in the breast they often  
penetrate the thorax, and prove incurable. They  
are difficult to distinguish in the beginning —  
They are accompanied with small tumours,  
& a bad habit of body, with little or no pain.





18  
little than the puerus. In these latter  
part of their growth they are a bluish red  
and are often contracted. If the mercurial  
must be continued a long time. They seldom  
arise from affections of the mind, but often  
from external accidents. Those that arise  
from obstructions of the fine vessels appear  
in hardness of form like a Crab. — Hence the  
name Cancer — Some of the face & forehead  
the colour of the face is yellow & inflated. This  
may, appearing in places like worms —  
Indurated tumors appear in different places —  
mercurial Plasters will often cure the com-  
plaint incipit. The indurated tumors are relieved  
by emollient applications such as cow dung  
laid over the Plasters — Mercury taken  
internally is often effectual. This is the  
species of Cancer, & this alone, the Conium is  
useful. It should be used in strong extract made  
when the Plant is full grown. It is taken  
from ʒij to ʒj bis, vel ter a die —  
The real cancer, or Cancer puerus is always





point to Schirrus —

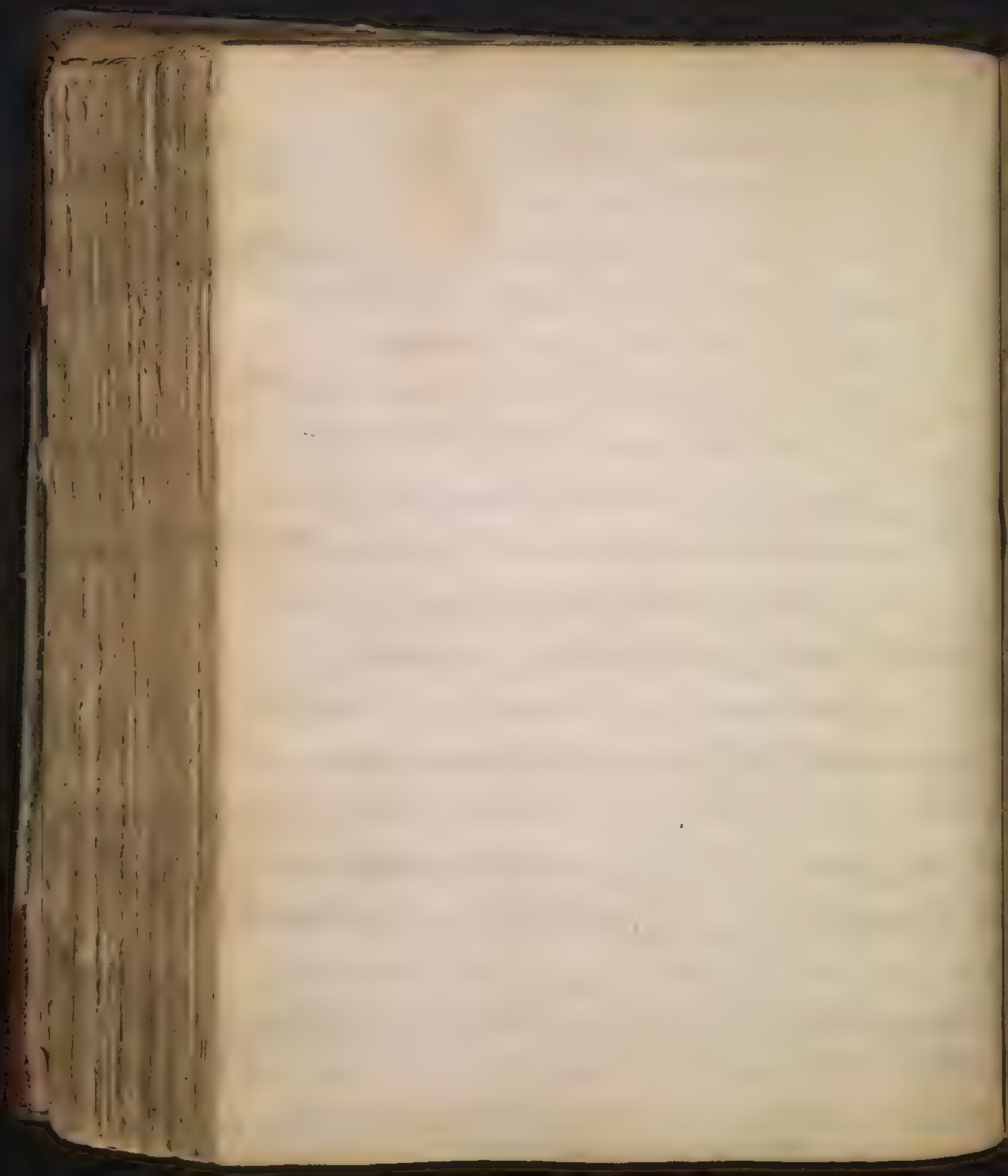
6  
Schirrus is peculiar to women, & is a disease of the  
irritable habit. It is a tumor from coagu-  
lation of the milk at not a same a cancerous  
nature, and is joined with great affection of the  
mind & other irregularities. Tumors from coagula-  
tion of the milk, Schirrus may be either —

This disposition in females to cancer may be  
much prevented by due care in education.

Too much tight lacing & indulging violent  
affections of the mind, should be avoided.

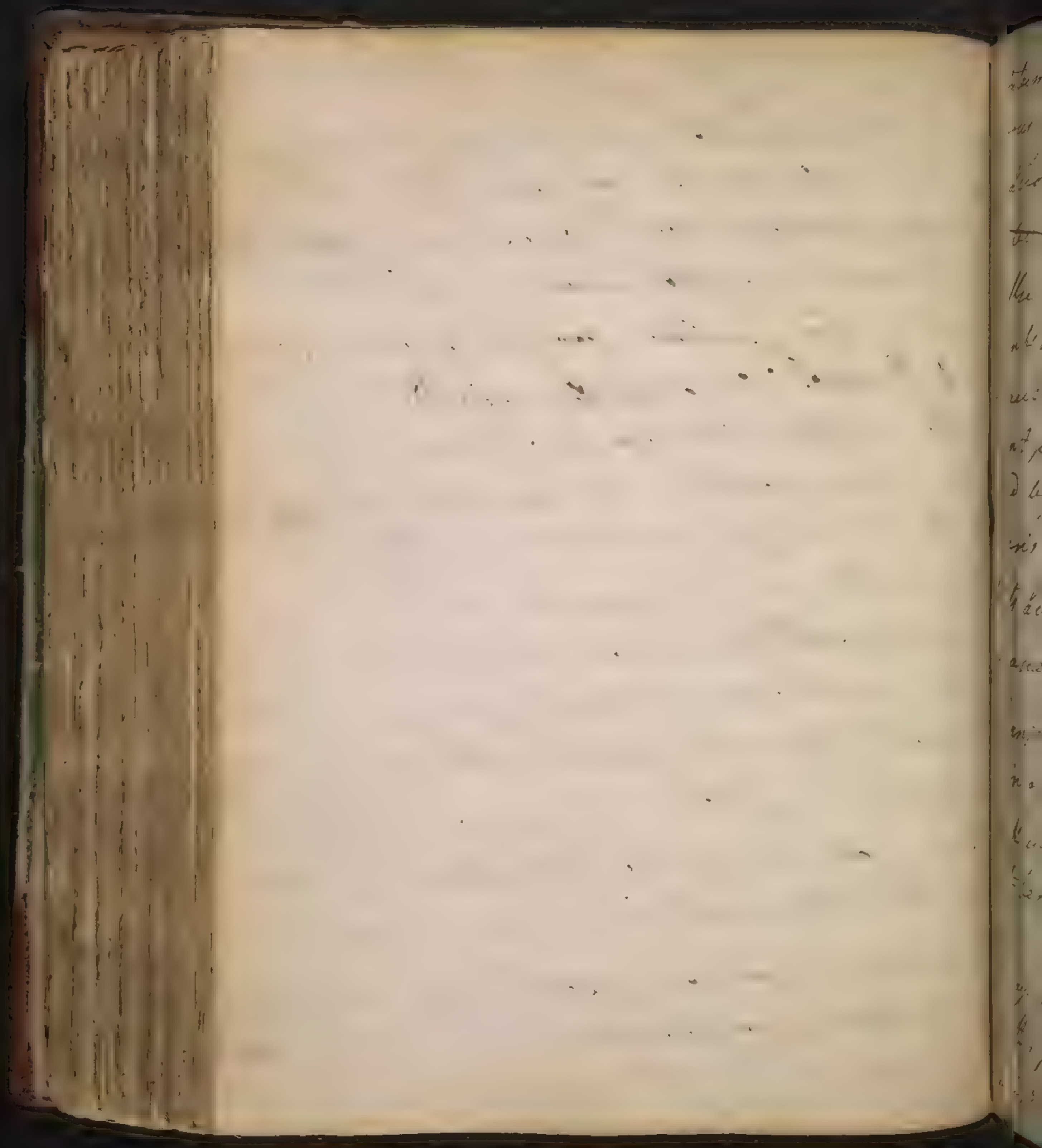
They should always, where health will admit  
of it, suckle their own children. Upon the  
first appearance of a Schirrus, it should  
be extirpated. This should be effectually done  
or success will not attend the operation. The  
humor of a cancer after acquiring acrimony  
is very infectious. Many instances of infection  
confirm this belief. Lips & faces of men are  
more generally affected with cancer than  
\* from page 42 — 44 leave forward.





Rad. columb. is a strong, and pure bitter. Dr. Sydenham  
used it frequently with success. best in infu-  
sion of Rad. Columb. ʒss. 6ʒ. fort. ʒss — Dose  
a table spoonfull every hour, more nata.  
In formula a part weak and irritable, ʒss.  
marks — The Gentian. best succedaneum for it.  
Both. Camell. is best distinguished from bad  
by its weight, brittleness, and shining appear-  
ance when broken. In decoction it should  
be red, and changing white on cutting cold,  
and constituting a sediment —

It is astringent, stimulant, and aromatic. It is  
always injurious in plethora, rigidity, or where  
there are signs of inflammation. In ob-  
struction from debility, gangrenes, and all other  
effects from this cause the Bark is highly  
useful. It is best given in substance.  
In gangrene, or cases of great danger, the dose  
to be large, or as much as the patient  
can bear on the stomach —





In Intermittent, and remittent fevers it acts on the nervous system, and never to be given until a determination of the fluids to the superficies is effected. Emetics, and anodynes are to precede the use of it — in the cold fit & intermit. no drink ought to be used, and during the hot fit acculated drinks are proper — and the violent pain in the head attending them is alleviated by covering it, and promoting a diaphoresis of the part — all periodical complaints arising from spasm, or obliquity are easily removed by the Ferri. Bark.

In Gangrenas proceeding from an increased action of the Vessel, where the use of the Bark would be improper, acids prove most beneficial —

Decr 20<sup>th</sup> Crispien ferri. cont.  
It always relieves intermit. remitt. fevers attended with a putrid diathesis. It is a powerful antiseptic, & tonic.





92 Its action is chiefly assigned to  $H_2$ , since  $H_2O$ . From this we infer its great utility in preventing the progress of Putridity. It being a good preservative. In the advance of Putridity, it is best in decoction, or in infusion with wine, and the use of acid drink, as these cause it to enter the Circulation, thereby correcting the Putrescence. The fluids -

A remarkable cure was effected in a gentle man's recovery from a great degree of Putrescence, by Glysters or bath antiseptic fomentation. Bath & saute of the body with the use of drink accented with the Vit. acid. Laud. Lin. was joined to the Glysters, that they might be the longer retained - The bath was used to the quantity of four ounces by Glysters every 24 hours. In Malignant & Petichial fevers without an inflammatory diathesis the use of the bath or infusion joined with acidulants is very beneficial - In all hemorrhages from debility bath is useful, periodical returns of hamoptoe from this cause are cured by the bath.





It should be used on small sores and long continued.  
Masticated habits it should be constantly chewed.  
Inflammations of the throat proceeding from weak-  
ness are prevented by ~~the back~~ chewing the bark.  
In the small pox after the eruption is completed, bark  
is useful in assisting the maturation of the pustules.  
The only found necessary in this case when nature  
appears not capable. In this as well as all other  
cases where inflammation or Plethora attend, the  
use of the bark is exceedingly improper, and injuri-  
ous - ~~therefore~~ useful in the secondary fever of  
the small pox - but the use as gentle purgative is  
proper, and most beneficial to the result -

Scrophulous ulcers attended with relaxation are as-  
sisted by the bark. There are often beyond the nature  
of bark - ~~It is~~ in consumptions improper,  
they being attended more, or less with inflammations.  
In the Richest it is very useful accompanied by  
regimen and the Use of the cold bath.

Red bark, is greatly the best. This differs only  
from the common bark in being taken from old trees.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on a lined page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin of the adjacent page.]*



Rad: Guarea, is the production of Guianam. It was first discovered by a negro from whom it derives its name. — This is a strong and pure bitter by many thought superior to the Root. Sennar by being easier retained on the stomach — It is highly recommended in intermittents and malarial fevers — It may be used either in substance, or infusion — In substance a dose from 1 to 2 Grams —

Calamus, is astringent, and stimulant. more aromatic than Bock — It contains a portion of essential oil — It is used with prominence in Cardiac cases. It cures from indigestion & in cases of viscid Phlegm it is useful. Combined with that it is a good corroborant, & stimulant.

Craema pites, forms the basis of the Duke of Portland's famous port Powder — For the particulars of this powder, and the method of making use of it see. Via Bullon.



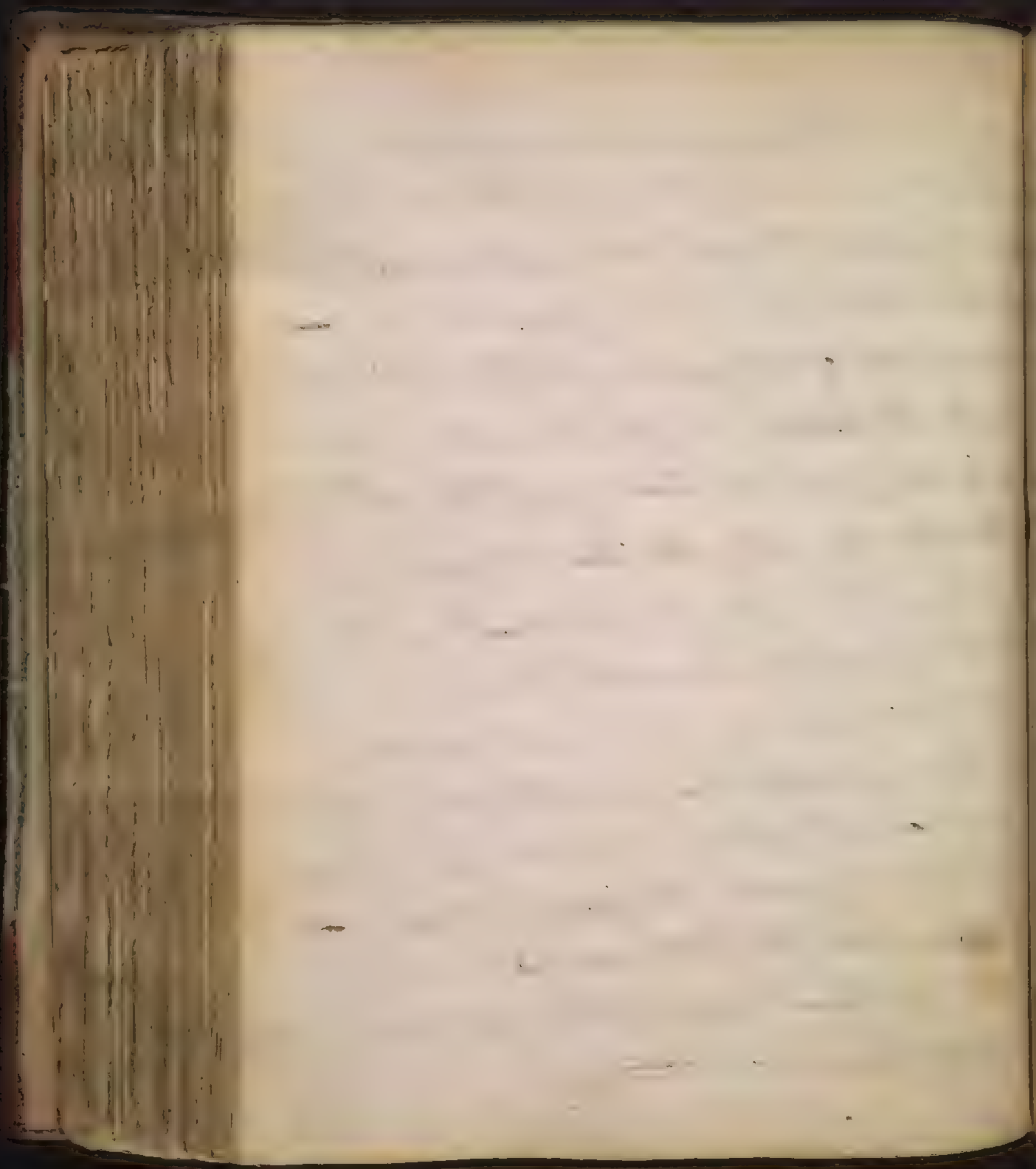


1800 + 1801

But consider

Many examples have proved the risk of violent exercise  
to be fatal in its consequences. so that although it will  
certainly remove the gout yet so great an exertion is  
produced, that some more effectual and ~~are~~  
commonly an apoplexy — & the stimulating bottles  
enervate the system. The extremities are the most natural  
and salutary parts for throwing off the gout. But  
by their long use destroy the tone of the system, thereby  
preventing nature from continuing the gout in the  
extremities; by which it must be removed on some  
vital parts producing some fatal consequence.  
From hence we infer, the cure of the gout, should al-  
ways be radical, which can only be effected by spe-  
cifics. A strict regimen. The most intimate cause of it  
all in the duck. Ho'seat is most probably, in the  
nervous system. Milk Diet will often cure it  
in young Persons. —





91 Dandelion, Succory, endive, and lettuce. The  
two first are similar in their virtues. They are good  
in visceral obstructions. To be taken in large quan-  
tities. In hepatic obstructions a coarse aspic of  
the essence juice may be taken three times  
a day. In concretions they are also efficacious.

Indian Turnep, is an acid fermentant vinegar  
producing its effects. One knows it easily. It is  
Dietetic & Pectoral. When fresh its core is from  
8 X. to 20 grains. In this state it has been in-  
temperant - it is good where motion or languor  
prevails.

Imperatoria, is a great emollient,  
used with poplars, it will cure ring worms. It is  
a good marticator. Internally also it is useful  
cough. It is best fresh. To be macerated in water  
& taken as libation. The root to be made use of.  
Water Flax, of this country is of a similar  
virtues. Wine, when too thick, is hurtful.  
Asperses to the face of fine from excretion.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin]*



moderately used, beneficial --- In all fevers  
attended with languor, generous wines are useful.  
In 3d degree, and inflammations of the eyes, from  
Debility, wines give relief. The proportion to be  
given, is to be regulated by the symptoms -  
well deleted, they are most useful

Burgundy, Claret, Rhineish, are not, in  
given of ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> putrefaction, or nervous tendency, also  
in the last stage of Inflamm. fever arising  
to putrefaction &c. but Madeira, Port &c.  
best preventatives

(Nov 23) --- This liquor is  
one of the few which are produced from the ferment  
thinned & vinaceous substances. It is more  
than other liquors, & more active in the digestive  
fermentation. It is also the most potent  
& prejudicial in the 3d degree of the 3d degree.  
It is a criminal Stimulant.

Cantharides internally perused are said to  
possess many good qualities. They are at best

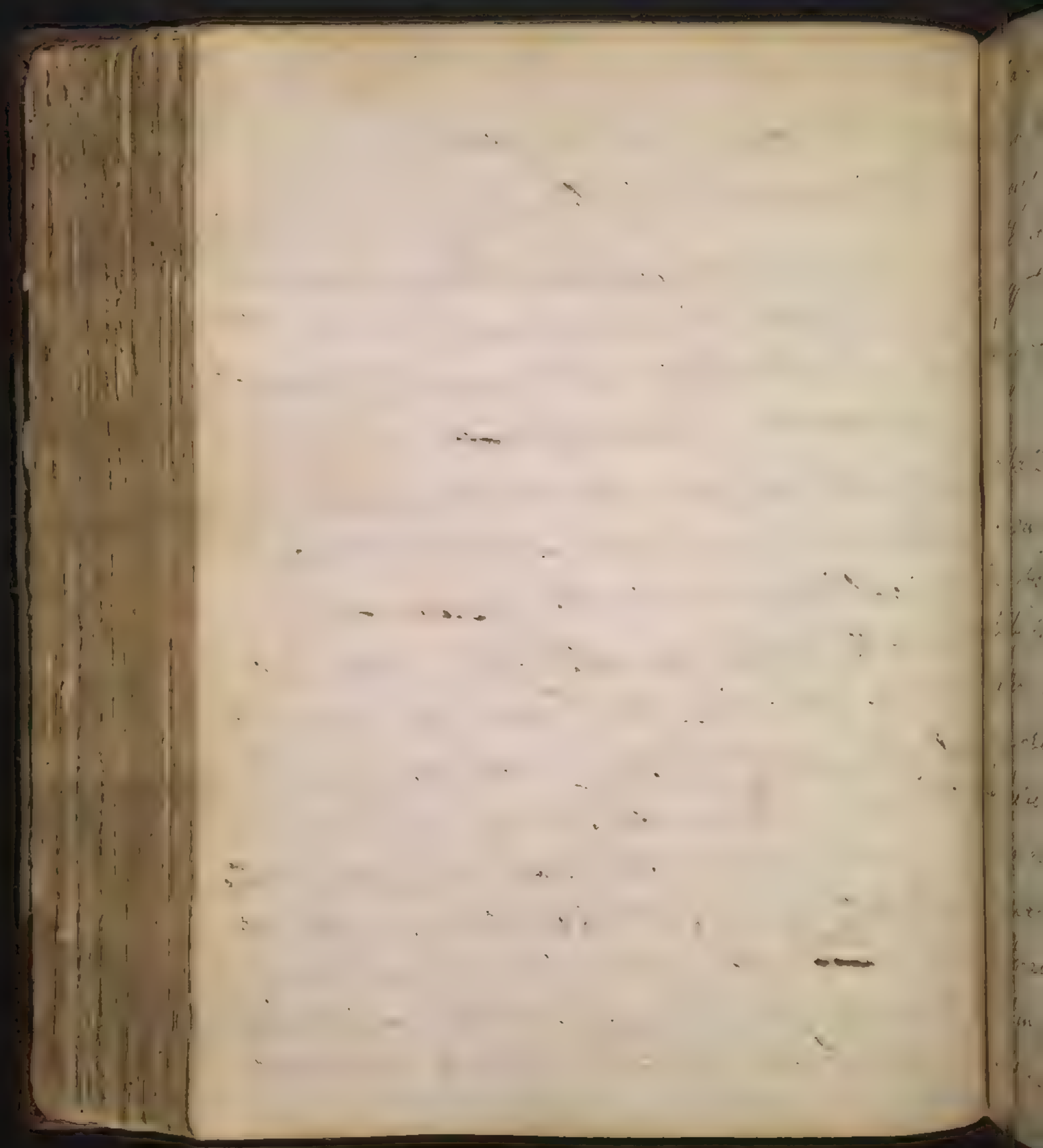




2. Incurious remedies and never to be used when more  
certain remedies will answer.

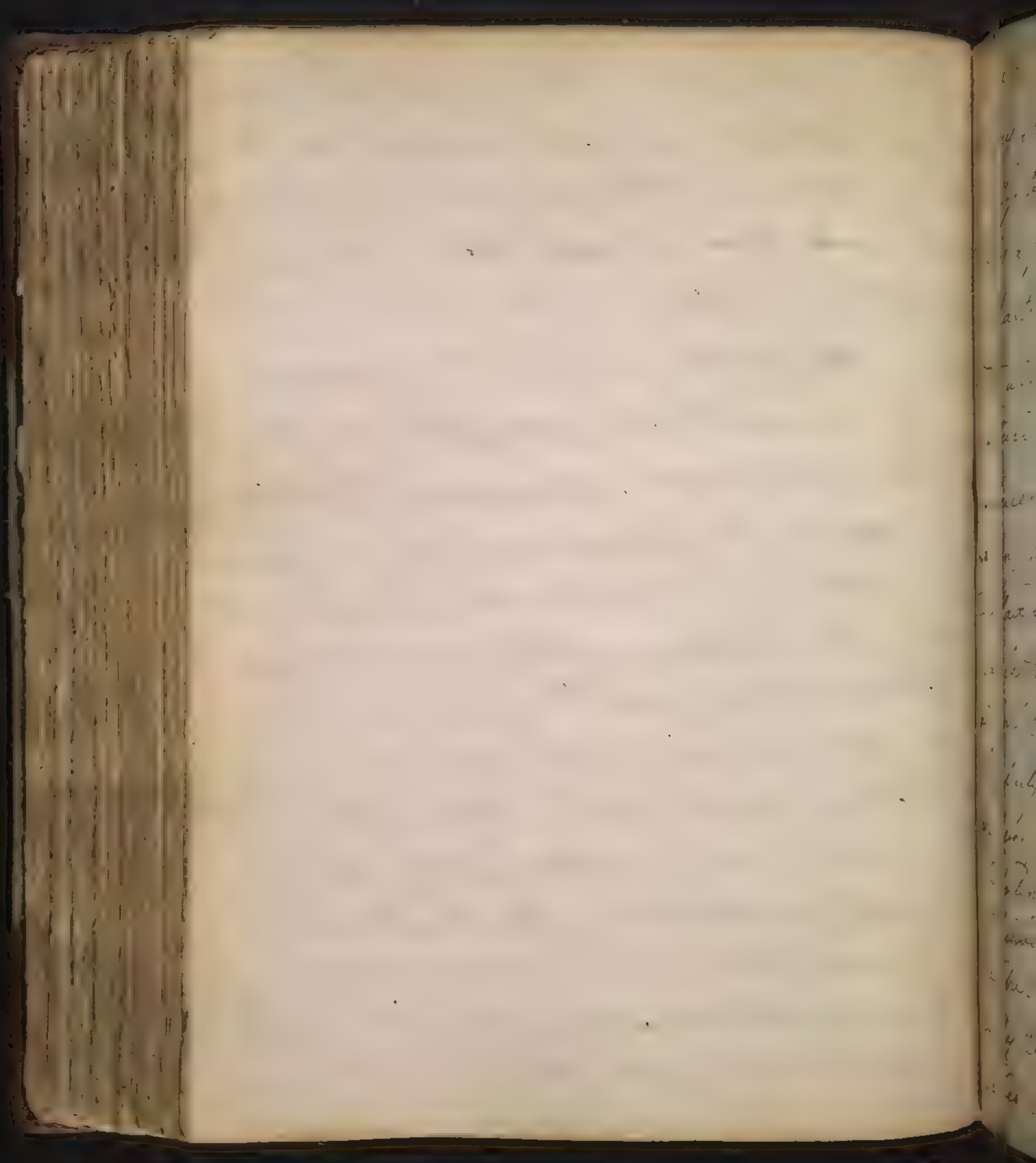
Millipedes, are too trifling to acquire notice.  
 There is an animal peculiar to China, which would  
 'read' all I borrow for medicinal use. But, at the  
 'make' of imitations it is neither merit, the character  
 of Medicines —  
 in conclusion, all remedies, im-  
 portant in the use of all, Simulants are much to be  
 that their use is not to be discontinued, as they  
 will infallibly enervate the system —  
 Cold bath, differs from other Simulants in al-  
 ways strengthening the system. Hence, the  
 'cold' Simulant, and many. It is the most  
 'man' — discovered first discovered, the differ-  
 ence of 'cold' bath, and 'cold' bath, in practice, the  
 'cold' bath, we are permitted to the choice of water.  
 Spring, or <sup>Bumps</sup> water is generally kept from it, and  
 'water' from the 'pure' water, adhering to the  
 Simulant, long. The bath is not to be continued  
 too long. A moderate warmth, the body is





as a rule, while using it. The newer bath is prefer-  
able in particular cases - The cold bath acts on  
the morbid foci & contacts the system & is not quick  
in its resolution and causes the pulse to be  
more ~~of the~~ <sup>of the</sup> system. It not only keeps up the  
tension of the muscular & vascular system.

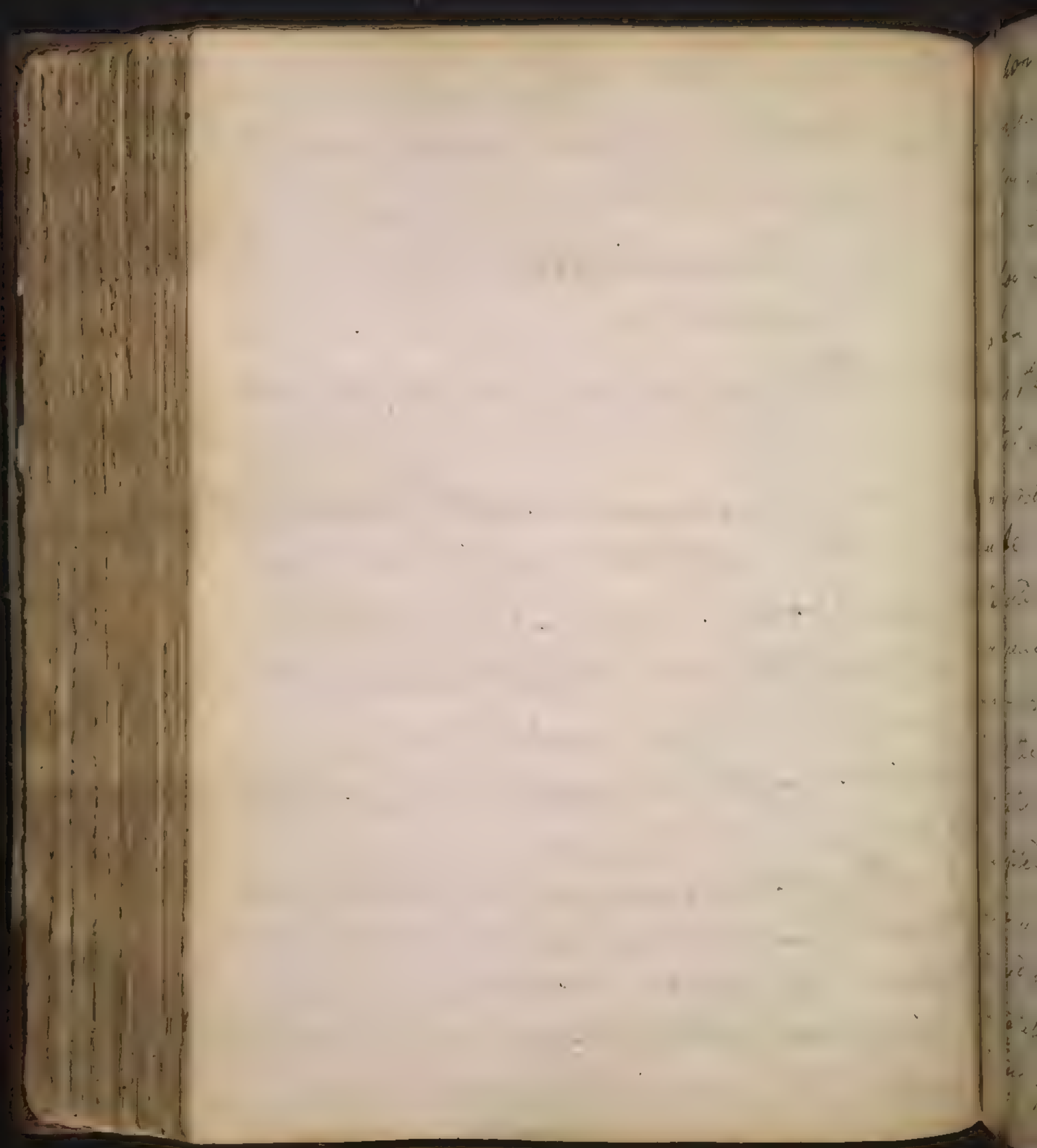
Decr 24<sup>th</sup> Considerations on the  
cold bath continued - Manner of Application.  
In defining the general divisions of the system  
it was observed that the cold bath was more parti-  
cularly, terrible than any other, and that from  
irritations of these organs the system was either in  
higher order, or impaired. It is here that we chiefly  
are affected in the cold bath - the living stimulants  
are in many cases, singular agents. & the bath  
induced or almost any other substance in  
the stomach or on will produce a hemorrhage  
in the various prominent vessels. Local  
actions have great effects in relieving





muscular action. From these observations, we infer  
that any application acting peripherally on the ner-  
vous system will produce muscular effects. That  
there is a great connexion between the stomach &  
the heart has been undeniably proved. The sym-  
pathy with the superficies, may then be readily  
conjectured. The cold bath from constricting the  
superficies, acts as a considerable stimulant to  
increase the circulation & giving impetus to  
the relaxed vessels. In diseases attended with  
great capitis, too great irritability, or delirium,  
medicine, tight bandages applied to the whole body  
is singularly useful. An instance was produced of  
life being saved by this practice —

In treating the diseases which the cold bath  
relieves, we must have due respect to a rigid  
flaccid. Hysterical diseases, are always re-  
lieved by the cold bath, as these complaints are over-  
treated with opiate.



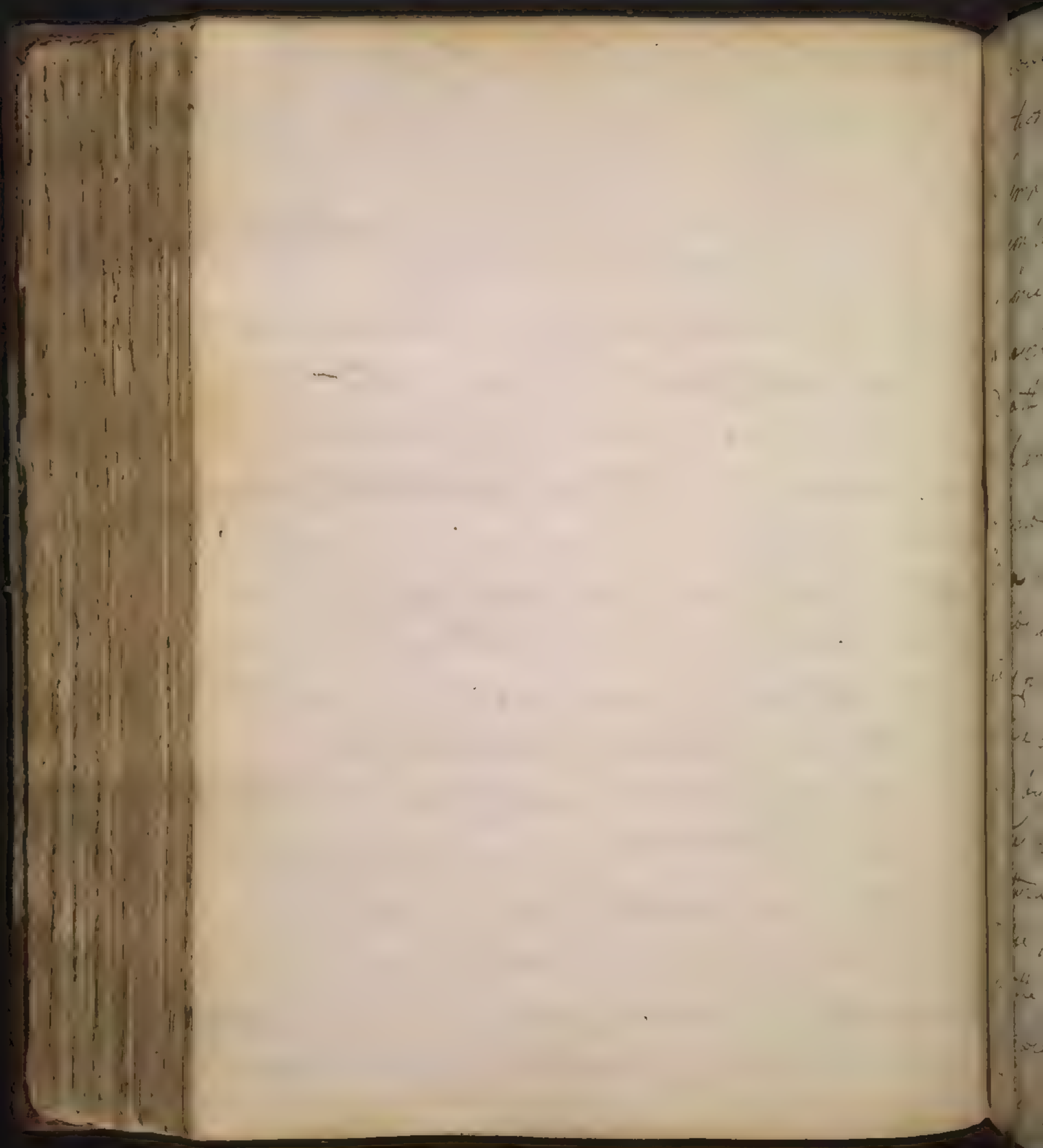


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hypochondriac diseases are injured by cold bath un-  
less combined with <sup>other</sup> ~~other~~ symptoms. It relieves  
chilblains in infants - Paralysis has been cured by cold  
bath. One instance of ascites & paraplegia  
was cured by the Dover bath -

Maria has been cured by the drops in fact.  
This is the most powerful stimulant

gout &c. Chronic headaches have been cured  
by the cold bath when ever time & the said. In  
every species of chronic inflammation it is bene-  
ficial - Gout has been cured by the cold bath.  
During the paroxysm it is dangerous -





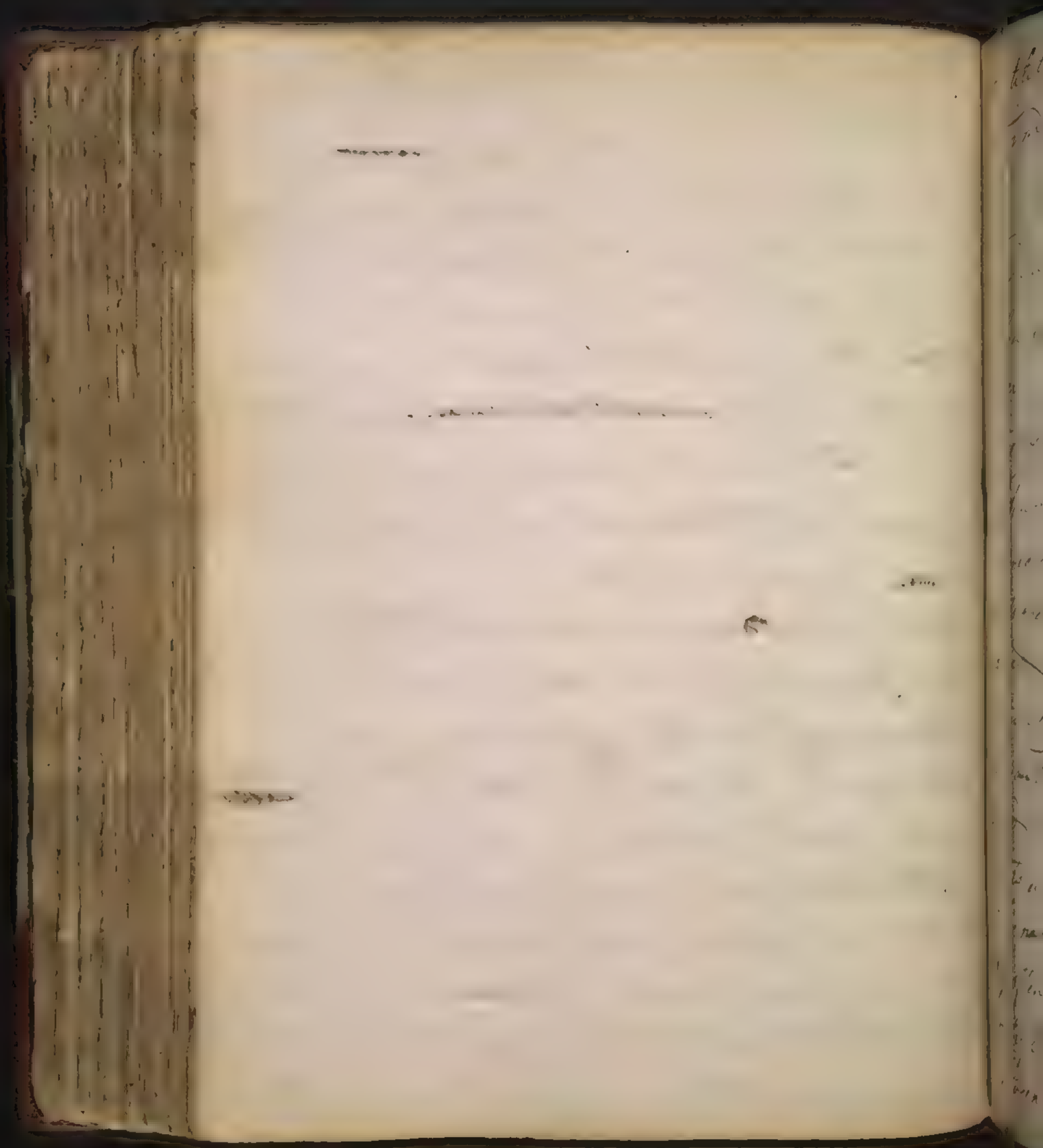
more tedious - In the first lesson of ~~mine~~ mine

will confirm its use - It is pronounced useful  
in chronic colic kept up by irritations. Fleet's

old bath. This ~~is a most valuable~~ diuretic  
and emollient. prevents Rheum, is regularly used.

ending from cavity, induces inflammation  
in these complaints - But also, matter here

from the vesicular disease, ~~hypst.~~ combined with  
Hyp. Diseases put on their first stage to





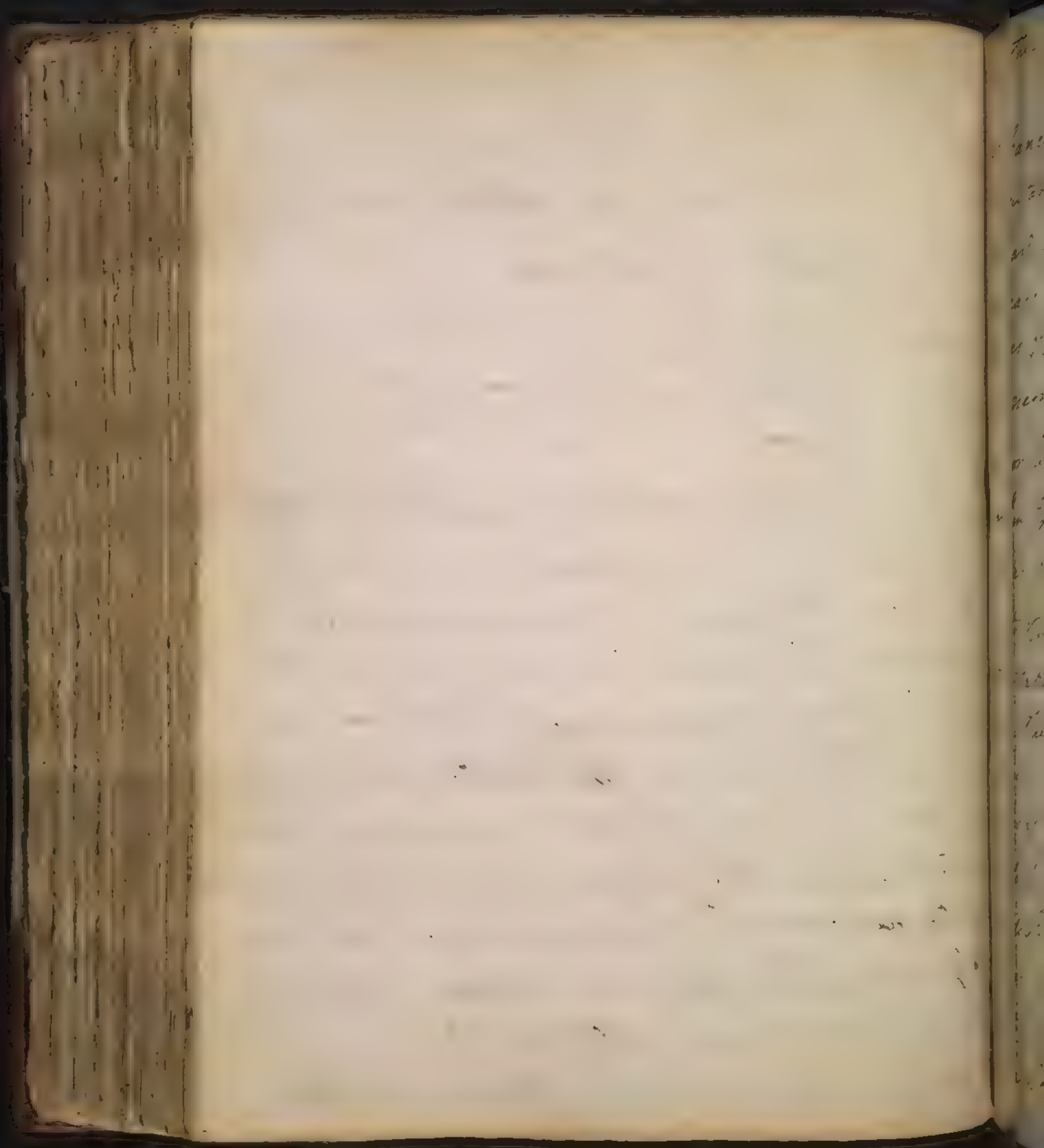
"The utility in exanthemata is not sufficiently confirmed to admit of its use."

25<sup>th</sup> Dec. No lecture.

Dec. 26<sup>th</sup> Sedatives

These diminish the motion of the system, & procure Sleep. The many medicines come under this class, yet only a few need be mentioned.

Opium is the greatest of Sedatives. It is the most medicine is very extensive. In accounting for its operation many theories have been advanced. The Idea of its acting on the blood particularly, & producing Opthoria, from rarefaction, is too improbable to be encouraged. The best authorities, as well as experiments since that its action is chiefly confined to the nervous system; as a very small quantity often produces immediate effects. It is too trifling to cause Opthoria. The connection between the nerves & the stomach & the

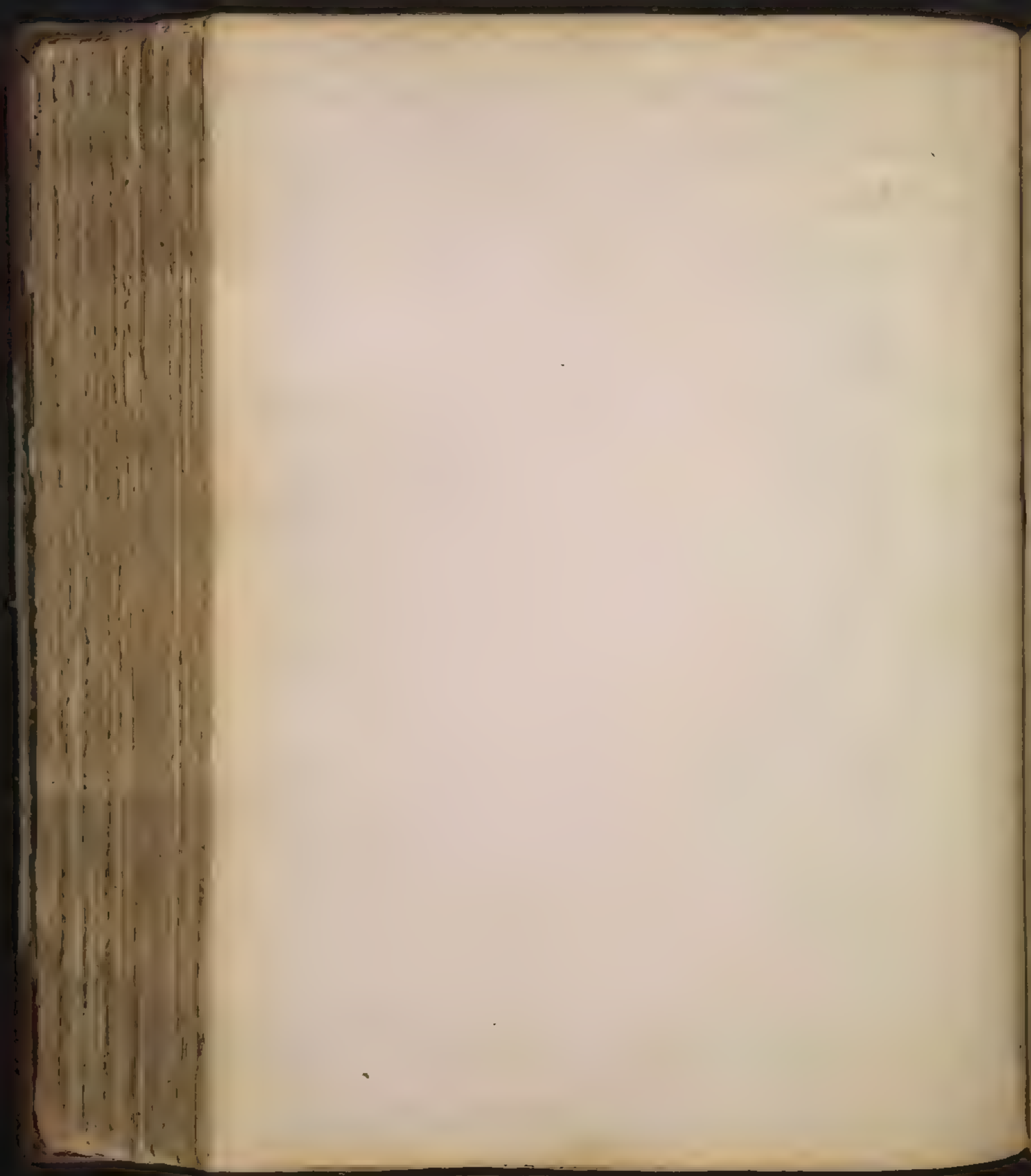




and other parts.

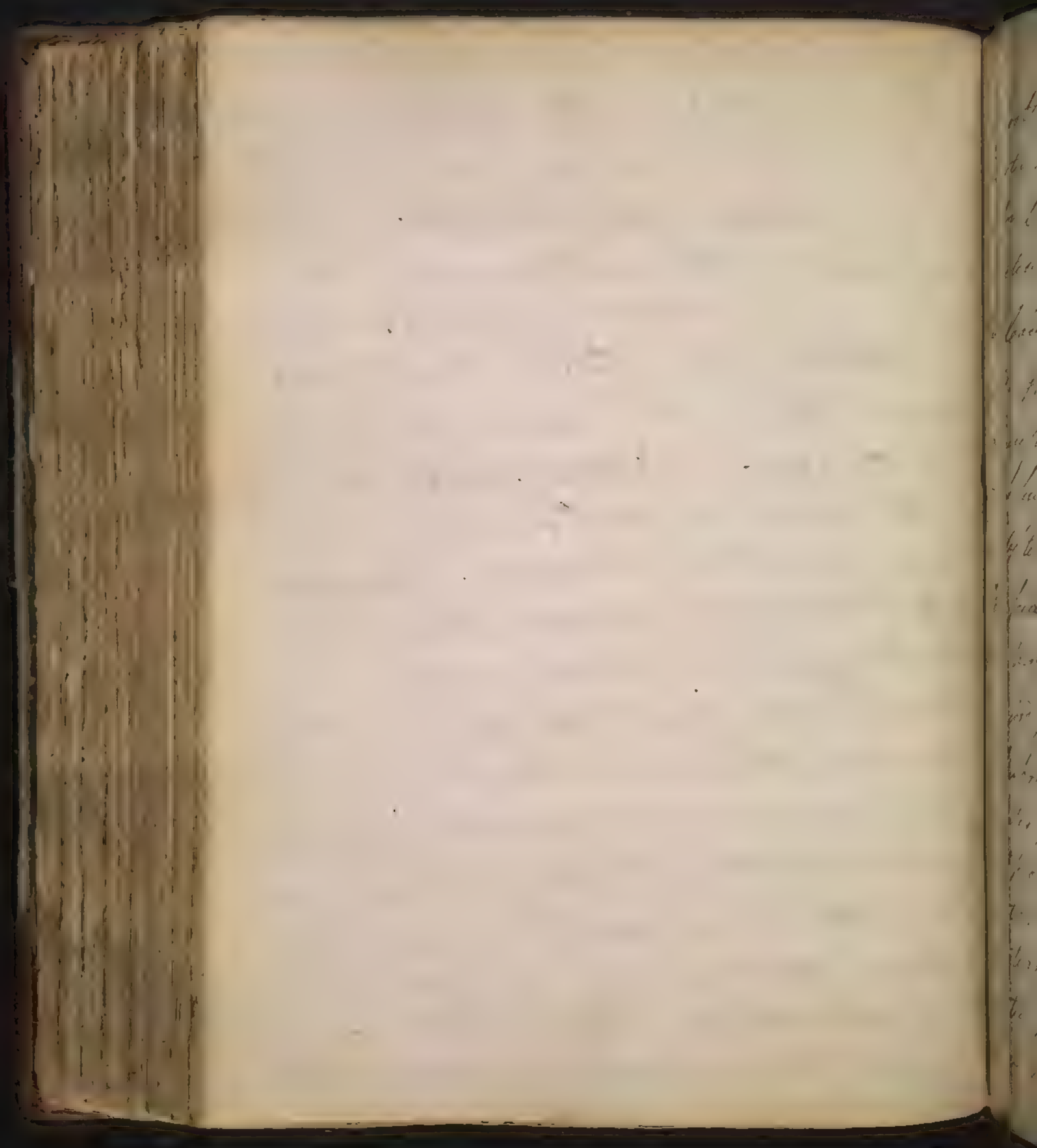
Veneral affections are often mistaken  
for Cancerous. Those of the breast are divided in-  
to 1<sup>st</sup> cutaneous, purulent ulcers, 2<sup>nd</sup> Cancerous,  
3<sup>rd</sup> hard, extending to the ribs - The 1<sup>st</sup> commonly  
appears about the nipple skin around in-  
flamed & after a few days in blotches it is hard -  
Cancerous resembles the disease called Cro-  
ma containing almost all the breast. It ap-  
pears in small tumors ending with a hard, well  
defined. These are used to Merc. cor. ub. gr is to  
3i Sat. Vin. The dressing to be moistened with this  
to be taken internally. Two cases related of this  
kind. The third species begins in the pericardium  
of the ribs. Veneral ulcers of the tumours differ from  
cancerous in continuance! The best mode of dis-  
tinguishing them is by the Que S. Mercury  
will destroy them. Cancerous the ribs at first  
appear as dark red, have tenders & bleed & are  
very when superficial, sometimes become  
like a Boob hum. The Veneral is not





and a good discharge. Their progress is rapid  
the humour is thin, & a thin Crust, forms on  
the surface. If neglected may change into  
cancer. As the line of distinction is so  
hard to be drawn, the most decisive mode of  
discovering real cancers is the following—  
rub all the sore with fine & sublimated  
calomel, & then with a piece of leather spread  
round the edge, with thickening plaster laid  
over the whole — If it is a cancer, the sore  
will be aggravated, & vice versa — Hemlock  
& chalybeates & mercuries are cancericifical.  
but will aggravate the other two.

Armenic is the basis of the empirical Pow-  
ders used in this complaint. The use of any  
of them will bring on ptyphitis & spasmodic  
contractions & particularly of the eyes —  
Hence the impropriety of depending  
on them. The Knife is only to be depended  
on for a radical cure. Flores martialis will  
palliate the disease in its worst stage.





Atropa Belladonna, or Sol. Leth.

The roots & berries are most powerful; it is narcotic, and irritating. It is recommended by many for cancers. A case was related, where a decoction of the leaves was successful. Another case, where the powder was successful. First dose  $\mathfrak{ss}$  and increased to  $\mathfrak{xij}$ . It is always useful, where the secretes will benefit by its use in Scrophulous. The Genuines, and Pustules are only to be cured by topical remedies —

Hypericium affects the Sensorium considerably, bringing on Paralysis. Leaves boiled in milk good for swellings of the legs &c. —

Dr. Mehn has tried it with success in Dysentery it abates pain in the Lungs better than Opium without producing Costiveness — it acts sometimes Diuretic. It is best in Exhaust —

Nictiana, is singularly acid, and Volatile, narcotic, & sedative. When it, raises habitual Costiveness. In Periodical Hemorrhages





of the stomach, has done service. The Smack or it by  
digestion relieves Colic's, and Tympanites - Ap-  
plied externally with Vinegar it discharges hard  
tumors of the Hypochond. by hanging on linen.  
In ill conditioned Ulcers it does service. When  
intended for internal Use, it should be boiled  
to its being administered - In this manner it  
discharges pectoral Virtues - Sassafras, is a  
Tea of Coffee strong Boisson +

They differ in their effects. The 1<sup>st</sup> is sedative  
and narcotic, and injurious to tender nerves. Coffee  
in the manner we use it, owes its Virtues to an  
anhydreumatic oil, which is antispasmodic,  
Sedative. It is hurtful in Dyspepsia. Nervous  
diseases proceed from the use of these -

Crocus, or Saffron, Its real medical Virtues are  
not known. Moderately given it raises the spirits.  
From ʒi to ʒss may be used for this purpose.  
Its main use is antiemetic applied to the St.  
of a Child it will stop Vomiting - also when  
given internally brings on flux of Lacrytes -

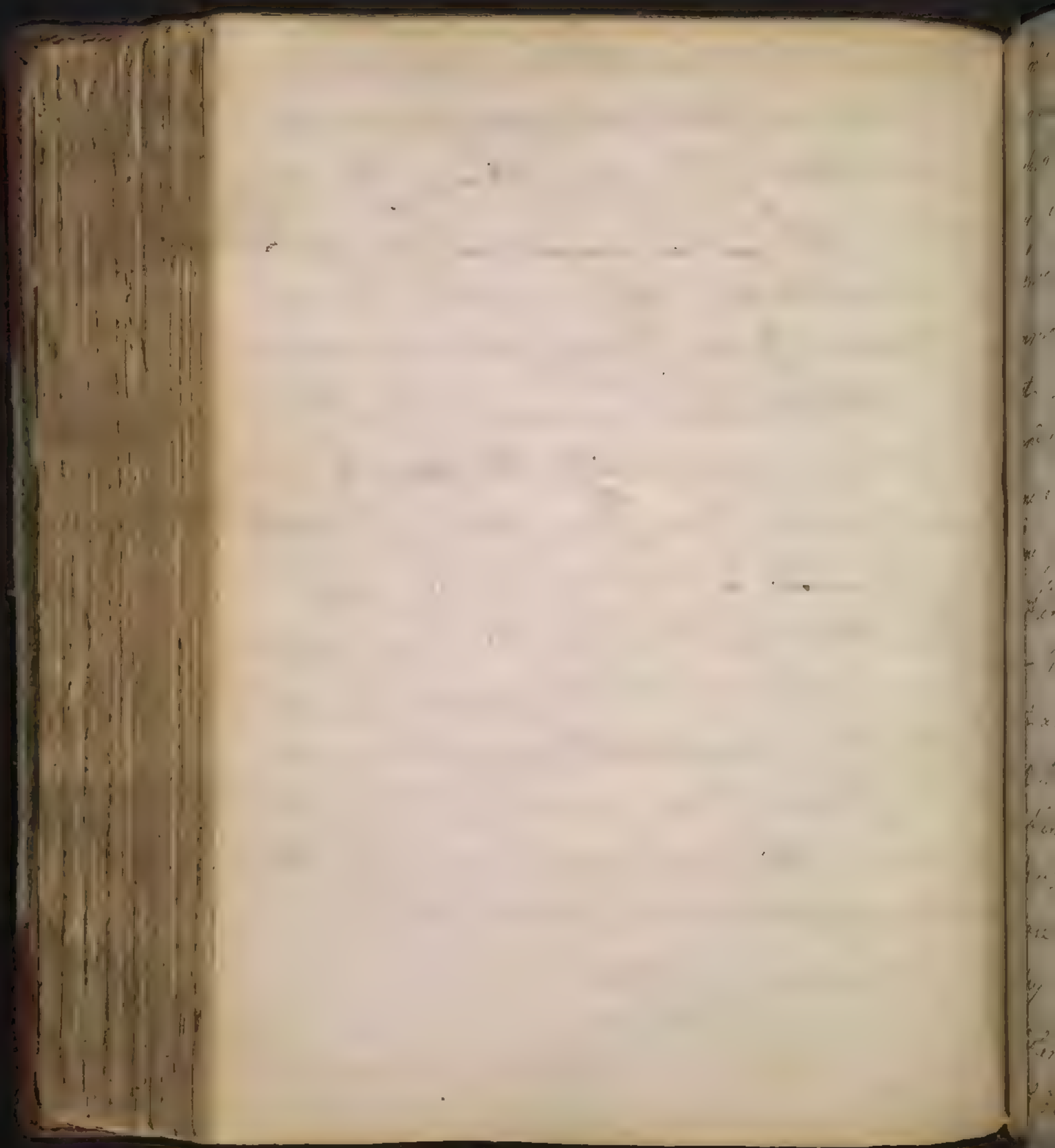




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Antispasmodics, in this case meant general  
Under these we first rank solid Gums, which  
naturally lead to some observations on Hyster-  
diseases. These put on various forms, affecting  
the mind and body. They consist in the ner-  
vous System affected chiefly the alimentary  
Canal. All Mankind are more, or less Subject  
to it, but more especially the female Sex.  
It is hereditary to some families. great affec-  
tions of the mind tend to bring it on. profuse  
menstruations will have the same effect.  
It seldom appears with the same Symptoms.  
Paralysis is sometimes brought on by  
the spasms. Some lose their Intellectual  
impaired, and some have continued so long  
dead to appearance as to be buried af-  
terwards coming to life.

to 1878?  
Hysteria continued —





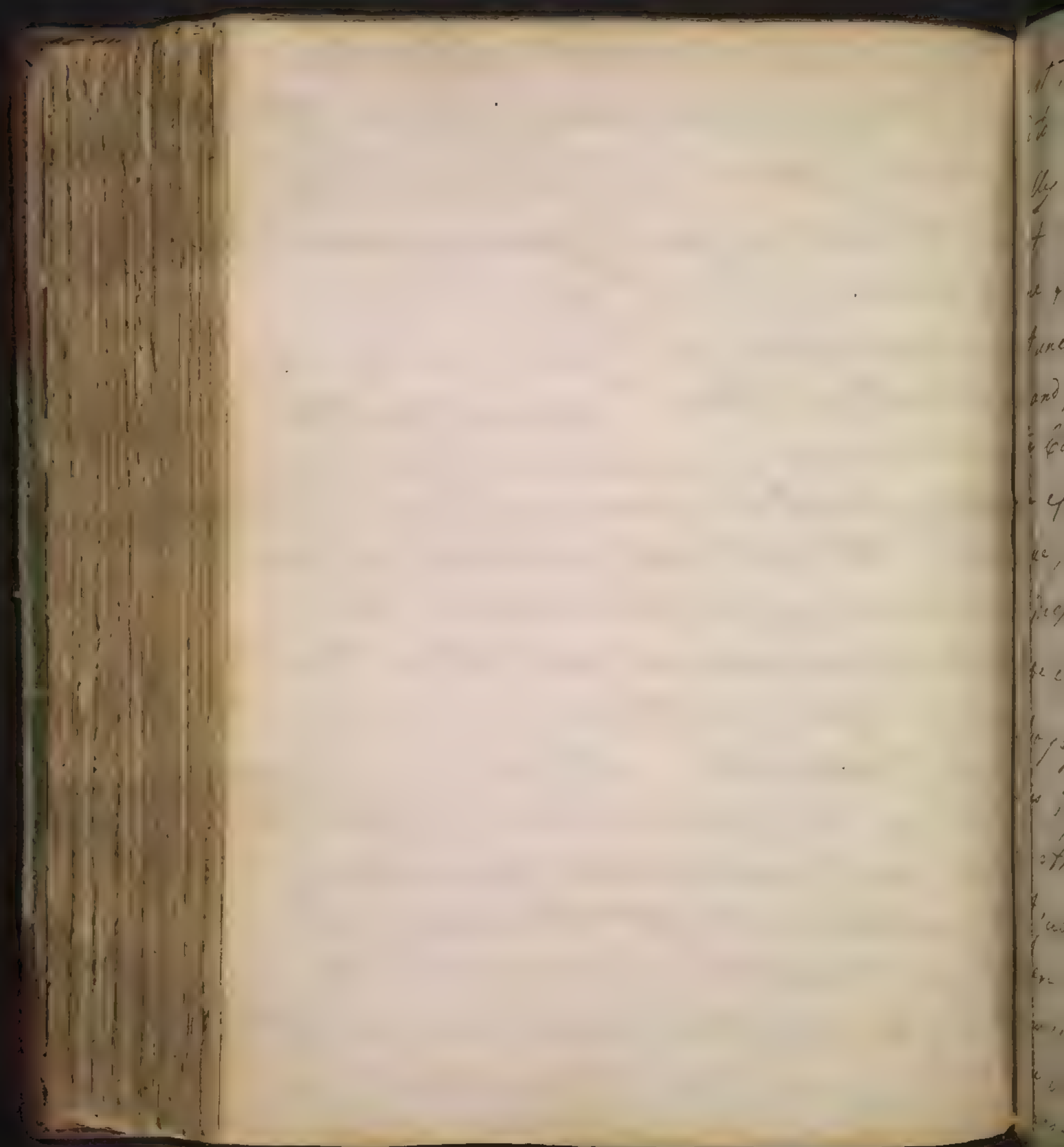
in some, this complaint is hereditary with a  
hypochondriac cough. It is frequently combined with  
hypochondriacal affections Melancholy &c —  
many of its symptoms resemble these diseases.  
Hypochondria acts chiefly in the decline of life,  
is common to those who are extra delicate, temper-  
aments, reserved dispositions, black & gloomy rain  
&c. and comes on gradually. The Hysterical  
Ball never happens in it but they are alike  
in some symptoms such as an affection of  
the Elementary Canal, and distensions of  
wind — The Paroxysm of the Hyst. not so  
violent as that of the Hyst. the former  
having its affections chiefly confined to  
the Elem. Canal. You will convert  
the Hysterical into the Hypochondriac  
Disease — This disease sometimes ends  
fatally. Danger is to be estimated from  
the violence of the Paroxysm &c. Indica-  
tions of cure depend on three points —





1<sup>st</sup> To guard against occasional causes, 2<sup>nd</sup> to mi-  
tigate 3<sup>d</sup> to avoid the promoting causes, & give  
tone to the System - The occasional epistrotic  
causes are various, & of some short duration.  
In the Parox. when the attack is light no  
medicines are necessary. V. Sect. is always to  
be used with caution. In local affections  
leeches or cupping & blisters are best. In great  
debility nervous medicines are proper. In af-  
fections of the mind, only sedatives. The weak-  
est remedies, are first to be applied. During  
the Paroxysm external applications become  
necessary, such as Stimulants Volatiles,  
smoke of tobacco &c. - The more acrid appli-  
cations are to be tried last. In vividness  
of the countenance acrid Stimulatives  
are insidious, and ought to be made use of  
with great caution. During the Cure the  
Principal indication is to corroborate the  
System against further Attacks -





Against this, regimen must be particularly at-  
tended to. Plethora, and emptiness, are to be  
equally avoided. Milk diet is agreeable  
is best. Toast, and water with a little spirit  
or wine for common drink. Pure cold water  
is most unexceptionable. The air should be  
clear; and fine, hence the necessity of living  
in the country. Cheerful company,  
proper exercise, and comfortable clothing  
are to be, strictly attended to. Exercise is  
never proper on a full stomach —  
The mode is to be varied in exercise —  
Sea Voyages are very wholesome. Gentle  
emetics, & Cathartics may be insisted  
before other medicines — Costiveness,  
is best guarded against by  
regimen — In the 5th. *Cholera* in India,  
The remedies used in this disease may be divided  
into three classes viz. Sedatives, antispasmodics  
and Tonics —

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The firsts are only palliative tho' sometimes more radical, when used they should be given at intervals, and succeed the firsts in small time. Tonics generally afford a radical cure - Opium is the first of Sedatives. The bad effects proceeding from its use may be counteracted by regimen, & other medicines. Anti-spasmodics, Vol. Alkalies, galls Gums, Mith, castor, Camphor, & other bear the first rank. Before the accession of the Catarrh, any of these may be ~~used~~ assisted by Pedicuvium, and ligatures. The chief intention throughout the disease is by astringents, & tonics. The advances, & are decrease mobility, this accompanied by debility indicates astringents. In every case the judgement of the physician should be his best guide. Bark & Steel are the best astringents. In the use of these stimulatives should be used with the greatest caution - Bitters, acerb, & austere remedies, are useful if cautiously used. Chalybeate waters are of great importance. Cold bath is best used in the morning. In all these applications. Polypharmacology are to be





thetly attended to. Shakes and Fetors often <sup>in</sup> service  
in some cases. Violent impressions on the mind <sup>and vice versa</sup> some-  
times prevent Epilepsy in hysterical complaints. A  
case was related of a patient in the Edinburgh Infir-  
mary, who was cured of the epilepsy by the Physician  
directing, in her hearing, during the Paroxysm, that  
the next one should be cured by the applications  
of potions to her girth. Remedies upon the  
whole are very uncertain, and ought to be assist-  
ed by regimen, exercise & cold bath. Changes  
of air & many accidental circumstances often prove  
a certain cure - *Aqua fortis*. is antispasmodic.  
Cin. Stimulant. Laxative, deobstruent,  
diuretic; Expectorant *Hydroc.* 5 to 15 grains  
*Hydroc.* its virtues to water, and is best given  
in solution. In a solid state its virtues are  
tedious in extraction - *℞ ʒ. Aqua fort. ʒss*  
*fort. ʒviij. Cap. Op. Coch. max. pro re nata.*  
It is useful by Glyster with Laud. liq.

In Catarrh Genetis *aqua fortis* does wonders.  
This Disease is peculiar to oysters, owing





to obstructed perpiration. producing a Reflux-  
ion of humours on the breast. Hence the  
great coughing of old people in the morning.  
Garlic is a good Succedaneum for a spagyric.  
These medicines from their strong disagreeable  
odor prove anthermintic. In Suppressions  
of the menses a spagyric does Service. The better  
it is the better. Gum: ammon. is a gentle Stimu-  
lant & expectorant. Pot. Alkali. is the most pow-  
erfull of any in this class. It is greatly antispas-  
modic, Stimulating also antiseptic. In Nerv-  
ous fevers, putrid, fevers, & the last Stage of  
Int. fevers it's use is highly serviceable.  
It may be given in a bolus to the quantity of  
grain, or 4 grains every 2, or 3 hours, with Op.  
or P. E. occasionally added. It acts sedative  
on the Languiferous, & Stimulating on the ner-  
vous System. In the wandering gout it is  
good assisted by Sinapisms to the feet &c.  
In Spasmodic Complaints of the Stomach &  
Bowels it gives great relief, combined with Op.





castor, combined with oil of castor. is always un-  
necessary. It may be used as a substitute from  
grape to & & - Must is a very good medicine  
in no degree superior to oil of castor. —

Other, is the greatest of Potables - It may  
be given in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in disease of  
the stomach; or applied in a bladder to the  
fore head in nervous headaches —

Oil of Succini, Harlem, & British Oils, are  
similar in Virtue. They are Stimulating  
& antispasmodic. All empyreumatic  
oils possess similar Virtues - and never  
to be used where there are any signs of In-  
flammation.

### Oil of Camphor.

Opinions are various with respect to this Medicine;  
which evidently prove the slow improvement of  
Physic. It is a substance in general, possessing  
some affinity to the essential oil of Vegetables.  
differs from the in form and consistency. It unites  
with acids, and is separable by Water.





8 The plant from which it is produced, is natural  
to the east Indies, and is a species of the Laurel the  
genus is our Sassafras. It is Volatile, & very pene-  
trating - when applied externally to sensible  
parts, it induces irritation. By experiments on  
frogs, it brings on Torpor and death. If taken  
in <sup>too</sup> large a dose, it is known to bring on de-  
lirium Vomiting &c. - By experiments with  
the Thermometer. The pulse is first quickened  
afterwards becomes moderate, the mercury was  
raised in a dog of 40 ft. 19 degrees, afterwards  
falling. Intellect greatly impaired, as in our  
case - From the observations of Dr. Stuhn he  
concludes it sedative, and cooling. That it does not  
impede respiration, & does not accumulate blood  
in the large vessels, nor does it leave the system  
more irritable. It does not act on the humours  
in any other manner than producing the same  
debility in the chylific organs - As all  
other antispasmodics, it relaxes the Spasms  
with affecting the heart. —





It is very penetrating, pervading the whole system.  
where Stimulants are necessary to promote sweat,  
Camphor is ineffectual.

Out of the body, it is greatly antiseptic, preserv-  
ing flesh from putrefaction, as much super-  
ior to sal. cam. in proportions of 300 to 1—

On the surface of the body it is not so powerful  
being  $\frac{1}{4}$  weaker. As a medicine its action  
is chiefly confined to the nerves of the stomach.  
It assists, but does not remove putrefaction.

By relaxing the Muscles it promotes antiseptic.

Camphor is useful in nervous fevers. It  
then relieves Mania in doses of 5 grains, tho' the  
difference in this compound renders it's use dou-  
tful. In epistaxis from tumor it is particu-  
larly useful, very rare injurious. In Nerv.  
fevers where the Vir. Vita is languid it should  
be freely used. In all petechial fevers it is  
serviceable. In puerperal fevers likewise  
it taken in doses of 5 grains each dissolved in  
oil to the quantity of 3i thro' the day.  
The Gums Euphorbia, and Chiozmont. The former  
having its seat in the rete mucosum, the latter in  
the Gel. membrane—

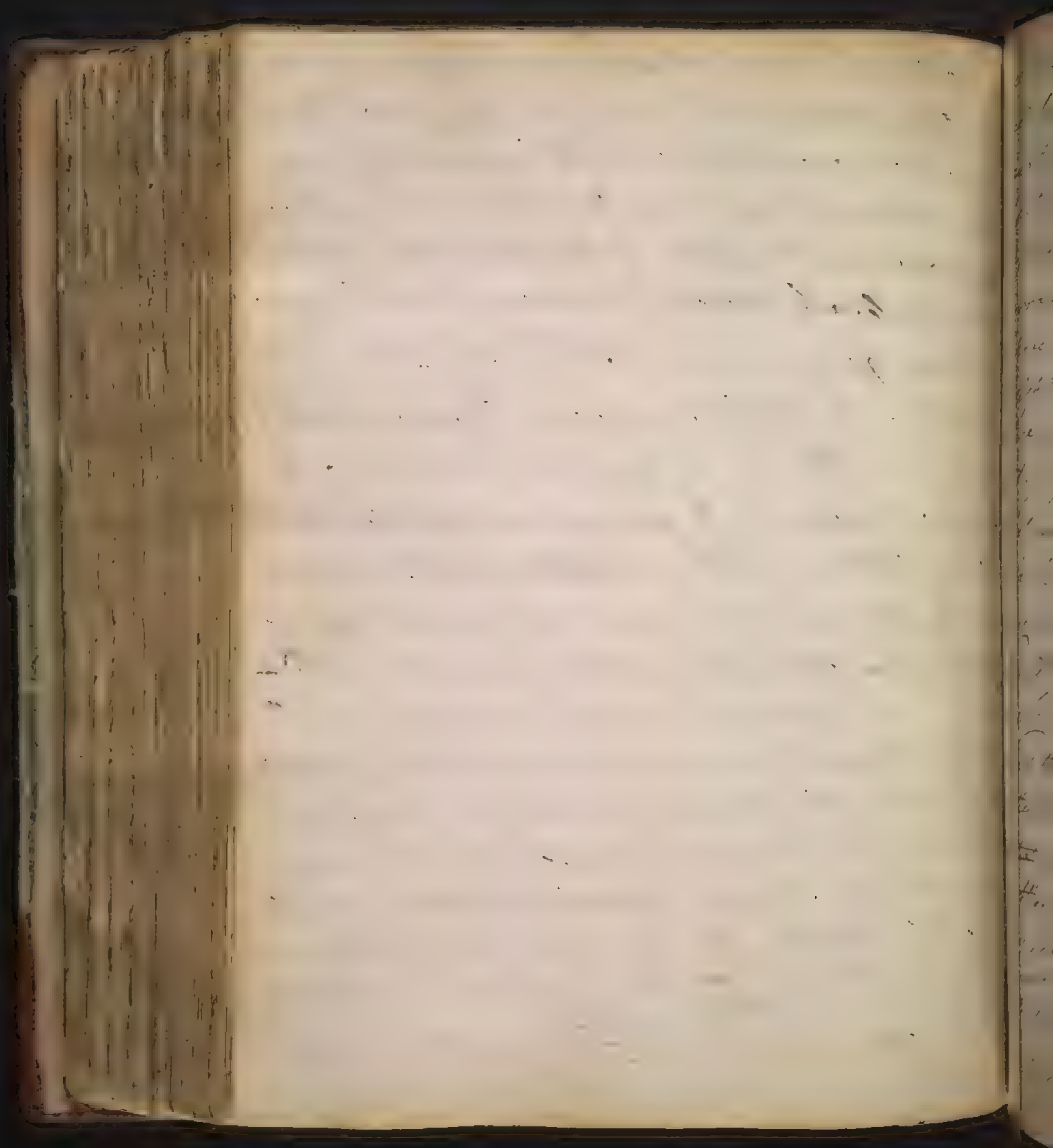




1. In Obstructions of the Menses. when from spasms.  
If continued, it weakens the genital organs.  
In venereal cases attended with involuntary erec-  
tions, nocturnal emissions &c it may be used as  
an anodyne at night. If attended with great  
debility Chalybeates should be used in the day.  
In camp fever, & in the last stage of Dys. it is  
useful. In the latter case Mercurius, should  
be joined with it. It should be given in a bol-  
us, first reduced to an imbecillable pow-  
der by triture with a little sp. v. or oil.

The dose should never be under five  
grains, & may in common be increased to 15.

(Anodyne) Mercurius acting on the  
blood. Before beginning on Mercurius a Medi-  
cine it must be observed that in these diseases  
the fluids are generally affected. It is con-  
fined in the Lymphatics. Mercurius and it both  
affect the blood - In speaking on the Mercurius  
acting on the fluids there shall be observed under  
the following circumstances.  
When it is taken cold into the stomach, it stimulates  
its fibres, promotes digestion, excretion &c



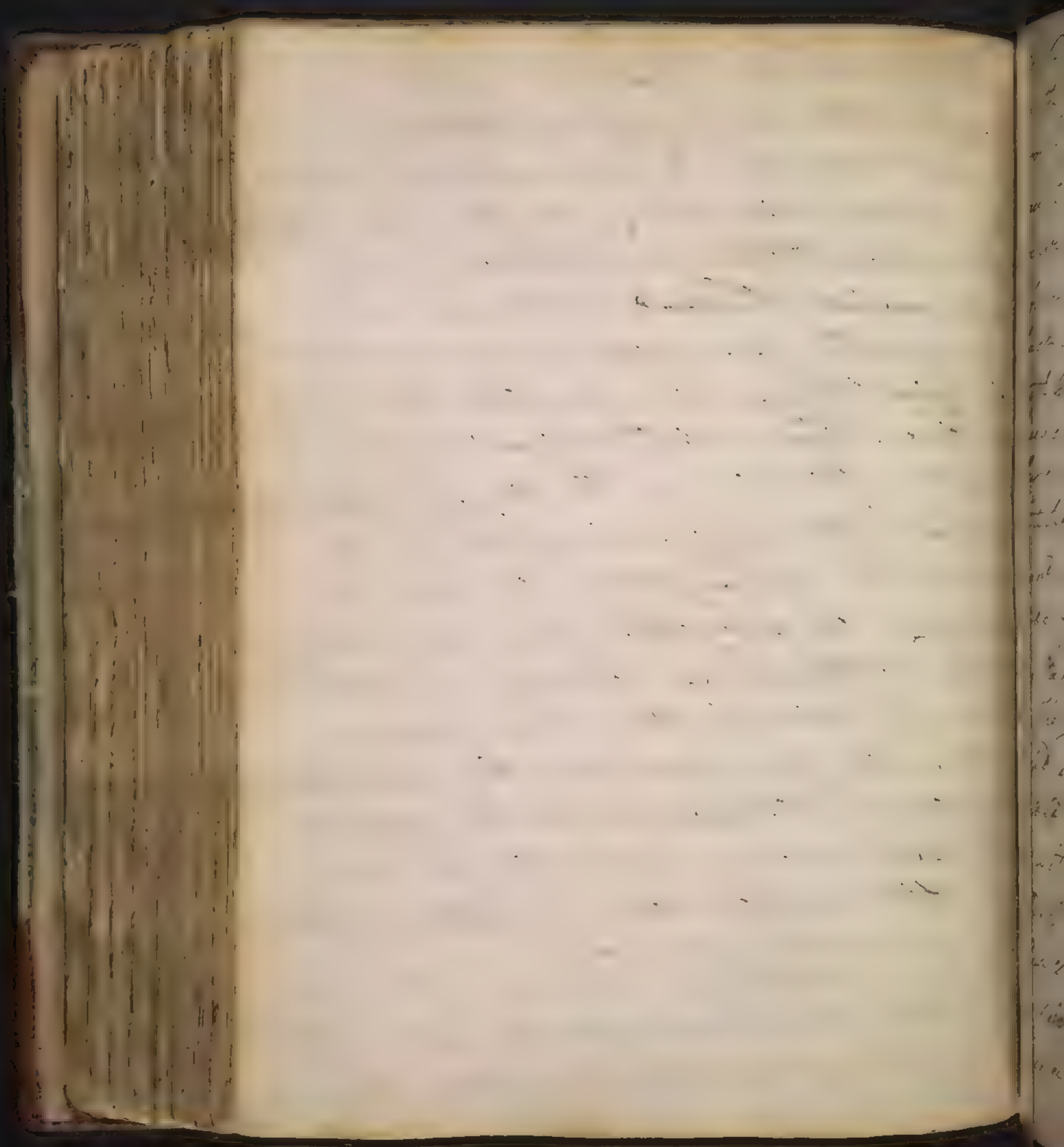


the power, no aridities, & heresis. In /imitis,  
induced by the fit of intermittent cold water  
is of great service. However more especially the  
cold putrid cold water, in the /imitis the  
system, /imitis the secretions in /imitis  
in /imitis it is bad. Cold and warm  
water have the same effect on the bowels as  
the /imitis, the same temperature upon arrival  
in there. There are both different /imitis,  
secretions, & /imitis in the /imitis /imitis  
/imitis water are good in /imitis /imitis  
/imitis. A draught of cold water in the  
morning is the best /imitis. For weak  
/imitis & /imitis. A measure of the food  
increasing its bulk, & thus /imitis and pro-  
motes all the secretions. It is the most pro-  
per attention, and perhaps the only one  
that ~~that~~ /imitis act on the /imitis -

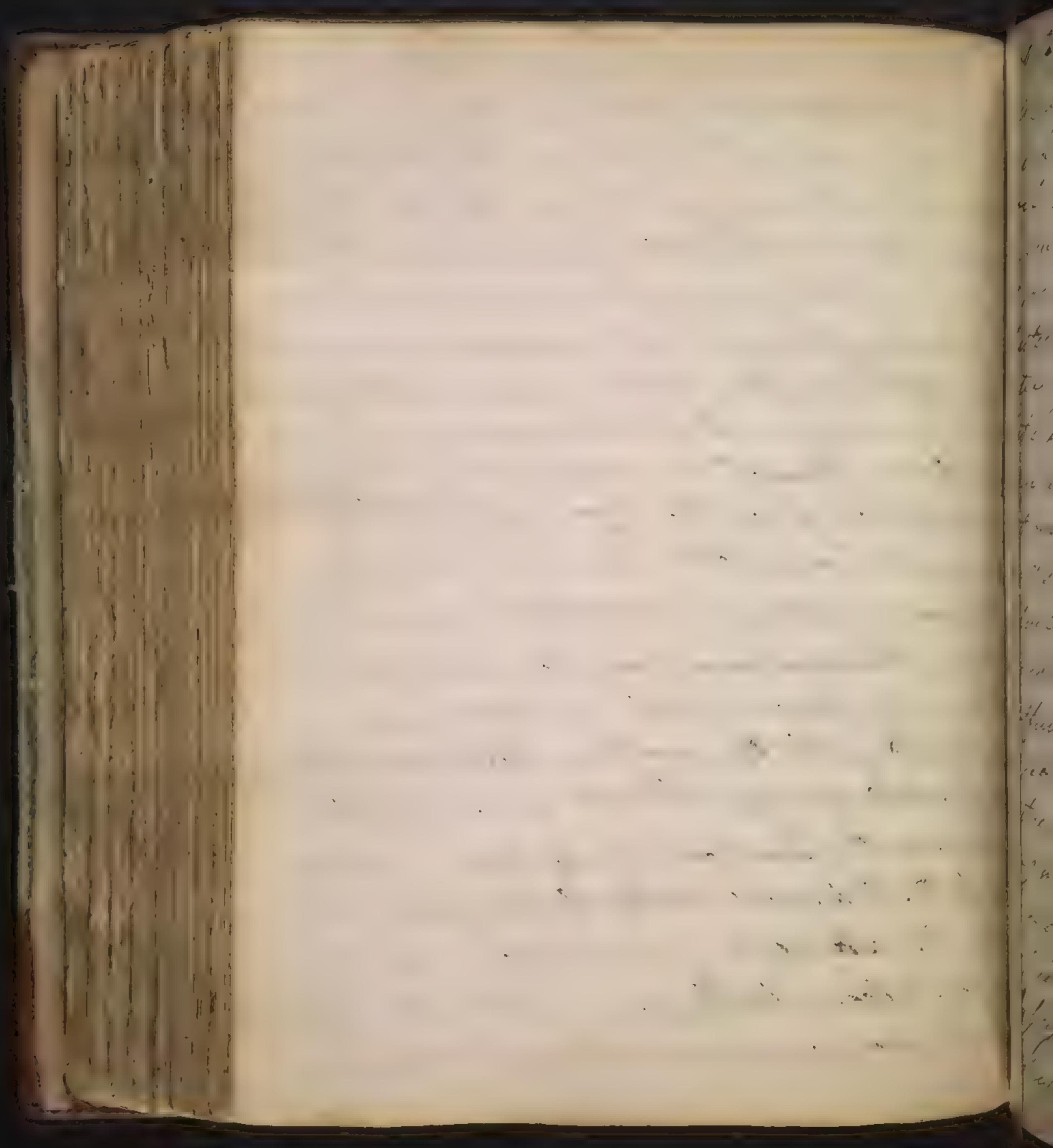
Attention, as there are calls, in Medi-  
cine are not to be considered.

In /imitis & /imitis. The /imitis are  
/imitis. Many medicines are called /imitis-  
ants, which act entirely by affecting the /imitis





simple. Acids are entirely changed by the constant  
acid in the stomach becoming neutral upon  
the coming in contact. Some intestinal worms  
the secretions are gastrointestinal but their being  
put to use - Buck-lime, the water pre-  
pared from this is useful in many cases. It  
is in fact a stimulant, and acts in this man-  
ner with the acid habit - mixed with milk  
it cures chronic dysenteries, and ulcers  
of the large. It must be combined with large  
quantities of milk beginning with 1  
pint and increased to 1 1/2 or 2 pints per day.  
This mode of administration is recommended  
in cutaneous complaints, and in joint  
ulcers; The foot in both the latter cases must  
be washed with the water. Postive care must  
be regarded during its use in scurvy.  
Mixed with sweet oil Calceolice is useful  
in scalds & burns. With Corros. sub. the  
arg. Phagedenica is combined. This is good  
in Ven. Ulcers. With roman. Col. the arg.  
saphirena is made. This is good in scurvy





from Jaborites. The Officina from new salt  
is dangerous.

It is a combination of Alkali & a  
fixed oil, or unctuous oil &c. It is soluble in  
water. In this way useful in poisons, deflea-  
tion of mucus on the lungs &c. - combined  
with bitters it agitates Jaborites & the Chy-  
loctia gran. In inflammation of the Ves-  
ica it is useful. In great acridities of  
children attended with tympany. In this  
case it may be mixed with the yolk of  
an egg & sweetened to render it palatable.  
In Calculous complaints it may be  
used from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. &c. &c. Here it  
is subtile. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in the dose it is  
said to reduce corporulency. Digested in  
milk it relieves swellings of the breast  
in lying in Women. It is useful with a  
proper menstruum to be injected into  
ulcers, & relieves swellings of the joints.  
In Spasmodia, there are 3 properties  
to attend to. 1. Spasmodia will also be





Such medicines.

2) Mucilago under which is marked  
first Gum arabic. The plant and root  
simple & thick. This is useful where  
the mucus is abraded. Sweet oil may  
be well combined with it. This same  
has been known to support life for  
a length of time in fevers. Gum ra-  
jacanthe has similar virtues.

Spissocolla marsh and round Mal-  
lowe. are all similar. Any of these  
mucilages are useful in hemorrhages  
from irritation - Entacida -

It is not probable that acids are carried be-  
yond the intestines, the very seldom further  
than the stomach - In this Organ there are  
always more or less present - In closed  
diabets, they here often become dangerous-  
ly morbid. From these causes Spissocolla  
are introduced, & the best -  
These are generally similar in their  
Virtues -





Opium is the best of moves, invative from  
alleviating the need of the stomach and form  
into a neutral salt.

There are several trifling in preventing  
Integuments - 3rd 4th Irritina

The rich medicines in the Mem-  
brane of the nose, and increase the discharge  
of the nose. Sometimes useful in nasal affections  
of the head. Sometimes the reverse. Stomach  
affected by Snuff or Tobacco. There is a grand mistake  
in the use of tobacco in its various forms, the  
power is not in the animal body. No people  
accustomed to the use of Tobacco, suffer in  
any little effect. And yet they can hardly  
live without it. Their favorite snuff, pipe, or cigar  
is the cause. The most poisonous medicines  
can be rendered innocent by custom. To-  
bacco when in use, is produced by its  
narcotic qualities, and not by an increase  
of salivary discharges.





Spasms are more active than cramps,  
in the hands of infants. Spasms are more  
active. Min. is the most active of cramps,  
it to be cautiously used.

### Specterantia

There are several names for Specterantia. They  
are all either stimulating, or crasmodic  
or stimulants. Such as Turp. Turp. penny royal,  
squills &c. The latter is the most powerful  
in preparation. Squills the Sineas is more  
or to the Crasmodic. Diseases of the viscera  
are either from obstruction, or inflammation  
or both. Specterantia are the whole.

In Pleurisy peripneumony and conjunctiva  
the Specterantia are used as in inflammation.  
In this case the ant. the Specterantia  
is to be purged with purgation  
Antimoniacs are the best Specterantia. In  
conjunctiva small and repeated doses of  
much diet, exercise and change of air is  
most to be depended upon.



Acid refluxions producing tickling coughs, rumi-  
mucosities &c. The lungs are subject to scro-  
fulas, Tubercles &c. from obstructions. The 1<sup>st</sup>  
to be treated in the manner directed for  
concurrent complaints. *Mercurius* & *Hydrargyrum*  
*creta* &c. — *Mercurius* recommended in  
consequence of the lungs arising from scrophu-  
la. Tubercles are the most difficult  
to cure. Obstructions from mucus indicate  
purgatives early, squills and other *Stimulants*.  
In these disorders the fever is *symptomatic*, &  
here alone *Stimulants* & *Antispasmodics* are  
indicated. In *Attenuation* con-*ducit* to  
from *Passion* *Spasmus* and *Spasms*  
are to be joined also in the *asthma* *Spasmodic*  
*Spasms* and *Spasms* *Spasms* — An excellent  
recipe for this purpose is as follows —  
4 drs. Sweet Oil. Laud. liq. ʒss. 60. 29. *Linum*  
3ʒs. *Misc.* *Bapt.* *Boch.* *parv.* ʒss. *Boch.* *parv.* *Boch.* *parv.*  
*Boch.* *parv.* are given medicines since ease  
the Salivary discharge —





Mercury is the only one of this class which  
promotes the secretion of acrid humors  
in blood. Any acid will promote it when  
taken, and held in the mouth. Mercury  
acts by stimulating, affecting the taste of the  
food very little. It is it is the increas-  
e of acidity. It acts on the whole, increases  
in the degree. Spasms of the bowels  
taken act by vomiting, and is it great the  
mercury acts immediately on the  
glands lining the cavities. It is it is  
action of the bowels. It acts on the  
glands, when taken into the blood.  
It is it is upon a chemical action.  
It is in no degree specific. It  
is it is in cavities and seems to  
be mercury but to the increase of discharge  
is it broken up and medicines the fine  
small will accompany —





In Venereal Diseases, Mercury is peculiarly  
useful. The first stage of ~~the~~ it is called a  
morpha, or chancre. This is a local affection  
of the parts upon first reception; an In-  
flammation without ulcerations first takes  
place, then the internal use of mercury is of little  
consequence. Caustic & Alkali from experi-  
ments of Mr. Hunter, and the repeated trials of  
medical Gentlemen in Edinburgh prove its  
use before, & at symptoms of inflammation  
come on. It is to be carefully diluted. ʒss.  
ʒss. in water strong enough to affect the  
tongue without pain to the throat. The  
doses in Ven. cases must be kept  
exact and <sup>oil</sup> the injections. Such as  
4 drs. merc. in ʒss. ʒss. oil. per ʒss.  
must be used in 12 days.

Soft Urine cured by warm fomentation,  
immersing the Penis in warm water, and  
permitting the urine then to come off.



Phorbia relieved by topical bleeding. The main  
is binding the penis down at night it is useful  
all around - After inflammation  
weak astringents - Injection of sea water  
attended with many bad consequences.  
Hence caution in using them.

The common remedy is glauber  
Salt with Calomel; I. V. et. emetic -  
The remedy is very good.  
The P. C. -

Phorbia appears in various shapes and is hard  
to distinguish. It is often mistaken upon children  
after the parents have conceived them, & so on.  
Upon the venereal virus being first received into  
the system, phorbia commonly appears on the  
penis, Scrotum, & plantar elsewhere -  
The skin is rough & yellowish red.  
The bones become variously affected. The  
limbs are often stiff with the disease -





Mercury in this case, is the best and most prepara-  
tion is best for internal use. Since under it  
is highly acrid, and corrosive. In some cases it  
is used in preparation as a useful, where a  
stimulus is wanting. These more powerful  
stimulants to the system. In consumption  
and other cases, the most powerful prepara-  
tions are best. When the lungs are inflamed,  
it is found to increase its efficacy. It is  
also a powerful, and in some cases combined  
with other two, or three times a day. The  
quantity increased to become more of the  
fluid, to the lungs. & Salivation  
always to be avoided, & it is are im-  
ports combined with the acute preparation  
of mercury as they produce a decompo-  
sition. Harm to the system, & the  
speciation of mercury by determining it to  
the surface. Plaster of Paris is not apt  
to salivate, but often does, even in prudent  
Use.









no medicine yet found out, has been reviewed  
fair.

In schirrous obstructions of the Vena  
cava is useful. Hence it is frequent use  
in dropsies, arising from Visceral Obstruc-  
tion. In old Pleurisy and, des. The Jaw shows  
a great affinity to the nose. Seen in the  
throat with the fingers of a swallowing birth  
appear, afterwards glandular swelling under  
the jaw. The contusions suppurate at the root  
of the tongue, now take place, I believe about  
the veins, with acute inflammation. Noctur-  
nal, salivary are similar to the nose. These  
symptoms appear various in different cases.  
The disease may be communicated by  
sucking out of the same cup with the  
patient. The cure is similar to the nose,  
in this a decoction of the wood, applied  
to the cure. The salivary glands the  
they shall become melted.  
However, and the guttles at the throat.





is a disease peculiar to children under 12  
years of age, the other below 10. It has been  
usually to soft habits. Snow is high with  
induced with colds. There is sometimes  
a little pain in the loins, and the  
disease increases the cough, and is  
with a thickening noise. The disease becomes  
distended. In the worst stage the countenance  
is the face a coughing, heavy lids, and  
some thick out and the finally the  
patient becomes comatose. The disease is  
not to be thought banished, till the wheez-  
ing is destroyed, and the voice becomes  
natural. Upon dissection a hard  
mucus has been found in the Trachea  
having different appearances. The  
proximate cause is a too copious secretion  
of mucus in the Trachea, and not effec-  
tually up. Sometimes the mucus is  
in the bronchia forming a sub-  
stance like a membrane, very tough





and hard of solution in water. Children  
abound with mucus, and are in at-  
tention to coughing it up, lays the first  
foundation of the disease - The predisposing  
causes are a moist atmosphere & gross habit of  
body - From the mucus remaining  
in the trachea, the secreted mucus is  
absorbed, and the remainder becomes in-  
flamed and adhesive - Hence irritating  
the part still increases the secretion  
of more mucus. It entirely differs  
from a spasmodic constriction of the  
lungs, as in this case there is general-  
ly no expectoration. Its attacks being  
more sudden, and pass off more rapid -

The symptoms proceed from an obstruc-  
tion in the upper part of the trachea  
commonly, viz, a collection, or partial ob-  
struction of the trachea & difficulty of respira-  
tion with the different appearances





below. In forming the prognosis, the  
first thing necessary is a thorough  
attended with expectation. If the patient  
is laid with great anxiety, quick, but  
the patient seldom recovers. The cure is  
to be selected according to the stage of  
the disease. On Feb. 11, 1841, the  
day, and is given by Dr. Williams. This  
has some times been tried, and is  
the name of the book. Vomiting is not  
incurable, but attended with some  
disadvantages. It is the best  
method of cure. Among these Mercury  
occupies the first place. It should be  
used in large and frequent doses.  
From its alkaline nature, & the peculiar  
pattern it imitates, it brings off large  
quantities of mucus from the in-  
testines, and in consequence, produces  
irritation from the fact of the de-





June 12th

Hives continued

Dr. Huber was called in to a child 3 days after  
the disease had begun. Vomits, pedunculum, diarr.  
The child had been a species of hysterical action.

In 16 hours 90 grains of Calomel produced relief.  
In the end stage membrane forms, & the child  
dies, coughing, vomiting, & Tracheotomy may be  
occasionally be used. In production of vomit  
& E. should be used occasionally. Sumatra,  
the E. of the sea, or long pepper will bring on cough-  
ing most powerfully. Tracheotomy is very  
doubtful, and will never relieve unless the  
membrane can be brought away. There  
is a prevailing disease resembling the Hives, pro-  
ceeding from spasm alone. It differs in coming  
on suddenly, and is attended with no expecto-  
ration, or congestion of mucus in the Trachea.  
A dose of Laud. liq. Poduicium &c. cures  
it — For Consideration on emetics in  
General on both Dr. Cullen's m. Medica —





Antimony. The virtues of which consist in  
its regulus alone. The crude antimony is composed  
of Reg. and Sulph. Before the regulus can act,  
it must be rendered calined. It is as a very un-  
certain medicine in its operation, as it will be  
more or less violent according to the acid of the  
Stomach. Quicksilver is a crude state, the tops  
of the bones are best, as they contain more of the  
pure regulus. The Vir. Ant. resembles the same  
uncertainty in its administration with the  
Regulus. Tart. emet. is the best preparation  
of this semimetal. The action of antimonial,  
is conjoined to the solid. Upon what principles  
we are not sufficiently acquainted with —  
Thus act by stimulating the stomach, and  
affecting the whole ~~system~~ system in  
sympathy. In solution the T. E. is most  
apt to vomit. We may give it in large  
or smaller doses in pills or solution under it  
emet. cathart. diaphoret. For some cases





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Purgatives are we please. Some preparations of anti-  
mony are said to be expectorant. Some mineral  
springs under this cap<sup>t</sup>. I<sup>st</sup> b. they must act by  
emetics — In Fevers antimony is extensively  
useful. In its first action in continued fevers, the  
symptoms are commonly increased till a sweat  
breaks out, which always affords the nation re-  
lief. I have here heard with the effects of his  
medicine. I used before the last of them an  
intermitt<sup>t</sup> so as to bring on sweat and nausea  
it often prevents the fit. The stomach  
will bear twice as much P. E. in solution  
as in solution. James's powder being only a  
preparation of ant. of nitre — and its use  
uncertain, is inferior in every respect  
to the Tart. emet. all powders under the  
name of James's are spurious, as he has been  
dead these several years, and left behind  
him no receipt — In Dysenteries P. E.  
speeds the cure. altho the Spec. ferr.  
supported its utility —





It more powerfully determines to the super-  
ficies. The Vet. beuat. ant. has held almost  
the first place in the cure of Dys. but it  
has no means equal to the P. E. being as  
fully liable to as many objections as the  
other preparations of Ant. —

P. E. is usefull in hemorrhages of the uterus.  
Opium is necessarily joined with antimonials  
determining their action more powerfully to  
the pores. In gonorrh<sup>and leucor</sup> of the skin these are usefull  
from the same cause. Pruritus to be avoided.  
In those cases it is well to join Calomel  
with antimonials —

Art. emet. may be given to children with  
the greatest safety — as they bear vomiting  
better than any other evacuation, it not  
weakening them so much as purg<sup>es</sup> —  
The only objection to the repeated use  
of emetics, that they tend to destroy  
the tone of the stomach —





Jan'y 13<sup>th</sup> Ipecacuanha

A root growing plentifully in the southern coun-  
try. It was formerly held in great estimation for  
the cure of the dysentery, but late experiments  
have proved it to be equal, and if not superior to it.  
It is quicker than N. E. in its operation, therefore  
best when a sudden evacuation is wanting. The best  
mode of giving it, is in doses of 6, or 7 grains each, re-  
peated every 15, or 20 minutes till it operates. For  
children 3 grains is sufficient, which may be re-  
peated in the same manner. In violent dysentery  
a Han Kerchief, or any bandage should be tied round the  
abdomen. No water, or any kind of drink should  
be taken till the operation begins; if then large  
draughts now, and then, are better than small ones  
frequently repeated. Grown persons require larger  
doses than children, as these abound greatly  
with humors. Emetics are useful in intermit-  
tents, and just after the paroxysm. They are  
dangerous in Puerperal affections. In Puerperal





from intemperance in robust constitutions & if vomiting is necessary, it should be brot on quickly. Along the Mucosa &c., acid glysters should also be injected, which precautions prevent apoplexy &c.

Emetics are necessary in worms producing convulsions &c. but avoiding them in that way of preparing the way for other medicines. In Poisons they are usefull and ought to be given immediately, & not in cases where arsenic has been taken in too great a degree. In this case milk, & oily Substances envelope the particles of poison & do thro' its irritating operation.

In Asthma & other chronic, or spasmodic, symptoms are necessary. In the first, small quantities should be taken thro' the Day, so as to keep up nausea. Emetics may be usefull in Hemoptoe, tho' they ought to be used cautiously. In hemorrhages of the Uterus, they are usefull. Small doses of Ipec. in Pleurisy & Corp. pneumoniae promote expectoration.





Emetics are improper in hysterical fits hyp. hernias  
apoplexies, or inflammations from Plethora.  
They weaken less than purges in their operation.

Cathartics evacuate the ordinary juices of  
the stomach and intestines; and in their operation  
increase absorption, hence their use in Dropsies  
but ought to be given in the beginning of the  
complaint. By their stimulus they produce  
a derivation of blood from the head. Hence  
their use in headaches, menstrual obstructions  
etc. & inflammations from Plethora. Many  
extend their stimulus over the system. From  
irritation they often produce the piles.  
They enervate the intestines in their ac-  
tion, and incline them to Spasms.

Cathartics are divided into two classes.  
viz the mild, and acid. Purgative fruit  
is moderately cooling & laxative.

Manna & Sygar both undergo an active  
fermentation in the stomach.





Sometimes producing convulsions in children. frequently bad in weak stomachs. The in those cases &c. bland, & expressed oils are useful purges.

Caster oil is a good and pure laxative. The seed from which the oil is produced is highly poisonous, tho' have been taken as a purge in small quantities. Caster oil relieves the dry bellyache. This complaint is generally produced from particles of lead taken into the bowels in a corrosive state.

It is good in all colics, and dysenteries. It is particularly confined to disorders of the bowels. Other purgatives from their irritation are attended with many bad consequences.

Sulph. is a mild purgative. The inferior to castor oil. The waste flowers are best, as it acquires acidities from the air.

Sam. Sanipl. may be taken whole from spoon full to 2 three times per day - It is a good laxative in this way in Paralysis -





is doubtfull in its operation, as before  
observed it is usefull in some cases -

Sal. Glau. & Epsom, in small doses, are seda-  
tives. In inflam. fevers dissolved in water, they  
do great service; much preferable to the next.  
Draughts commonly given. They are hurtfull  
in hysteria, hypochondriac & many complaints  
if taken as purgatives.

### Acid Purgalives 1<sup>st</sup>

Acid, is a great Stimulus. Irritates the rectum  
urgine in the piles. In obstructions of the  
menstrues usefull. It may be taken in doses of  $\frac{ss}$   
at bedtime. In obstructions of the bile, also  
act as a succedaneum.

### Balsams

The Sassa. Clove, Clove, Clove, are good in  
spasms. &c —

Rhubarb, should be brittle dry. When  
broken it should be treated like Nutmegs.

Moisture renders it worm eaten. It is a stimu-  
lant to the intestines of the stomach  
but, it increases their peristaltic motion.





Hence its utility in fluxes from atonia. It is  
particu larly good for Children -

*Phla. Senno*, best in infusion with some  
Carminative. Tho at best indifferent -  
*Galap.* is by boiling rendered diuretic. In  
Dysurics the following receipt is useful  
in their first stage -

*℞ Pulv. Gallap. grs 36. Calomel grs 6 m. f.*  
*Pill. m. vj* and take one every hour until  
they are all taken, unless the purging  
becomes too immoderate -

### Jan 14<sup>th</sup> Scammony -

Is produced from a plant in Asiatic Turkey. The  
best grows near Aleppo. It is the exuded juice of the  
Plant, it is frequently adulterated with flour, and be-  
comes pure it is light & creamy. & a brownish white  
color. It may be taken from ʒj to ʒss in a  
watery emulsion. It is a good hydragogue & makes  
undred mls by diluting it well with water











Also from schirrous tumors, venous Catarrhs.  
The indications of cure to be directed by the  
cause. Diuretics in every case is proper.  
These do not weaken the system as emetics &  
cathartics. A good cathartic with bitters  
forms the best diuretic. From ʒi. to ʒss. Sal.  
Sat. with ʒviij of any bitter infusion, such as  
wormwood &c. may be taken to the quantity  
of a wine glass full two or three times a day.  
It is deobstruent as well as diuretic. & exau-  
thorizant are produced from <sup>vegetables</sup> ~~gore~~ the roots  
of broom. Nigella ~~oak~~ oak &c. will answer  
very well in its rooms. Gallap. or the c:  
will become diuretic. Peneha in infusion  
is good. Corticum was brot into use by Jo:  
Lank. It is similar in virtues to squills when  
made into a syrup. Mustard, Herse radish  
seeds &c. are good in Dropsical complaints.  
Mustard whey is a very good diuretic.





## Antiseptics

All putrid acute diseases require the same treatment almost. The same general causes exist in all. The Solids & Fluids in all are affected. The local causes are a natural tendency of the fluids to putrefaction, animal food, at times violent exercises, corrupt noxious sudden change from a cold climate to a warm, and these are much aided by <sup>the</sup> a diminution or suspension of any of the cutaneous — the robust and vigorous are most in danger of putridity.

The Proximate cause of putrid fevers is a reception of putrid matter in the blood either in a state of ferment, or actually taking place after it is received in the system. Putrid fevers are not always contagious. In this disease from what has been said it appears evident, that the fluids of our bodies are in <sup>some</sup> ~~all~~ cases primarily affected. —





2 June 1812

### Method of cure for Putrid fevers.

All putrid fevers generally require the same treatment. In performing the cure we must first remove the putrid miasmata, or affection. & secondly we tone the system.

With regard to the first intention bleeding is seldom necessary, if used, it is to be performed with a sparing hand in the very beginning of the complaint. — Warm water, or

Chamomile tea answers much better than emetics for discharging the contents of the stomach. The bowels are to be kept open by the use of fruits, Purgative drinks.

Should a nausea be obstinate an infusion of mint with claret will relieve the stomach. This is frequently to be repeated if the clia. vet. to be cont. in the intervals. A diarrhoea is to be ever avoided.

Wine steeped with cinnamon, roasted oranges in claret &c. may successively be used. If blisters produce much

dispute among Physicians with respect to their use in the first stage of the fever, in typical affections of the abdomen they will be serviceable —

Blisters, are very necessary when the vis vitae is languid. In producing cramprene, they often





more serviceable by discharging the vitiated matter  
to the surface, in order that the disease back should be  
identifiably with acids. It is generally best in de-  
tection or injection. Should the stomach be too  
irritable to bear it in any way, it must be  
administered by glisters. Having the ready  
and lotion to the part where the face of the  
matter is very beneficial. likewise Pediluvium  
- In the most putrid injections, the sweet-  
scented steam of warm vinegar &c. &c. & warm  
cool draughts of water should be allowed, & light  
refined Diet of a nourishing kind. Fresh air is  
the most important twice a change of linen be-  
fore recovering the patient, and continue the use  
of antiseptics, and gentle doses of these now and  
then to evacuate the bowels. The cold bath is also  
very proper. Blisters, & other means increase  
the circulation to the part, & diminish pain -  
They perform this by 1<sup>st</sup> action on the new energy  
2<sup>nd</sup> by attracting the circulation, and 3<sup>d</sup> by inducing  
an excretion. Under the 1<sup>st</sup> head is ranked  
the epipartica rubescentia, such as mustard &c.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Venarum, viz. Lanth. & 3<sup>d</sup> Suppurantia  
as Letons issues &c.





inflammations are good to remove torpor. They are fitted to  
cure habits — Vesication is fitted to Rheumatic  
and gouty affections, or where a sudden evacuation  
is required. Infl. Diseases are benefited by them —  
apoplexies are useful to evacuate excesses  
accumulations in chronic complaints and in old age —  
Blisters in fevers attended with comatose & head aches are  
useful. In sudden Delirium in dull & Rheumatic  
habits they are most useful. — When Blisters are the  
cause a favorable prognosis may be given of  
their use. Advice given upon seeing the patient  
indicates the use or win. In Pleurisy & Peripneumony they  
are useful, more especially in the first.  
In ~~local~~ local Cases as near the seat as possible  
ble Blisters when used ought to be applied.  
In other cases the effluvia are best.  
Mucilaginous and diluting drinks are useful  
to prevent or take off the acrimony. In all Inflammations  
Blisters &c. are found of service. and they are  
beneficial in Rheumatic both aches. In all  
infective fevers, where the acrimony, &c. &c.  
in Blisters afford the quickest relief. They  
are proper in Tubercles from Pneumoniae &c. &c. —  
also in affections of the eyes & ears.





in Scurticia they ought to be kept improving  
in some time. In a retrocession of the gout  
from the extremities they are very useful.  
Pol. Pol. arthralgi after the Plethora in deter-  
mining the gout to the feet &c. Blister  
in the part where they are not may be used after  
it's retrocession it is considerable in the Ca-  
tarrhes, in which they do good. In Hemorrhages  
they act by revivification, thereby become  
a service. In Hæmorrhoids, or Suppura-  
tion of the rectum, or large blisters applied to  
the Sacrum will afford relief —

6. In the Plethora or Effluvia,  
the disease is divided into two species, very an-  
nuncious of fever. In the latter there is a cold  
up and down in circulation. In the former  
near the reverse takes place. Here the voice  
fails the attack is generally sudden here  
all simulants are improper. The quantity  
of blood is to be diminished, and a revulsion  
if possible to be made from the head.





No. 2 in the purgative is, troches idem  
Misture of oil of Sassafras. Purgative should be admini-  
stered *Codiluncum* frequently, to be repeated, and  
as soon as the patient can swallow he must repeat  
able take <sup>small</sup> purges in the night must be much  
abstained. Weather cool and good air should be ad-  
mitted. Patient subject to this disease, should be  
exercised in his business or warm exer-  
cise. Flaming of the lungs, holding down the  
head, tight bandages to arms, feet, the back  
and at all times he avoided. Upon symptoms  
of Turbidity, evacuations are to be used  
in the bowels. The head is to be laid high,  
in bed are only palliatives. Purgatives with  
at second comp. should be laid under the  
tongue. Stimulating liquors better, &  
volatile drops are occasionally necessary.

### *Emmanasopiles*

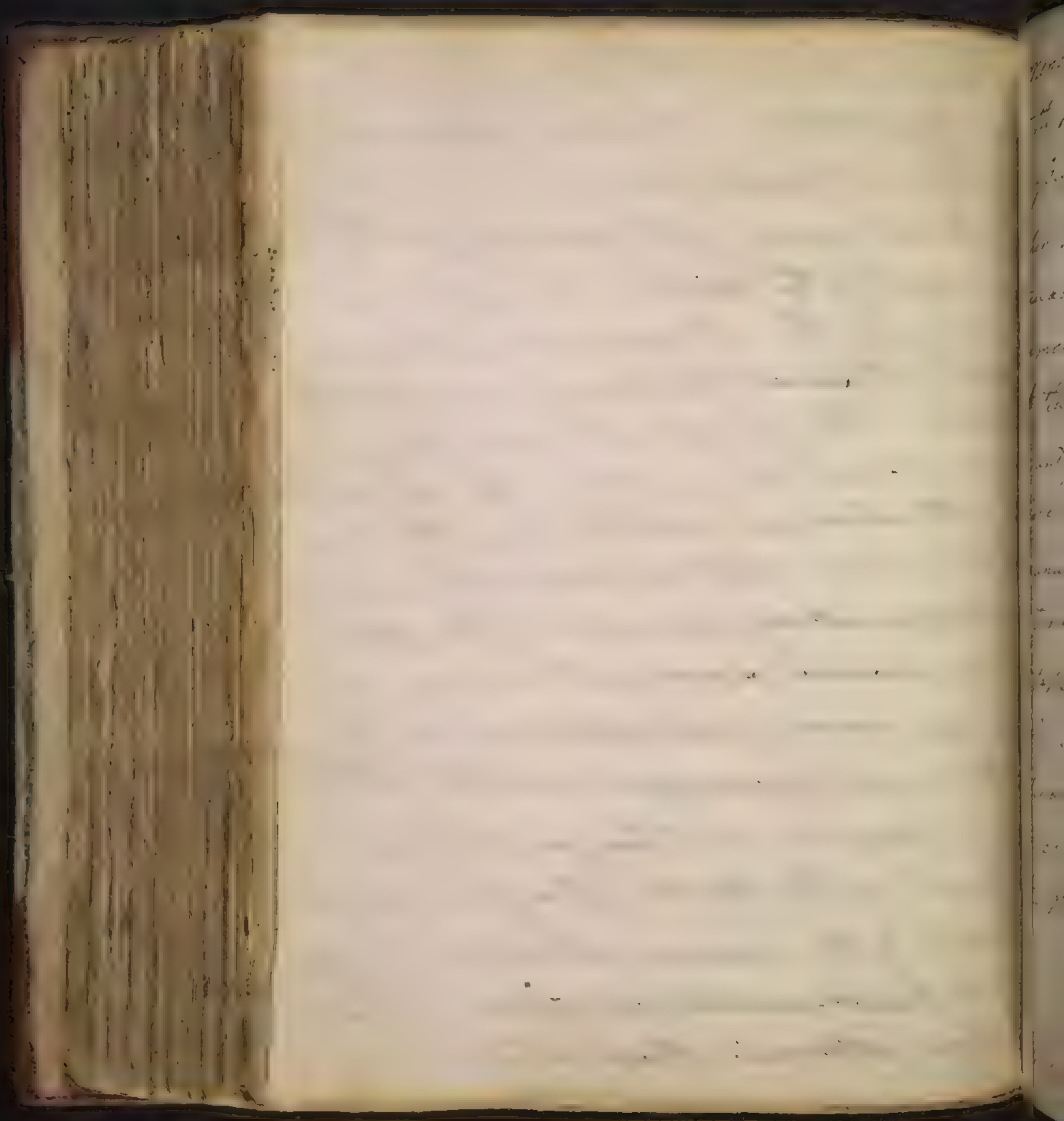
For wise purposes it has been ordained





that women should be the only parts of the  
animal creation which are subject to  
menstrual Discharges -

The ultimate cause of the menses is the  
movement of the uterus. The males ac-  
counting for this phenomenon which is  
attended with fewest objections is from a partial  
obstruction. The menstrual vessels before pu-  
berty do not admit red particles. The veins are  
like with valves, and from their relaxed state  
on the partial plethora produced by nature  
and the depending situation - the uterus  
in some measure favoring it, brings on this  
Discharge, which is some what periodical  
unless during pregnancy - and then there  
is a suppression, as it then goes to the nour-  
ishment of the foetus, its organ and purpose.  
The return of the menses at certain or stat-  
ed times depends much on custom - some  
has longer intervals than others.









and too copious evacuation, & 3<sup>rd</sup> their not appearing  
in a proper age. In the latter case, Chaotics  
is the consequence. This is distinguished by Rubor  
in the face, induration, & desire to eat at least earth,  
&c. The cause lies in the Hæmorrhoids. Hence the  
indications of cure are to remove the cause, and  
raise tone to the system. Stimulants should be  
used with great caution for the purposes. Ex-  
ercise on horse back in the evening with the  
tutaceous powder of Rhaz, are most advisable.

Uiment of an anæmal nature is not proper.  
After that process back with chalk, heat may  
be used, & the cold bath to complete the cure.

The suppression of the menses is distinguished  
from one occasioned by Pregnancy, in an  
absence of symptoms periodically.

The remote cause is cold. The Proximate menses  
divided into two heads, Latites & Phasm. The 1<sup>st</sup>  
is always attended with a languid circulation.





"it to be corrected by tonics &c. with a previous  
use of emetics, and cathartics such as Crotonol,  
or accompanied with exercise in the open  
and clear air, a non-stimulating diet and the  
cold bath when it can be used with safety  
is found very beneficial as a tonic the  
Chalybeate waters, and the different prepa-  
rations of Steel claim an equal place in  
giving energy to the system. Electrical shocks  
batteries have been found serviceable. Quinids  
may consist of wine &c. — When owing to spasm  
it may be relieved by anodynes, and antispas-  
modics. Ven. Sect. Pedicularium, anodynes &c. are  
the occasionally used warm fomentations  
to the regio pubis. Cold should be avoided. The  
applications of remedies to be used about the  
the proper period of the men. the dis-  
charge viz antispasmodics, Pedicularium  
&c. But those that are to give tone  
the system in the intervals.





When too copious or returns too frequent, the Con-  
junctive cause or the first is plethora, and laxity  
and irritations in the uterus. The predisponent  
and occasional cause are indolence and living  
in producing Plethora. The second may be  
due to the violent labor and a foot too  
great. It is evident from the general sym-  
ptoms of laxity. Irritations of the uterus are  
induced by partial plethora too frequent  
actions. It may be distinguished by pain in  
the seat of vesio pubis, difficulty of breathing, pec-  
tinger, from, and the placenta adhering  
after birth of clotted blood - The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>  
indications to be treated variously according  
to their different causes. In great laxity,  
cold water alum where injunctive or oak bark  
be may be injected into the uterus -  
Quinine is best in increased irritation of  
the uterus & leucorrhoea, starch, and opium  
may be used. Must be to the back, or inside





the lights seldom fail. Fresh herbs &c. may  
be used for diet, & ink mucilaginous. Riding  
& bath of attrinents complete the cure.

*Anthelmintics* - Worms are inimical  
to the human constitution as to produce  
many diseases, from their increase in num-  
ber & having with us in a liment of the body.  
They are produced ~~from~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~induced~~ from the  
food in <sup>which</sup> they are contained being taken into  
the stomach with our aliment & drink -  
Boiling will not at all times destroy them  
in embryo. The weak & elderly  
are most troubled with worms from their  
leaky Digestion. In the human species  
these worms are of four kinds. 1. The Ascaris  
or <sup>Ascaris</sup> they are a small and white animal  
situated in the rectum. 2. Lumbricæ, or  
earth worms, which is four inches in length  
3. Tænia or tape worm is a consider-





the length and composed of several articulations.  
Each of these articulations, is kept life & when  
separated, form the round worm. These are  
difficult to expell. & are under ambricales  
are pointed at both ends. Excessive of these  
many more insects are supposed to be generated  
in the body. The disorders thus produce  
are various. The most common symptoms  
are a ravenous appetite, distension of  
the abdomen &c. Colic, and a moderate com-  
plaints these are occasioned by the number  
the form, they give rise to Diarrh.  
Dysenteries &c. - They move from one place  
to another bringing on various convulsions by  
their irritation on the nerves - They some-  
times eat thro' the guts - But sweet  
gums, & mercurials tend to expell them.

Jan. 19th  
Anthelmintics

After considering the nature of worms





in general occurs in the next place to  
the symptoms —

The patient has a pimple or large  
swelling changing in its place —  
pain and itching the nose itches under the  
eyes, a disturbed sleep, inclination to lie  
on the stomach, thirst in the morning,  
sweats, and fainting, bad breath, vomit-  
ing, insupportable difficult breathing, some-  
times carria, & other costiveness, voraci-  
ous appetite &c. about the new and old  
moon generally worse. There is frequent  
a coldness & inclination to business —  
if combined with other diseases, the re-  
covery is slower, & more difficult of cure. There  
is scarce by any disease, but symptoms of  
worms resemble. Hence it is the duty of  
a Physician to make the first enquiry

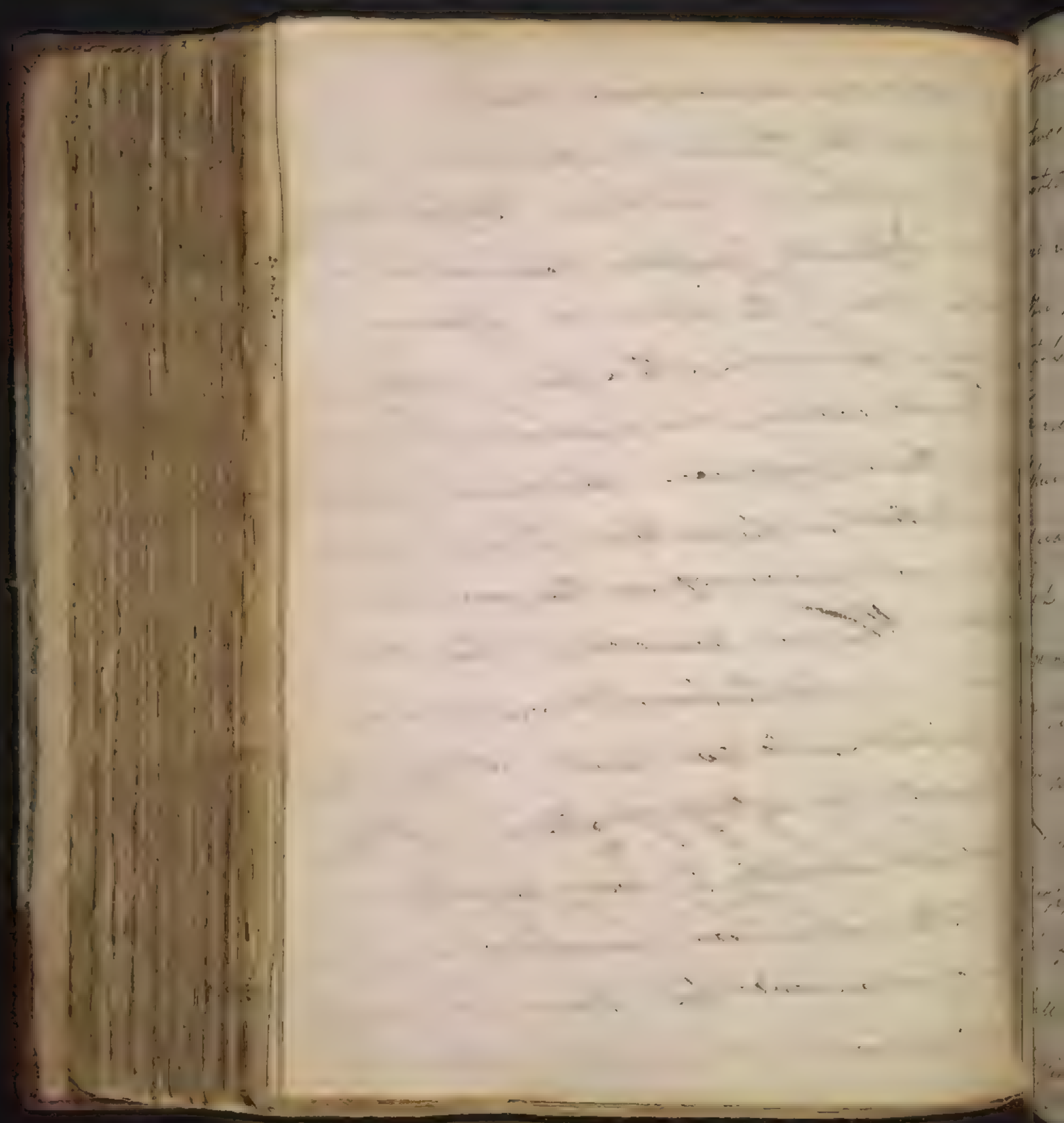




about worms in uncommon cases —

Worms on the stomach is the most common symptom in children. — Different worms produce different symptoms. Tape worms cause a contraction of the abdomen. A sense of tickling is perceived, with a kind of rolling in the bowels. voiding worms is an indubitable sign of their presence. Ascarides produce an irritation in the rectum. Lumbricæ cause a pain, and uneasiness in the umbilical region. — We now proceed to the method of cure. — In the medicinal medicines are divided into two heads. 1<sup>st</sup> Those which act directly, by destroying them. 2<sup>ndly</sup> Those which act indirectly by being disgustful. The latter intention is answered by betula, such as wormwood &c. These act by destroying these animals, and restoring tone &c





the stomach, as well as the whole system.  
Scurvies carry off their riders, and what ex-  
perimentitious matter they may collect.

The mild kinds, these are best, and should be  
used after mercurials. Those which <sup>act</sup> ~~act~~ <sup>act</sup> ~~act~~ <sup>act</sup>  
medicately on them, are next to be considered.

These are divided into mineral & Vegetable.  
Sulphur is peculiar for its properties  
in this way. It is most <sup>effective</sup> ~~peculiar~~ in form of  
Hep. Sulf. Metallic salt, mercury, tin, Iron  
other mineral is very trifling. Calomel &  
corrosive Sublimate are most powerful. The  
latter in pills of 1/4 gr each, & to be cautious-  
ly used, when, & very powerful. Prepara-  
tions of copper may be serviceable, but  
are apt to vomit: Iron is considered a  
powerful anthelmintic. Its chief power  
in destroying worms proceed from the arsenic





contains or from its alteration made in the  
acid in the stomach. It is the strictest in uncer-  
tain, and very un-true. From its preparations  
is separable from their tonic effects.

Al. Mart. or chalyb. prep: may be given to  
children - the latter is to be long continued.

Of the vegetable class, all potent plants  
are powerful, such as galls, &c. *Spica galed.*  
The Carolina Pink root, first recommended  
by Dr. ~~Smith~~ <sup>W. Smith</sup> of Carolina may justly be  
ranked among the first. It may be used in  
powder, or in infusion. The dose for a child  
should be 12 grains. Given too large a quantity  
it is never narcotic.

Bear root is still more powerful. It should  
be first used in small doses of 1, or 2 grains for a  
child. Dr. ~~Smith~~ <sup>W. Smith</sup> prescribes it at 12 grains min:  
*Spices Antheimatica* is recommended  
by a Dr. Brown of the W. Indies, as the most.





efficacious of any in worms. It grows like grass.  
Two handgills may be boiled in one quart of water  
to a pint, when it may be strained, & rendered palatable  
by the addition of any <sup>little</sup> mint, & sweet. This may be  
given at bed-time, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint every four hours thro  
the day. In a child a less quantity must be  
used. It averts convulsions from worms, & causes  
sleep. I rarely above one & one is required.  
It may be given even afterwards. It is taken up  
from the pipe, & all the violent mucus is useful  
in this complaint.

Sea Stalk may be given in Juice or melasses.  
It is mechanically. Some have not found it  
renew the time out. It is not so effectual  
in the stomach. Particular pieces of worms then  
require particular medicines. The Urticae  
effect the return of the stomach, & the mucus, & it  
relaxes and warms the stomach, & the viscera.  
It is with a few more. It is given in powder





but is most effectual a person, that  
Bacon will often turn them away in the at-  
tacking them, close to it. For getting the  
lumbicariae, medicament should be given in the  
morning. Milk is the best vehicle. The patient  
should not smell the preparation while he is eating  
it. After taking the dose the worms sometimes attempt  
to work their way through the intestine. This  
may be known by a great pain in the abdo-  
men. Cataplasms should be used in this case he immediately  
applied on the part, or a poultice of rice to be  
laid on that part. The abdomen. Cataplasms  
meats, onions &c. should be used for six days, this  
will send them towards the anus, when a coc-  
cyx will expell them. Sweet oil must be  
used. In severe cases Terebinthine  
in proportion of 3i to 3ss may be replaced in  
a pulp as given as occasion may require.





Since it is most difficult to expell. They adhere  
simply to the intestines by their insinuations. The  
patient should confine himself to clear and light meat  
for a week or two before using any medicine. Upon  
the worms moving down Jaicah & Salomel should be  
given, to be worked off with lax. draughts  
& cold water. Dr. Haigiequist mentions in  
his Chavel that 30 Drops of Petroleum in Water  
with a Dose of mercurius next day would be  
effectual. The Inhabitants of Egypt are  
the most affected about the wanes of  
the moon. —









Annotations on the Theory and  
Practice of Physic given Doctor  
J. Keene —  
June 20 1784 —

In acquiring a proper knowledge of this Science,  
all studies are rendered subservient to it. Solid  
Speculations are here laid aside for more certain  
facts and judgement with experience should di-  
rect the Plan. In acquiring a proper ac-  
quaintance with the Theory, proper the  
Latin Language should be perfectly understood.  
Good and sufficient knowledge of the  
technical terms with a general know-  
ledge of Philosophy, Geography and Che-  
mistry should be well understood.

A disease is that state of the body in  
which its functions are improperly per-  
formed or not at all. In attending





to the cure & the operations of nature  
should be carefully considered observing to  
moderate in efforts when too strong & take  
in the hand when too weak in acute  
diseases ~~however~~ medicines are not so necessary  
as in chronic. In the first nature being most  
able should be very carefully attended to.  
The symptoms not the disease, is the ef-  
fort of nature. The generally, however, we  
may say the disease is the effort of nature  
endeavouring to throw off the offending cause.  
Instances in the Cholera, small pox  
&c. In the Practice of Physic few  
medicines are only necessary and not to  
be too frequently changed.

Intermittents  
Bring on latitude &c. For the symptoms  
and various types of the fever, Consult Cullen.





January 21<sup>st</sup> Prof. Cottle.

givers — In proceeding to account, for the  
most material causes of disease, it is necessary to ob-  
serve the Hypothetic's proposed by Dr Cullen,  
being only supported by hypothetical reasoning.  
There must be, leave to derive from him —

Stimuli cannot produce an energy of the brain.  
~~impulse~~ or reaction

~~11~~ 12 girth produced from irritation

I would be incommensurate to suppose that I should be

~~the first~~ ~~part~~ of marriage.

produce *harm* and that *harm* *benefit*.

There is something too ambitious in it & the

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

fairly understood, & will receive the same  
it will be a great help to the cause.

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

~~then~~ my gevers

is produced from an immediate irritation.

This is proved from experience and sound reason.

ration. All hypothetical reasoning has



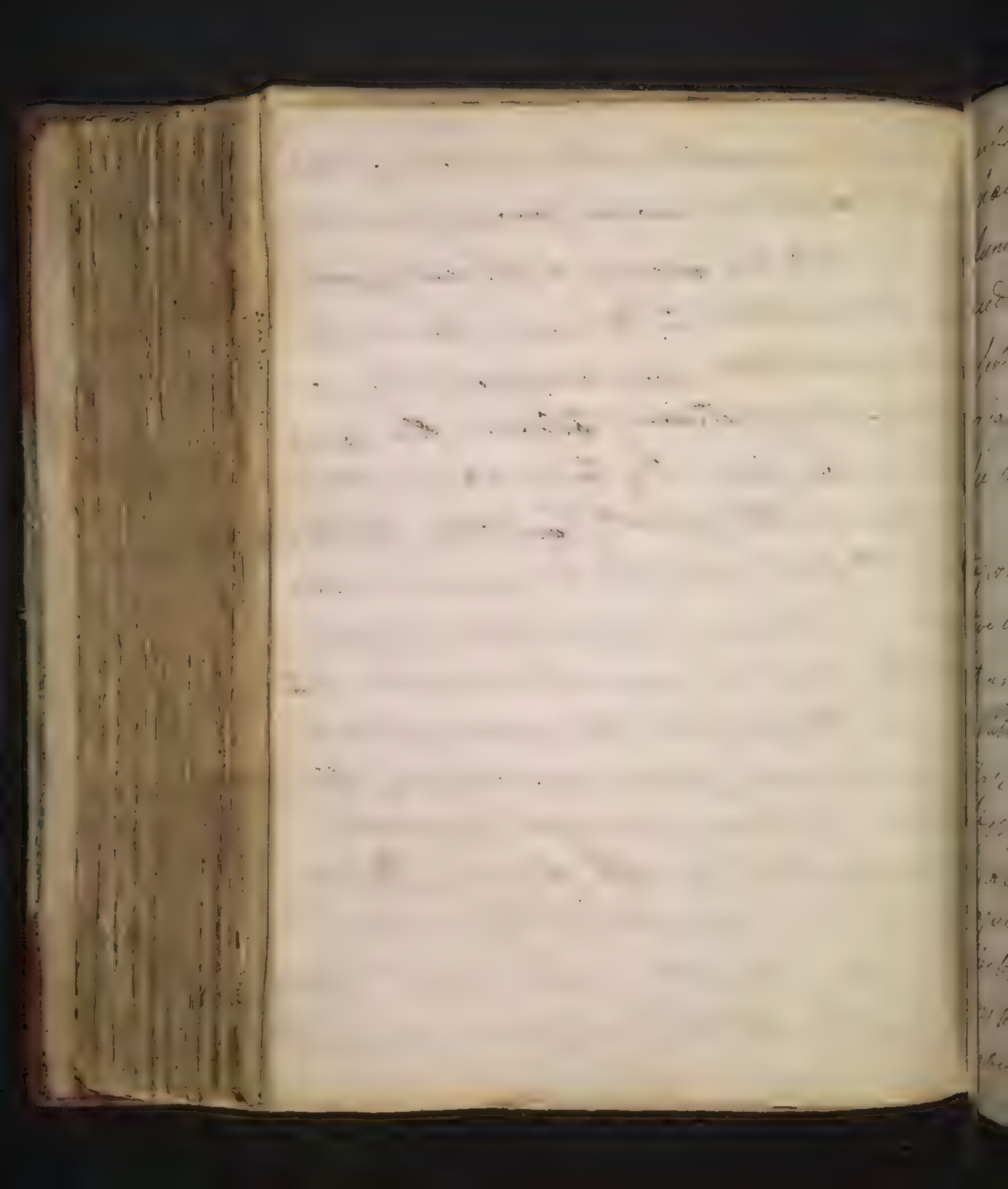


and the in practice. We are next led to con-  
sider Dr Boerhaave's reasoning. This author  
for his great erudition, & assiduous applicati-  
on reserves immortal praise, but we are  
not to be deceived w<sup>th</sup> other his characters  
however great. Miosis? & later producing  
fever has never been proved daily obser-  
vations contradict the author's. Affec-  
ions of the mind will produce fever an inter-  
mittent in an instant of time. Bleeding  
has never discovered any effect & later in  
the first stage of fever. We next proceed  
to the ratio Symptomatum. Cold or  
Horripilation is brought on by Chlam. &  
nausea; from Chlam on the extreme ves-  
sels. This affection was proved in lectures  
on met. medica from Sympathia. Dr  
Sydenham cured this by increasing





the animal warmth. The increase of bile  
is most observable in warm & marshy countries.  
This is supposed by many to proceed from  
abundant matter, it is the real effect of phlogiston  
on the phlegmasia, producing debility, &  
causing a congestion of blood in the Venae  
portarum, from the languid circula-  
tion. Hence the great secretion of bile,  
being the effect, and not the cause of Dis-  
ease. Delirium in fevers, the most kind  
proceeds from an increased impetus of the  
blood to the brain. In nervous fevers De-  
lirium proceeds from weakness in the  
nervous system, causing obstruction of  
inflammation in the brain. Quina  
relieves this complaint by rendering  
the heat insensible, corroborants should  
be joined with it. A fever may not.



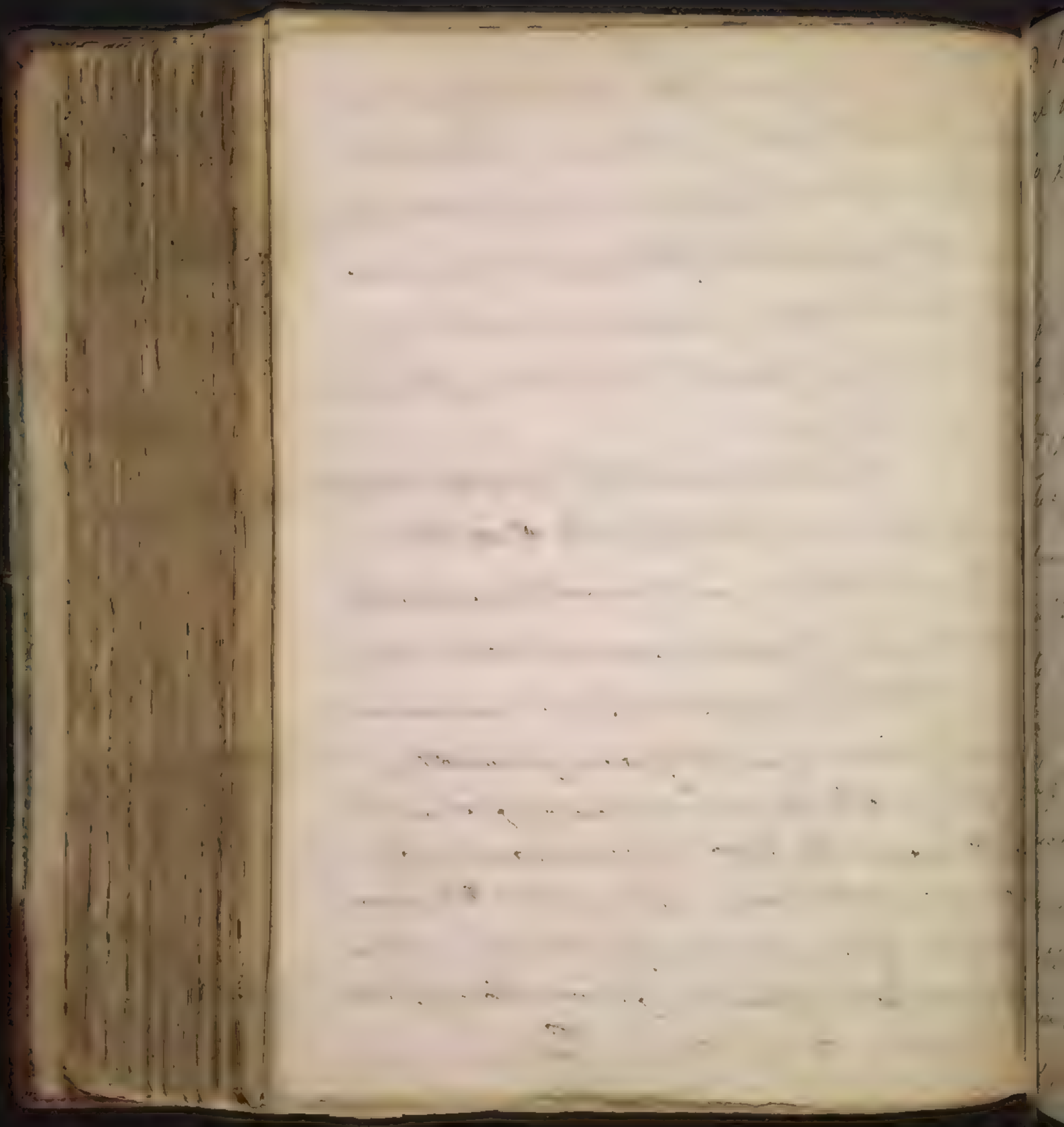


properly be defined an increased action  
of the heart with a lation of the ani-  
mal functions. Synocha, or in? fever is  
produced by cold. Its duration is gene-  
rally seven days, & terminates either by  
hemorrhage, or sweat. For other facts  
see section.

Typhus is caused by miasma  
or contagion excited by cold. It continues  
from two to three weeks, and terminates  
without any sensible evacuation, or cri-  
sis — Putrid <sup>fever</sup> is induced from miasma

or contagion operating as a ferment in  
the body of fluids, as is exemplified in the  
small pox. The blood when drawn does  
not coagulate, when otherwise the curd  
resembles lutea carnis. Spontaneous Hem-  
orrhage takes place. From blood spread-  
ing under the cuticle Petechiae are





formed. Vapor from the putrescence of an  
animal body is the most deleterious poi-  
son in nature —

January 22<sup>nd</sup>

Remote Cause.

This is produced by a transitory matter, which  
is the effect of the putrescence of animal  
bodies. It is the most efficient cause. It is given in the  
lungs, & is produced from the putrefac-  
tion of animal matter. The first trans-  
mission is confined to the blood from  
another source, and comes from the  
arteries of an animal's body. From the ma-  
jority of cases, double transmission is  
observed all the time the disease is in the  
lungs. The first transmission is into one of the  
lungs, & the second is into the other. It is  
contagious as it is confined to the blood  
arising from a diseased source, and can be





avoided by having no connection with the  
ground. It is not powerful enough to affect  
the whole atmosphere. In Turkey where  
the plague is so powerfully a wall  
of feet high will guard against the same  
infection. This contagion is not a serious  
matter to apprehend. Specific contagion  
includes that which always produces  
the same effect as in the small pox.  
From these observations we conclude  
that miasmatic contagions are the same  
whether they are in different cases.  
It is a source of many diseases. It  
is ~~the cause of~~ red lice & is contagious.  
It is ~~the cause of~~ when applied in a certain  
manner it is a violent action is it  
but in a transitory manner.  
It is ~~the cause of~~ innocent but its in-  
tention it produces a violent reaction.  
It produces inflammation but it is not  
the cause of it.





Respiration, and in cases the respiration  
the pulse. Cold & fever the generation of  
infection. All de vitatation, causes produce  
fever as epidemic venues, in temperance  
I fear. The first is example of the  
disorder of the latter in the timorous  
during the violence of a contagious  
disease —

JAN. 23.

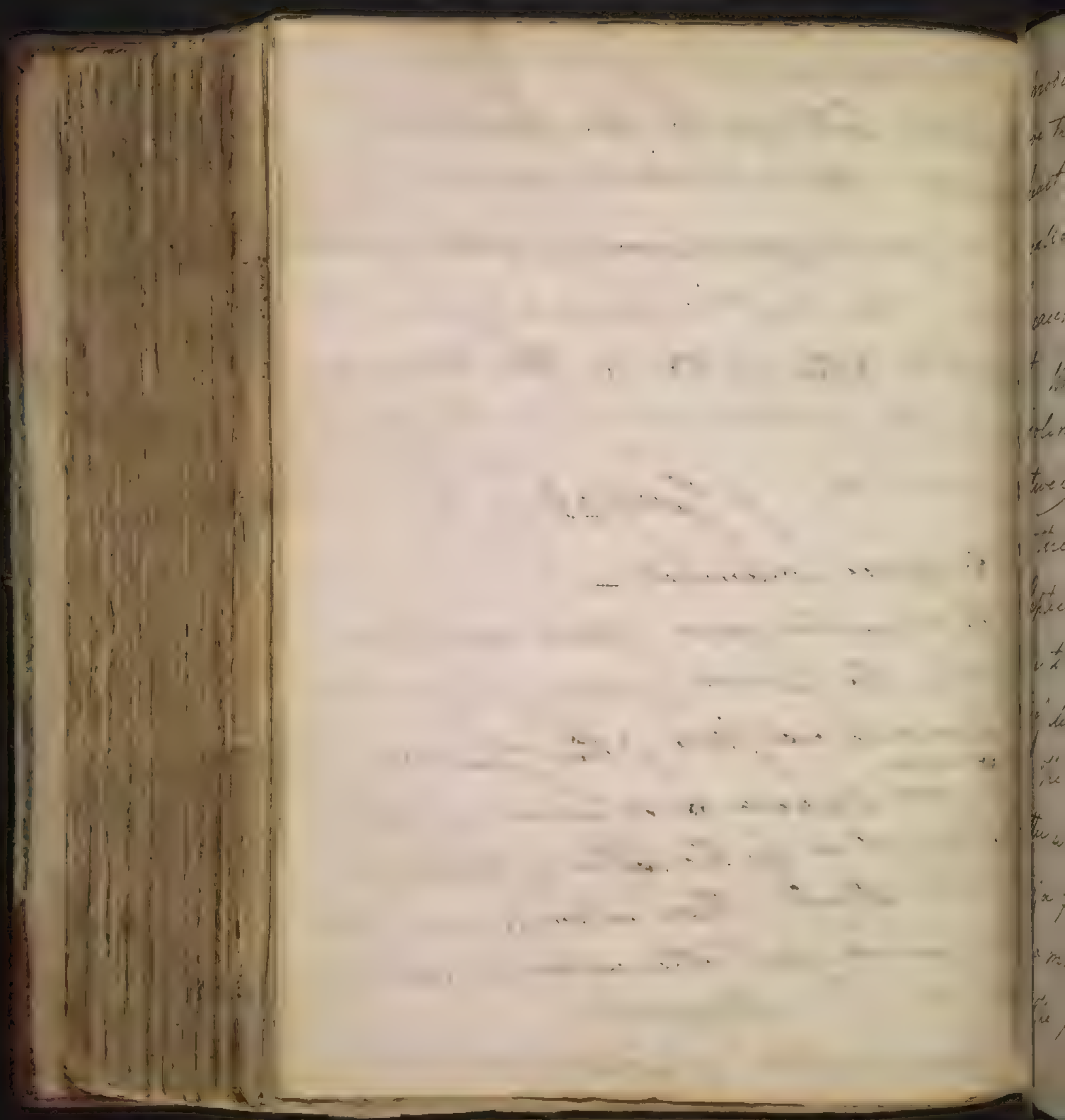
Remote Cause continued —

The 4<sup>th</sup> remote cause of fever arises from  
disorder in the stomach producing indigestion  
and from a disordered state of the stomach.  
It arises  
from Mamma, contagion, and cold —  
then brought on by the latter a Prostration  
of the system attends. Fear, intemperance, heat  
in the much a first other causes in producing  
fever —

Prognosis

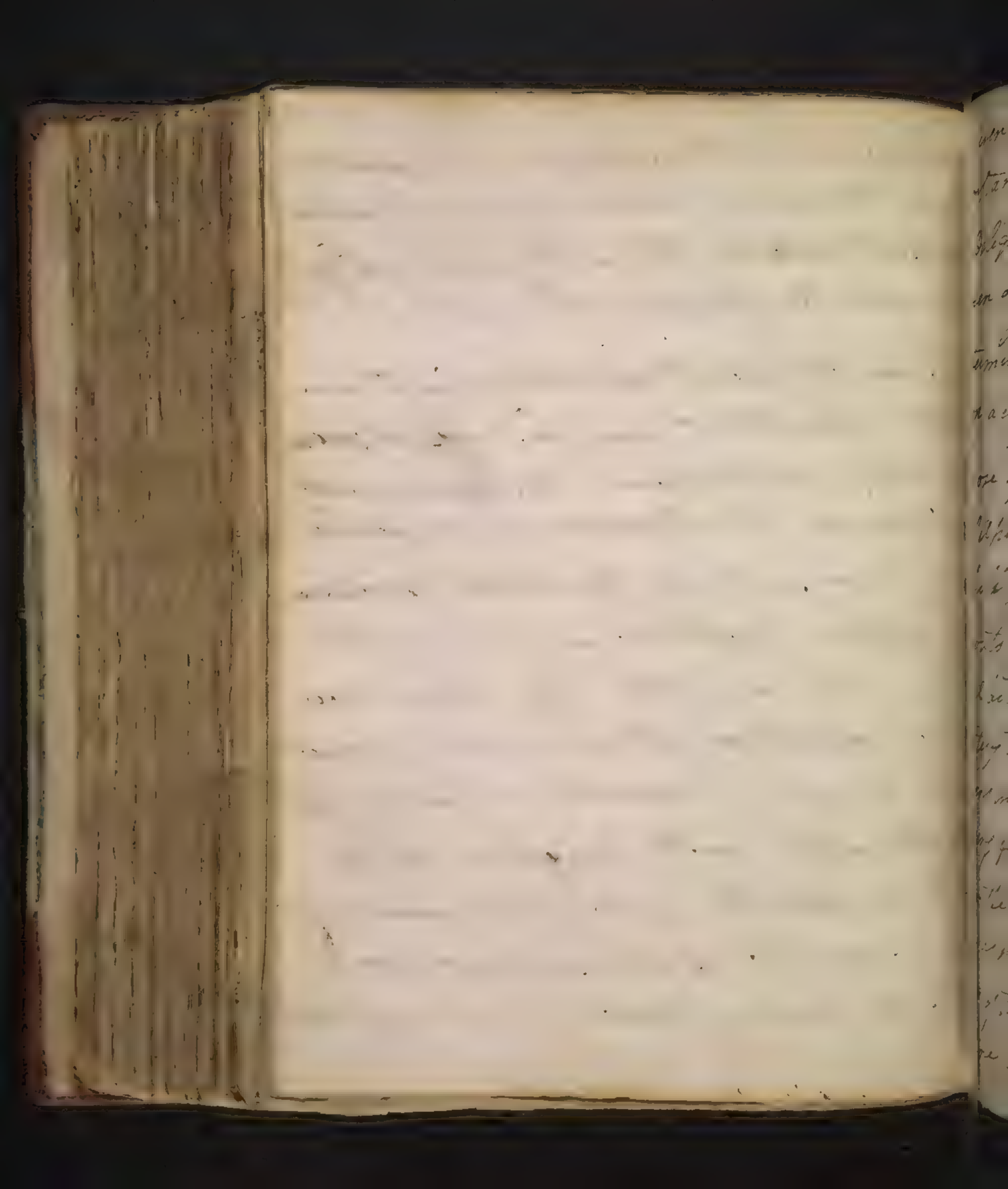
The cause of fever if continued will be —





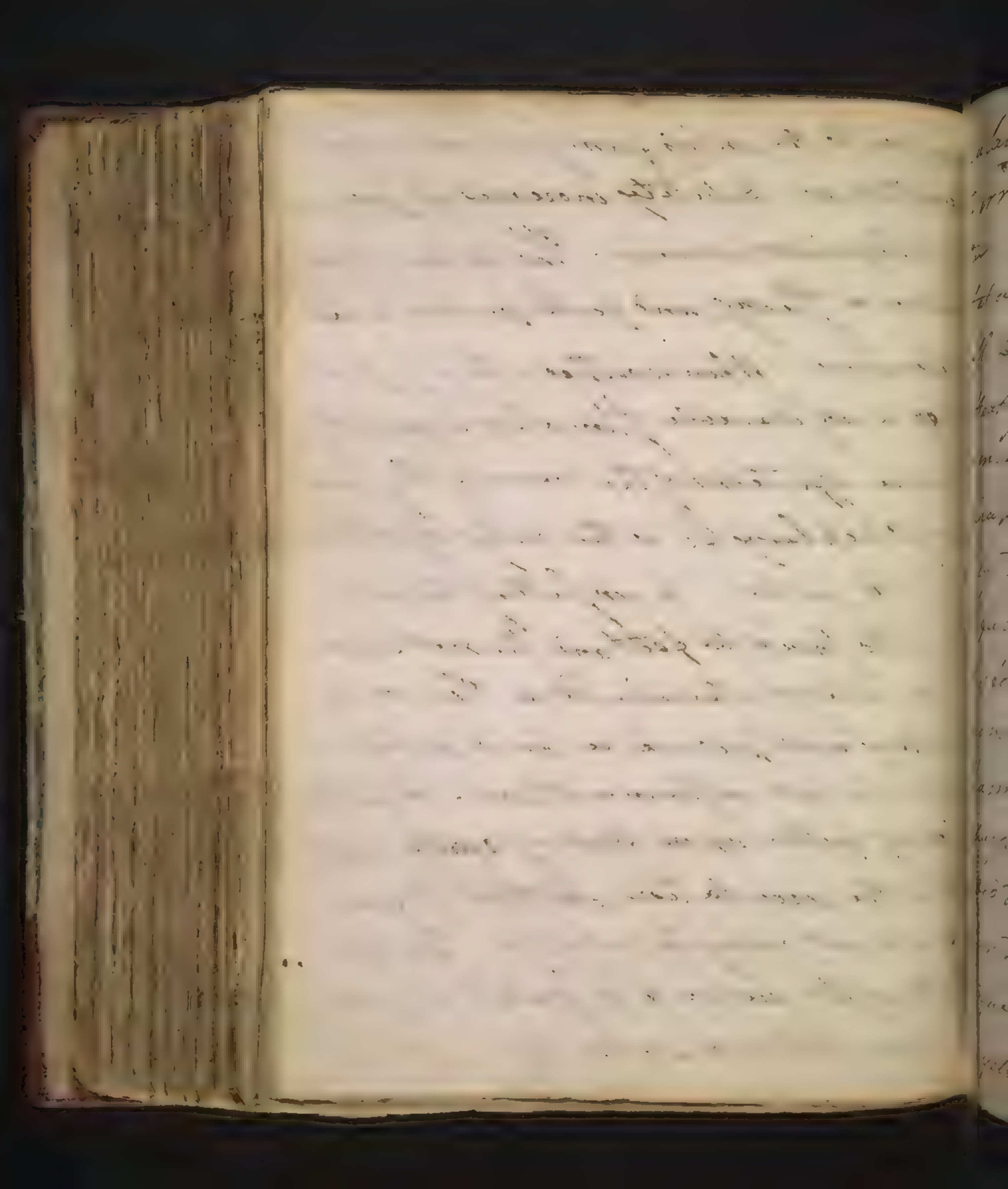
ways produce death. but nature in endeavouring  
to remove the cause produces an increased action  
of the heart & arteries. This in the jargon of Phy-  
si is called the *Vis medicatrix naturae*.

All causes of death are either direct, or in-  
direct. Under the 1<sup>st</sup> may be class'd all poisons,  
and violent irritations - The former acts  
sedatively. The Prognosis may be form'd  
under three heads viz Stimulants, Sedatives,  
and Septics. To assist us in considering the  
pulse is to be consulted. Physicians draw  
a line of distinction between a quick & frequent  
pulse. The first strikes with a sudden kick,  
the latter with a hasty succession. at the  
birth of a foetus the pulse strikes from 140 to  
160 in a minute. Declining by age from 80  
to 60. The pulse in fevers is highly turgidous.





when risen to 120, unless from some accidental  
circumstances. Debility increases its frequen-  
cy & *Deliquium animi*. The distinction  
between a strong, and full pulse is hard  
to determine. When united with a frequent  
action a considerable stimulus is indicated.  
Soporose affections of the brain with symp-  
toms of a palsy &c. is the only objection  
to a full pulse. In confuting the pulse  
both wrists should be felt and the most super-  
ficial artery determined on. Tension in  
the artery will produce a hard pulse, as  
happens in all inflammations. A pulse  
becoming fuller upon bleeding denotes a pres-  
sure in the circulation, and that it's small-  
ness was not owing to debility. The regu-  
larity of the pulse to be judged of from  
the time between each pulsation.



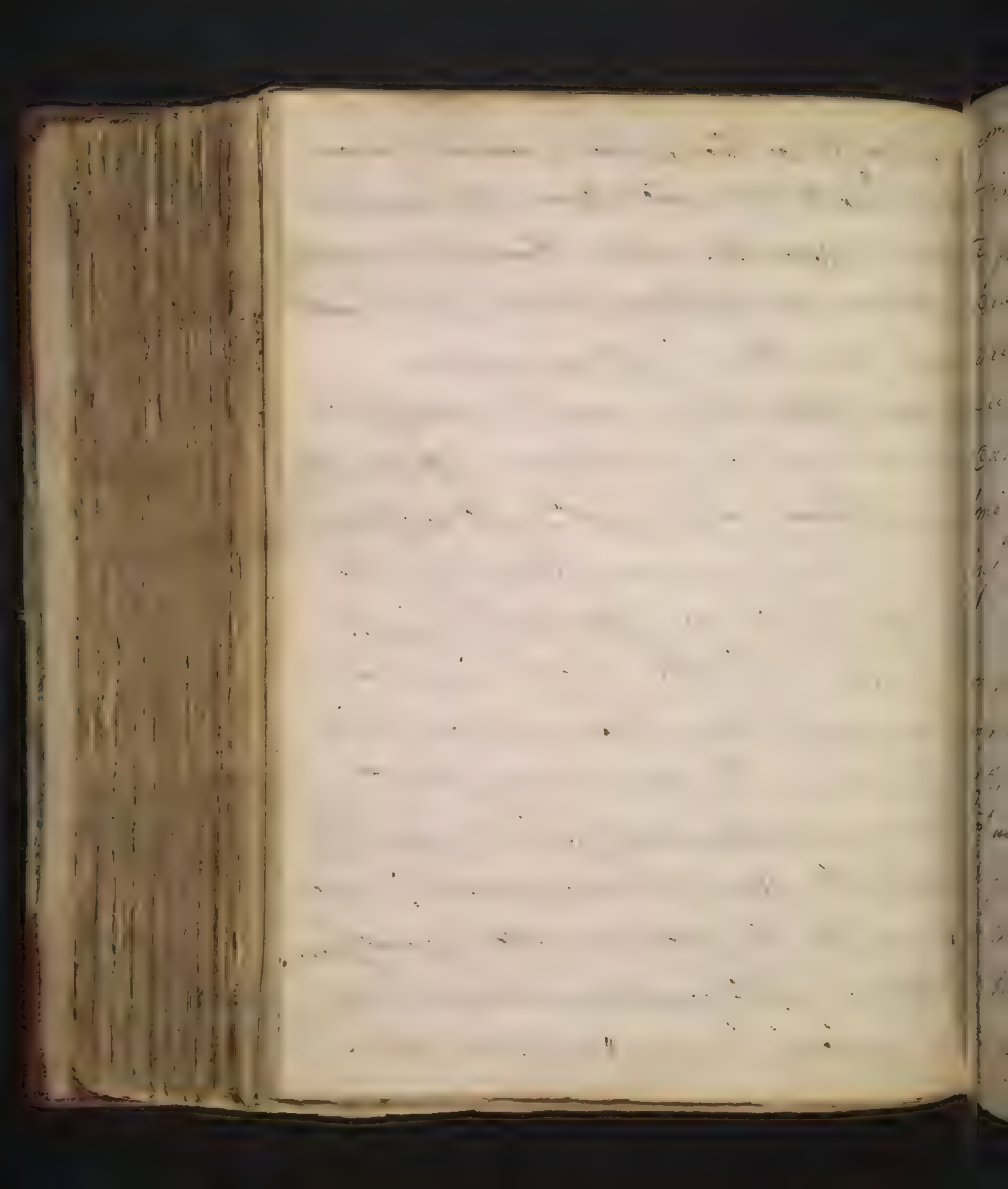


Irregularity in the pulse is commonly owing to irritation, and Weakness combined together. Upon the whole it may be concluded, that a quick strong, & hard pulse denotes an infl. Dicitur Theri & Vice versa -

The Heat of the body may be considered from increased circulation, & suppressed perspiration. A permanent heat is observable in the groin upon touching. The latter is fallacious - Moisture in infl. is not forced by the quick circulation, but no means denotes a relaxation of spasm in the extreme vessels -

Discharges of Mucus, & Saliva, should be attended to. Dry Fauces, and an increase of fur on the tongue indicates great harm. The tongue in long continued fever becomes yellow. & afterwards black.





It becoming moist is a favorable symptom.  
First. Diminished secretions, & active respiration.  
Second. A crust on the blood  
when discharges denotes Imp. & atheritis.  
Third. A low, irritative in the first  
stage with debility. Imp. & atheritis  
Fourth. A low, secretions from the skin  
on some of the vital viscera, & no.  
Fifth. It is a local inflammation.

Jan 24th

When the inflammation is  
inflammation from Phlog. & atheritis of  
the more vital parts.

First in the head, & hair. This is discovered  
by a pulsation of the Carotid arteries felt  
in the temples. A redness of the  
face is discoverable. The  
strata is sometimes highly inflamed.





inflammation with a great irritability in the  
muscles of the chest. The most common de-  
termination of inf. fevers is to the lungs  
in Pleurisy. Pleurisy pneumonice. Pain  
is found to the side and acute, distinguished  
from Pleurisy by the fact. In the latter,  
pain is dull & confined between the  
scapula and vertebral. When ex-  
isting it discovers a tendency to tri-  
al inflammation. An uneasy de-  
sire indicates of suction —

When the abdominal viscera are  
affected with inflammation, there is  
tension of the Hypochondres when  
this is much increased a congestion  
takes place in the Vena Portarum,  
and the tension prevail over the  
whole abdomen —

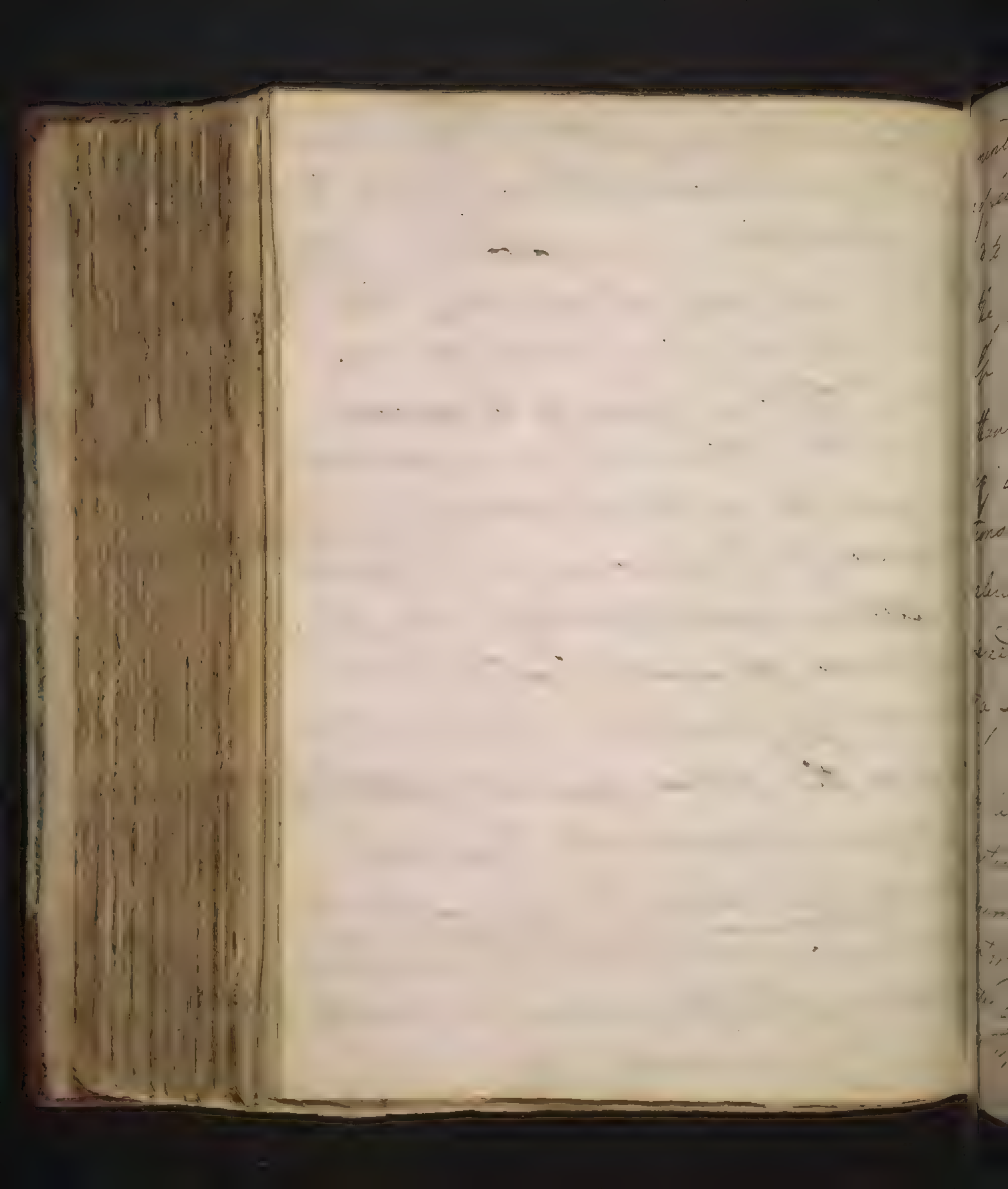




"The anxiety is greatest. The stomach  
from its great irritability is liable to  
many affections. A <sup>trick</sup> ~~convulsion~~ of the  
surface will bring on vomiting. Its  
irritability generally yields to mistreatment  
in the 1<sup>st</sup> place and secondly to opium  
where neither of these will do we conclude  
there must be inflammation.

The causes of inf. fever are cold & vigorous  
and plethoric habits. Debility often pro-  
duces fever. Miasma, contagion, ac-  
tivating & sedative. The first ac-  
tion is on the nerves, & secondly producing  
a putrefactive ferment. Laxitude  
indicates debility. The eye forms the  
most certain <sup>if motion becomes languid & appearance dull.</sup> indication. Convulsions  
or subcutaneous tenderness are marks  
of debility.





the worst  
The mind likewise discovers ~~not~~ affection. With  
kind of fever produce delirium. Delirium is  
concord to incoherent ideas when perfectly awake  
It is the same in this case as dreams when  
a sleep. a sleepy delirium is less danger-  
ous than a wakeful one. A due associ-  
ation of ideas regulates the common ex-  
pressions. Hence involuntary thoughts  
in delirium. The infection of sight  
discovered in floccorum collectio, indi-  
cates a <sup>great insensibility</sup> ~~great insensibility~~ of the brain.

From debility - The next? A fever  
in particular affected from a delirium  
an animi. This does not always ent-  
tain pain. An irregularity of the pulse  
indicates debility. Frequent <sup>the tongue</sup> ~~the tongue~~  
renders <sup>the tongue</sup> ~~the tongue~~ - Coldness of the skin, nose.





Other extreme heat indicate heat that  
is. Pallid countenance, & anxious look  
at the eye. Swelling of the throat.  
Tumors of the face &c. Cold sweat  
about the head & neck. Laborious &  
most agitated not better. Change  
the wine. Canpersus but it is all stopped  
in a approaching death —

While he is in wine. gives more & a new  
face, vomiting, are all signs. Debility.  
The usual degeneration. Recitation. The  
Whistles and attended with a proper  
reason, of the urine. in  
ominous judgment. There are the  
whole, if not a fact must be considered.  
Since the pulse not exceed 120 with  
these alarming symptoms we may  
not be encouraged —



in the production of inflammation. The  
burn there is a high irritability from it  
in nois. The latter comes in in the form of  
the tunicas & nodes. The eye, notices  
much irritation. But except these  
are more indirect. Delirium & pyrexia mani-  
fest - Convulsions. & Pharmacopoeia rebi-  
city with great irritation. Irritation  
extended to the heart, and arteries  
give a small & irregular pulse -  
Reddened, & enlarged urine indicates  
Nephritis. General delirium -  
Loathing of animal food & a particular de-  
tention for acids indicate putrescency, & attended  
with a nauseous taste in the mouth. There  
is a peculiar odor in the breath.  
Sudorous, & belching resembling rotten eggs. & fre-  
quent vomiting, & flatulent & frequent stools are





all signs of Putrescence. A coarction of blood  
depends on <sup>the</sup> ~~lymphatic~~ integration & dissolution.  
The menues are the only natural flow of blood.  
Putridities increase the flow of these —  
A discharge of blood from the kidneys is  
induced by it. In young people the nose  
most ~~often~~ discovers a crisis from the yellow  
blood. A frequent dripping from the  
nose indicates a dissolved state of the blood.  
An eruption of tubularis with a bow, or  
now denotes ~~the~~ mortality. Appearances  
of Petechiae proceed from an effusion of  
blood in the rete mucosum. When large  
they are called M<sup>or</sup>beculae, and when tiny  
they are a stroke of a white fibres. The urine  
is high coloured, & foetid. The appearance of  
this secretion is often false. Rank, foetid sweat









The increase of heat in fevers will allow  
of the same treatment. In the crisis  
fever heat may be used to increase the  
good effects. Warm fomentations, and baths  
are an exception to cold in fevers. But  
the "mellior" putrid fevers undecidable  
treatments have good cold baths & dietary.  
Motion of the body proves a considerable  
stimulus. In all fevers motion is imperi-  
ous. The heat of the bed in great inflam-  
mations may be increased to the nervous  
over the patient must be a perfect case.  
Even that on arrival of the disease is to be  
avoided. The 3<sup>d</sup> indication is from  
the mind. The disease of the stomach  
in fevers is a common one, together with  
the great reception of food in the  
bowel. Hence the receipts of the three  
in the last stage, all need to be











100. Cavities in the stomach prove a great stimulus, and may be obviated by Diluents. Pains & gases may in like manner be removed.

1. Remission of the bile, accumulation of pituitous juices, all produce fever & are obviated by Astringents. These observations with others complete the antiphlogistic regimen. Sedatives are next to be considered.

10. The term Sedatives is very general. It is confined to the arterial system. Among the class of Sedatives acting on the pulmonary acids are the first & best. These diminish heat, and quench thirst. They are stimulating to the salivary glands, and greatly refrigerate. They are powerfull correctors of putrescency. Their action is perspiration of Urine. All these effects are more to counteract acid, since the





most certain. Vegetable acids are the best and  
most certain. being less concentrated. they are  
not so immediate & powerful as the Min-  
eral. & is likewise the use of neutral salt is  
not in. Sal. fixative. & om. is sometimes of  
the estimation. Nitre is a powerful an-  
thelmintic. The modus operandi is hard to  
account for. The course is only curing the  
tumor. At other times of the same tem-  
perature with the common atmos. & here all  
the neutral salts from min. or veg. acids  
abrogate, except the muriatic. Their  
determining Power is on the stomach tend-  
ing to the surface. Neutral salts are anti-  
leptic & refrigerating. Muriatic Salts are  
acid. Neutral are often known to irri-  
tate the vessels. The muriatic is most in-  
curable. Hence the necessity of caution  
in using them for pulmonary complaints.





Lead is a powerful exactive. Its internal  
is too subtle to admit of trial.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1844

Lead is in combination with the other metals  
in the system in the case of the  
exactions. It is never to be used without  
great caution except in cases of an  
exhausted and tense — a South Sea  
exhaustion is to be well treated and the  
indication of the season is to be richly marked  
the violent pains are felt with other  
of inflammation. Bleeding is always necessary. A disposition  
to hemorrhage indicates the

more habituated to it. The more severe  
the Northern climates from the winter  
the summer is the more require bleeding  
Bleeding is most safe in the beginning





ing of fever. As the disease advances it is  
to be used with more caution. — The fulness  
of pulse after the appearance of the  
fever is to direct us in the repetition. In  
all cases of P. P. the judgment of the physician  
as to the <sup>degree</sup> of the disease is <sup>to be</sup> his guide. — In nervous <sup>fevers</sup> with great  
imitations of typical inflammation the  
caution is most embarrassing. Typical  
fevers in these cases are most safe. It is to  
be used with caution. Where the brain is <sup>likely</sup>  
to be affected or lungs typical <sup>Blood & lymph</sup> is  
caution <sup>is</sup> called for. During the chilly  
stage of a fever bleeding should never be prac-  
tised. In the hot fit counterbleed. — A large  
cupping is most effectual. A recumbent posi-  
tion is best for the operation. All the Mus-  
cles if possible should be relaxed. Bleeding is  
not advisable during the operation  
of a blister —



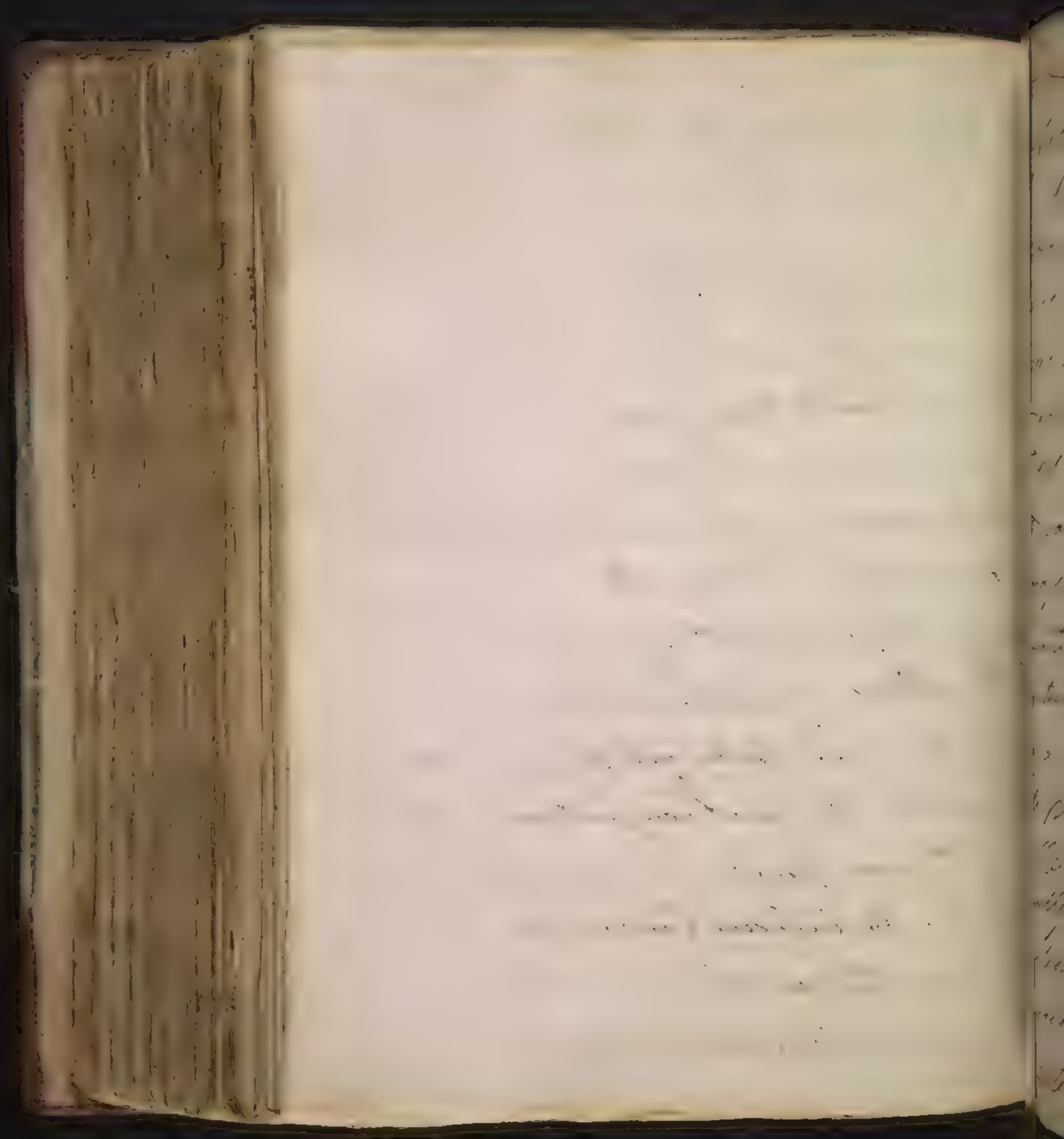


January 30<sup>th</sup>

## Evacuations of Stool

Hardened feces produce great intestinal  
fevers. They prevent the excretion  
of mucus in the intestines, and if not discharged  
it increases the irritation. Glysters of the  
mildest kind, & in some cases stimulating  
ones are required. Purgers are most useful  
in the beginning of fevers. The derivation  
of matters produced by them is more gradual  
than by I. S. and not equal in inducing  
P. Diarrhea. if continued, however weakens  
the system, and takes off perspiration from  
the surface. In great congestions of the intes-  
tines & Viscera purges are always very bene-  
ficial. In bilious fevers they carry off  
the bile in the most natural way, prevent-  
ing accumulations in the lower portion.





in putrid fever in D. and gentle laxatives  
are useful.

Warm bathing powerfully relaxes  
the solids. Diluents are powerful in remov-  
ing fever. Among them Water is the best,  
and forms the basis - This homogeneous  
fluid enters the minutest vessels removing  
impurities, and relaxing harm. This may  
be used warm, or cold at the physician's or Dis-  
ease may direct. It should be large in  
the quantities given. The Egyptians gave  
the Lixiv aquatica for the first 3 or 4  
days of a fever at the rate of several  
quarts per day.

Neutral Salts, or saline Draughts  
powerfully remove vomiting & fever. Their  
chief action is on the stomach. Sal. Am.  
is precarious in its operation - Neutral  
salts determine to the surface.





justly promote the solution of fever.  
Saline draught should be given before  
the accession of the fever, and must be given  
in case it does to be useful. At. Mind.  
is inconvenient, the best medicine.  
nitre acts sudorific when given in large  
doses. In inflammation <sup>fever</sup> it may be  
used with vinegar. The following Iulep  
is recommended. R. Pulv. Nitri ℥ij

Aeth. opt. ℥ij & cr. Font. ℥iv Sacch.  
alb. ℥ss. M. f. Iulep. 3℥ Sumend. 6℥.  
R. R. This mode of giving Nitre takes  
off its nauseating effects.

Sweats produced by art are very  
speedy & innocuous. But in tertian they  
used before the fit; they often change the  
fever into a continual —

2 an. 31st Sweats contin.



but this vaccination is logical and moral,  
 important. When fever is ~~given~~ periodical  
 great good be secured and to be the reception  
 the, as you are contented with inter-  
 tions to the rest of the year. I don't make  
 in the fragments in the beginning of an infant  
 fever, which is to be maintained by the symptoms  
 of the disease. I don't make it necessary to  
 in any of the fevers. In abdominal congestions  
 with the character is needed. The fever  
 may be excited with the best of the  
 the vapor of the paper should be cold  
 and the perspiration continued  
 with interruption. The lower extremities  
 should be kept particularly warm by  
 mentations if necessary. But it to be  
 carefully avoided. It is never to be medi-  
 cated and on frequent occasions of the





may be used and blankets instead of sheets.

And the patient not agree to this, keep

the room warm the sweat may be ab-

or be by local applications of oil and warm

linen with some wine. Evening the head

it nearer to the sweat. Weak heart

as a warm vinegar when made as a drink

is useful. Should the patient be in the

in the evening. Quinine is the best for

in. Putrid, salt are useful. Inetics

on their ability to be used. He will

be cured. In this situation it is too cold.

It vacuates the contents of the stomach

and of the bowels and by vacuates.

the first evacuation is not powerful

in making the kidneys wet, all the

fluid of the abdomen is removed, and

much of the disease is removed.





February 2<sup>nd</sup> Emetics cont.<sup>17</sup>

These are most useful in the beginning of fevers.  
They evacuate the contents of the Stomach, tend to remove  
obstructions of the Viscera, and to drive harm from  
the Surface. In congestions of the abdominal Viscera  
nausea & vomiting should accompany vomiting. In in-  
flammations of the Stomach, or Viscera vomiting is  
usually is prejudicial. Full vomiting in most cases  
attended with many decided advantages, as they de-  
termine to the surface only in a temporary  
manner, and seldom operate below the pylorus.  
Hence the propriety of giving emetics in small  
doses, sufficient to keep up a nausea, for  
by this means the particles of the medicine work  
on the Pylorus, gently evacuate the intestines,  
and promote a powerful resolution of humor  
in the extremities, and tend to remove any ob-  
structions in the abdominal Viscera. The best  
time for giving emetics is just before the approach  
of the Paroxysm, or in the beginning of the cold

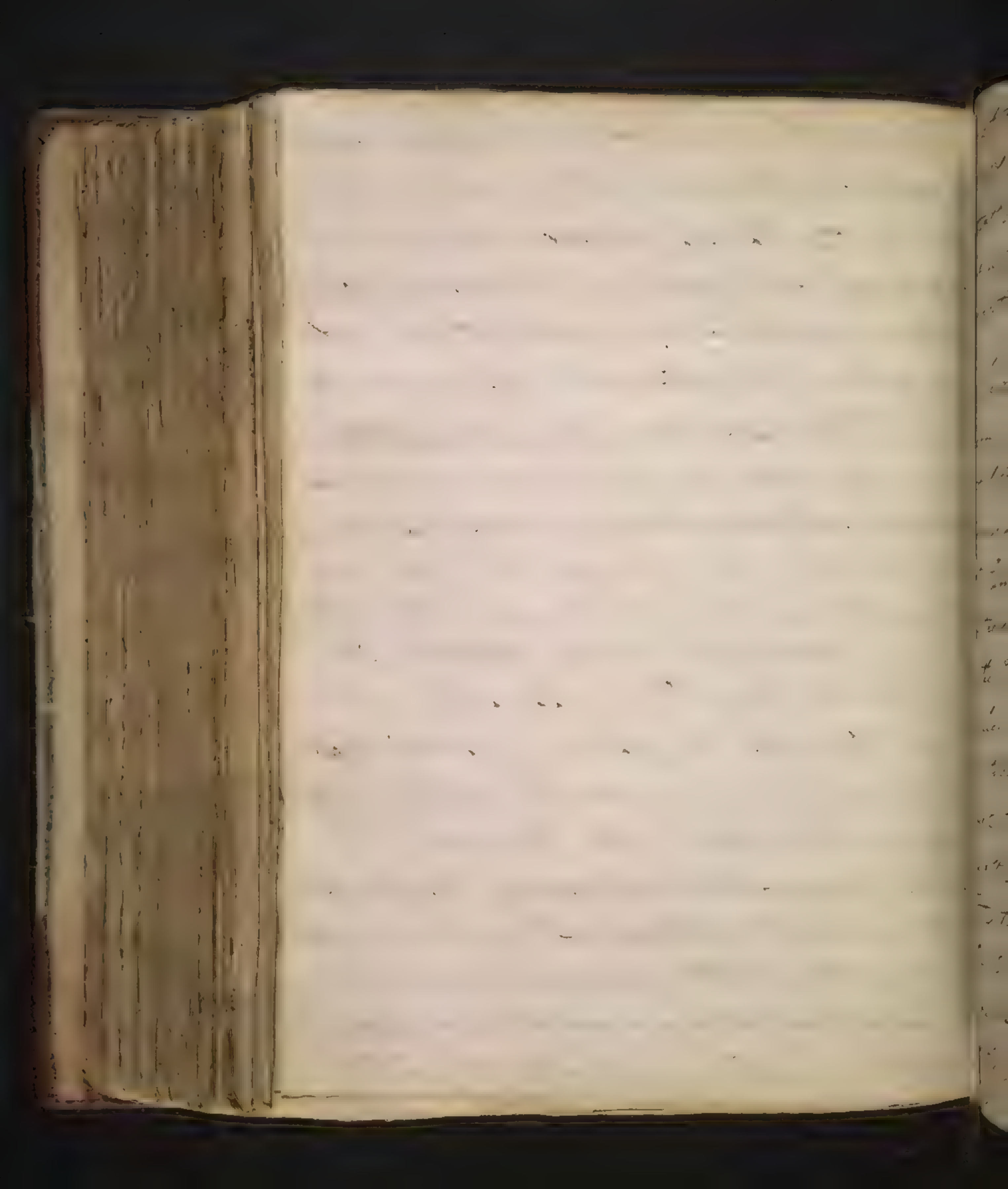




It is easily determined in int. or remit. fevers  
in continued, the exacerbation is not easily  
determined. In these, the exacerbations happen twice  
in 24 hours, viz: about noon, and in the evening;  
but as these periods may be indistinct, the best  
time is early in the afternoon. The common vo-  
mits are  $\text{R. } \text{℞. } \text{Ipecac. Vin. ant. acet. scillit. \&c.}$   
The latter stimulate the bronchiae (is a good ex-  
pectorant, but does not answer to excite a  
violent nausea. This acts upon the same prin-  
ciple as other emetics, and is too nauseating to be  
used as a common emetic, and diaphoretic. Ipec.  
is more irritable than  $\text{P. E.}$  consequently better  
in weak stomachs. Ten grains is generally suffi-  
cient for a dose & is preferable to  $\text{P. E.}$  for barely  
evacuating the contents of the stomach.

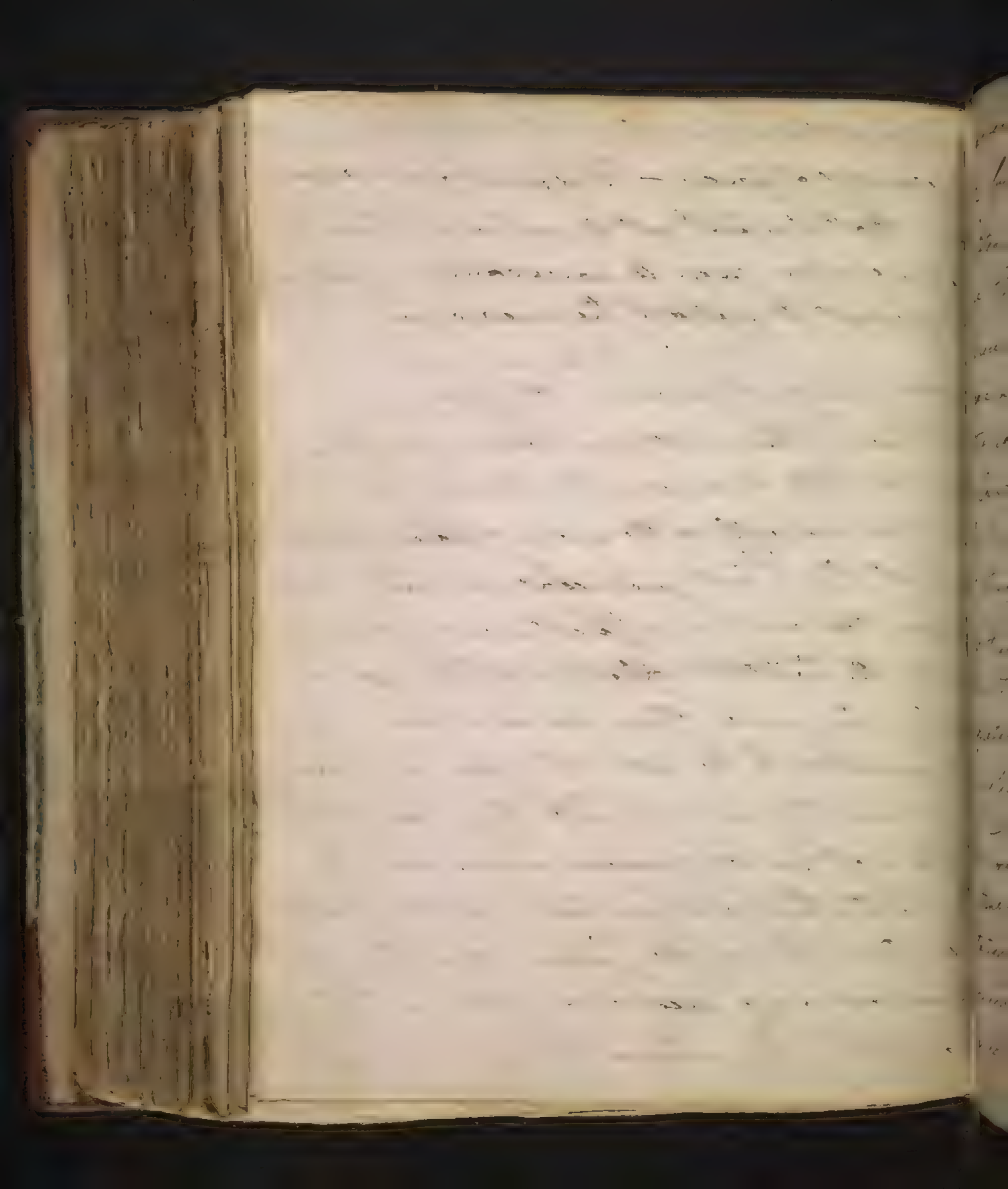
All the preparations of antimony Emetic Salt  
the best, and liable to the fewest objections,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.  
may be dissolved in a table spoonful of water & re-  
peated every 15 minutes as a vomit, & every hour  
to nauseate. Emetics are used with the greatest





percentage at the approach of Paroxysms, and  
the beginning of fevers — It is found from expe-  
rience that it is best not to continue them long  
a time when given to nauseate — continued  
long is apt to protract the disease —

1. Chronic Internal amidst  
 more passion & fever. 1st Blister  
 The theory of these is very uncertain, & Practice  
 but little to remove the Peripletitis. Their  
 action is chiefly on the moving force. They  
 are great, irritant, produce pain and Inflam.  
 The pain their cause is different according to the  
 part & the Patient. After the Bleed ceases  
 the pain ceases. Their use in inflammations  
 is proportion to the degree. The part affected  
 to which they are applied. By evacuating  
 the tension & remove congestion. By  
 rather their relaxing power in one part  
 extended to the whole system, but their stimu-  
 lating powers are inconsiderable unless long  
 continued to the nerve. Hence they are in great  
disrepute.





in all fevers they are most usefull in the advance  
of the system. In irritable habits, they sometimes  
produce fracture, and when applied to a  
part where the cuticle is abraded. In the  
latter case a piece of thick plaster would cover  
the part, and in the former a piece  
of fine Lawn laid between the pieces of thin  
plaster, the inflammation effects in pro-  
ducing fracture. — Besides the thick or warm  
is the best, and most convenient, choice for their  
application; where the system is gener-  
ally affected, but in topical infl. as near the  
spot as possible.

Warm bathing is the next  
of topical method. A general application of  
this is attended with many inconveniences. Warm  
bathings applied to the lower extremities  
are more convenient, and safe — This mode  
must be continued one, or two hours, at least.





one hour, if you expect to derive any benefit from it. This mode of warm bathing is particularly indicated where debility, and spasm affect the extremities.

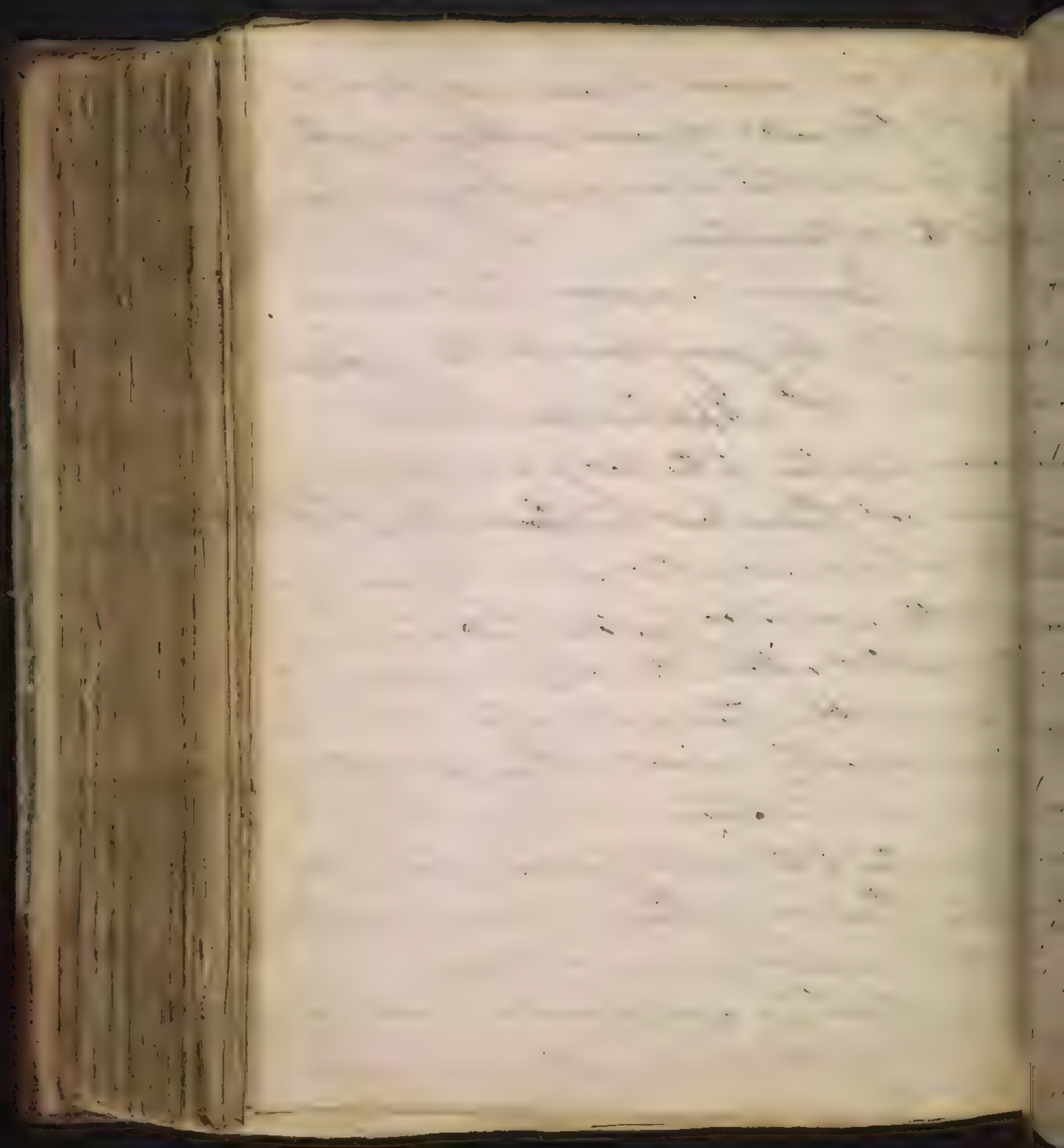
Remedies to remove fever arising from debility, by giving tone to the system.

1<sup>st</sup> Application of Cold.

Cold when applied to the body in a transient manner acts as a stimulant and tonic. Hence its utility in nervous and putrid fevers, for restoring tone to the weakened system, and vice versa. Cold is applied either internally or externally. Cold drinks, is often decided the nature. Physicians are greatly divided with respect to the cold water in fevers. &c. It communicates its stimulus to the whole system, when taken into the stomach, tends to produce an inflammation. Therefore, we may pronounce it improper where this diathesis in any measure, prevails.

Febry 4<sup>th</sup> The blood-letting is continued





the first given in the name of St. Germain is  
to add drachm 1/2 of sweetgum, 1/2 of gum arabic, and 1/2 of  
the rest of the. In the second, amber, which  
was used in the first, is replaced by gum  
and is the best. All given, purely medicinal or for  
to require, and to drink. Small draughts are  
to be taken and frequently repeated.

Gold bath is useful in great quantities  
since medicines enter more to the system  
and are better received as vegetables. Bath is the  
most efficacious. The action of bath is, chiefly  
going to the stomach, hence it increases its  
action to the whole system. In acute diseases  
it is to be continued long to the respiratory  
system, sustaining nature to support inflammation  
and separate the diseased parts from the  
sound by suppuration. In the chronic, it is always  
useful where a P. S. is the first mail. It may  
be used freely in all continued fevers attended





not, oblate, or pitted. It should  
be given in large doses, from ʒi to ʒiſs frequent-  
ly repeated. The milder are best used in the  
evening ʒiſs if during the day a more powerful  
before the Carotid. It is very good if given  
with a little clear butter for a laxative.

The sulphur and arsenic should be used in  
the latter part of the day.

Feb. 14 3. 7.

Consideration of back in fevers  
continued. When intermittents are not violent  
they may be combined with Jalap. in the  
quantity of ʒiſs to ʒiſs for a dose when  
the patient is well. The saline mixture  
of the head combined with it. A little  
powder is only a cathartic, when  
it meets with sufficient acid in the stom-  
ach, for that reason is too uncertain to be  
trusted to. Neutral Salts are preferable.





Nettle root makes back sit easier on the  
back. Herbs act on the same principle. When  
back becomes vertiginous, it may be joined with  
a little Rhoeo, as this possesses an antispasmodic qua-  
lity. Gentian and falls <sup>is the best</sup> ~~as the best~~ just the  
notes for the back. Dogwood, Oak Bark &c  
may answer some and, when the back  
can't be laid. Stimulants. The Sassafras  
is a very stimulating. Wine is the best  
most effectual stimulant. In great debili-  
ties with Chelidonium, Spasmodic wine & the  
R. x. are very useful. From the De-  
mure are these are most to be suspended.  
A quantity of wine to be given in glasses  
must be regulated by the habit of the pa-  
tient, and the effects of it. Claret, Rhe-  
um are best. Mabeira, and is not contain  
to great a degree of uric acid. It  
should be given with cold water or made  
into whey &c —





Antispermatics.

[illegible]





Musk may be combined with Camphor in  
great Warm be. where the Use of Opium  
is contraindicated. St. animal,roleum Depressi is  
highly esteemed by the Germans in severe  
acute antispasmodics ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> required

St. cathart is a safe antisp. Opium: from its  
irritancy. in large doses it tends to produce  
inflammation of the bowels. It is very useful in all tan-  
sors - as its effects are transient and of  
short duration; owing to the acid in the sto-  
mach, it requires to be given in not  
large doses, but to be frequently repeated.  
It is antipyretic, and when given in large quan-  
ties it must be accompanied with sub-  
acid drinks, &c. &c. - So long a Use of it  
will be injurious. When ever the mor-  
bific humor removed, and the great Sa-  
tisfaction taken off, it may be discontinued.





Apr 6<sup>th</sup> Marsh effluvia

Proves a grand source of disease bringing  
intermittent, remittent fevers, malarial effluvia  
in the Indian, but produces malarial fevers  
in all. All noxious effluvia at every kind are to be  
avoided. When a patient is <sup>with a malarial fever,</sup> ~~in a malarial fever,~~  
ought to be removed into a pure and clear air.  
The dinner and bed clothes ~~must be changed~~  
and tobacco & drink allowed, and frequent small  
supplies of fresh antiseptic diet. The physician  
and by standards should be particular in recording  
contact with either the patient, or his clothes, and  
what cannot be avoided. The bowels are to be kept  
open and cool. The face, and urine to be  
regularly removed, sweating in the night, and  
putting covers it is well. This should be carried  
as far as to remove the miasm. Moderation  
in diet. The body should never be over-  
heated. Large quantities in the malarial fevers  
in the stomach, and a great deal of  
congestion —





For table acids are most useful, and during the violence of the fever may be taken in large quantities. Fossil acids are best used, when the stomach will not bear a sufficient quantity of the ferri-  
retical, but cannot be taken in sufficient quantities into the stomach to do much service. Among the tonics peruvian Bark is the best. This finishes the introduction to practice in diseases -

Putrid, or malignant fever is improperly called red fever, as it does not always appear. If it comes on with weakness, trembling of the temporal arteries with small pulse, are mortal symptoms.

Weakness in the beginning, generally ends in death, but in the latter stage, it is a good sign. The fever generally lasts from seven to 14 days, & often in an intermittent. At some times runs on to delirium, & confusion or the fever is more frequent





from salmon. When petechiae appear, they disappear  
between the 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> days. It bears great re-  
semblance to the plague in some particulars in a line with  
buboes, swellings of the parotids &c. Worms are  
sometimes seen in great quantities, even crawl  
out of the mouth. Effusions of blood frequently  
take place. It is sometimes with an an-  
ticipable death.

### Prognosis-

Great diarrhoea after 4, or 5 days is a  
favorable symptom, petechiae interspersed with  
maculae, eruptions good. Pulse rising on the  
use of wine favorable. But a hard abdomen  
with profuse evacuations indicates a rupture  
of the bowels. Black urine is a mortal symp-  
tom. If there is the mouth never improv-  
able -

Feb<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Antecedent & concomitant

causes - Any cause producing debility disposed to  
be seen such as putrid effluvia, malarious air, &c.

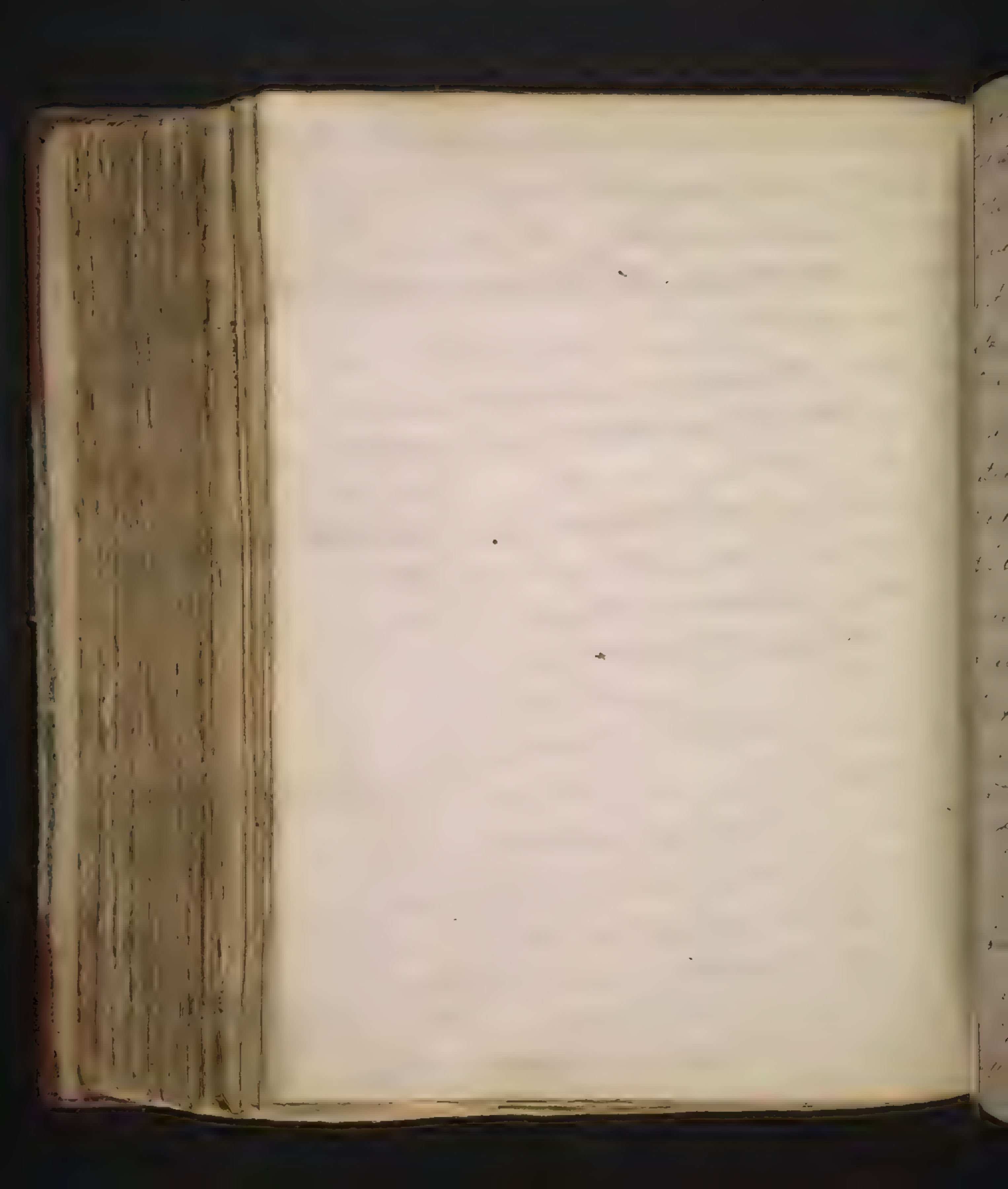




with moisture tend to irritate, and  
lead to a suppurative, & long course of  
inflammation, & from their stimulus produce  
inflammation. Death is generally brought on by a mortification  
of the bowels or brain.

The cure is best performed by  
bleeding in the beginning, & great symptoms  
of inflammation, but must not be repeated  
until to some part, requiring them are most advise  
able after the first bleeding. For the most  
gentle kind, gentle laxatives, antimonials to promote  
evacuation, & diluted Diluents, critical issues are  
valuable in putrid fevers, & should never  
be used but may be encouraged. Issues which are  
the purpose. Not alk: act powerfully on the  
system, & are tonic. When the violence is  
cordial, are new ways, but when an immoderate  
is increased Not alk: is to be preferred. am.  
with issue is useful. Quinine, Squalor  
as a cordial, but bark is most infallible.  
Issues are not desirable in the first stage of the  
fever, but if used before the system is





Infected persons have been found hanging in  
some of the houses. Dr. Pillet, when  
asked if he could give some or small doses of  
the admixture of cool air is to be strictly attended  
to. Great sub. tend. warm garments and red: are  
beneficial to the system. sweating, the lavatories  
should be much used, and food very  
simple. Cold with cinnamon is good to check  
the excessive perspiration. The perspiration to  
be stopped by Dover powder or small doses  
of opium. Worms may be asked for  
in the excrements. In many persons, swellings  
of the glands with back, such as  
scrofula &c. I am, like, read in the morning  
and presentation during the time of visit.  
The patient, or a hairbrush, with  
the head. Syphilis or nervous fever.  
The patient must be kept in the putrid cover  
for some days, for 8 or 10 days, but  
if the patient is more than 10 days in  
the bed, the 2<sup>d</sup> stage has been about the time  
the urine is not to be extended in time





patient commonly dies before the 14<sup>th</sup> seldom  
the 18<sup>th</sup>. The disease however can terminate  
in an inter-mittent.

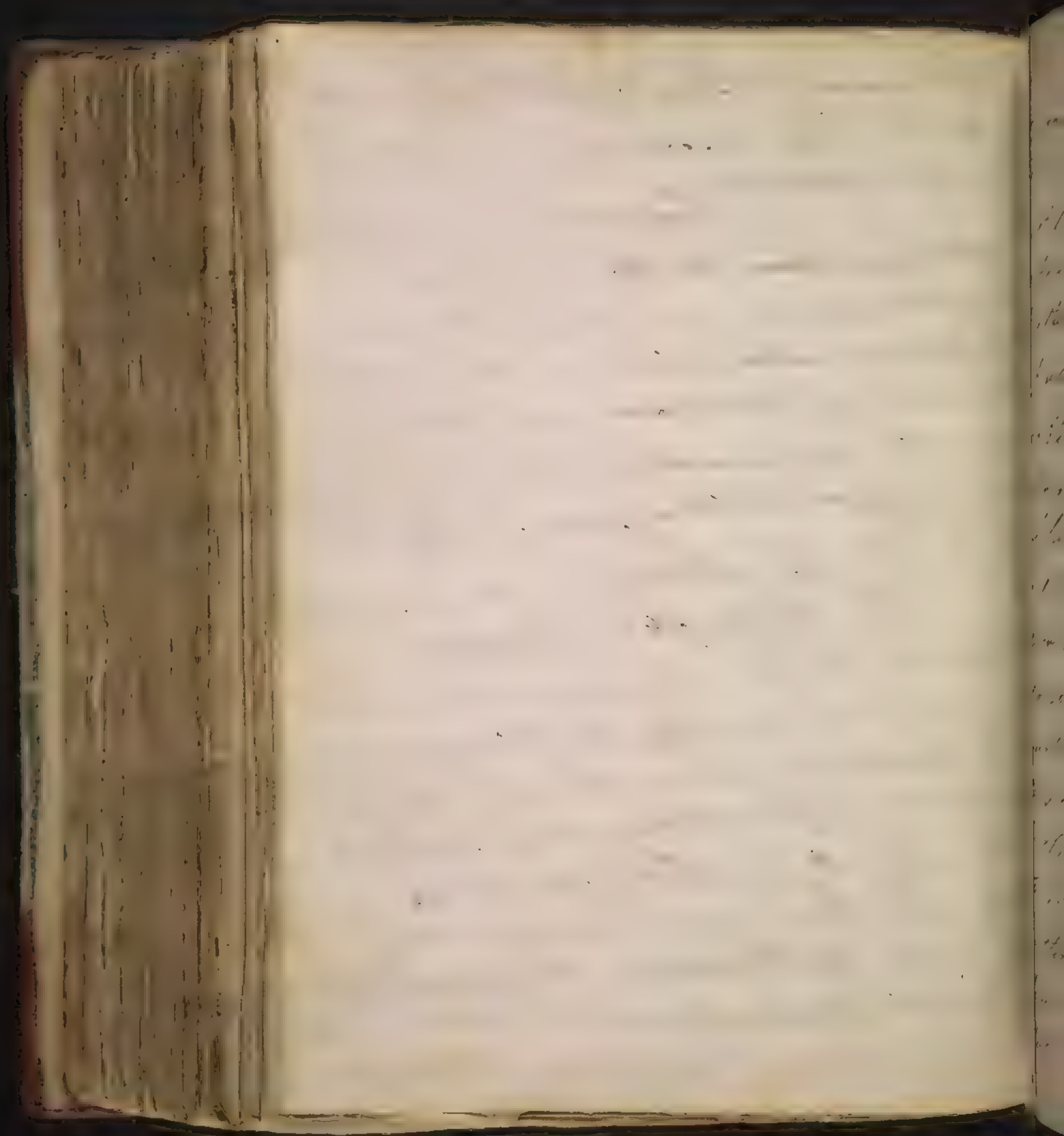
### Prognosis

In the *Carthagen* on the gray, preceding  
the disease which should not entrance.  
The liver continues above as it does in ab-  
solute, micaceous eruptions are a little, imper-  
fect, and considerable. Pain in the  
head or temples in the beginning are very  
characteristic symptoms.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>

Typhus -

Remittent. The many & since the latter  
the ground on which the patient lies  
is very low. The pulse is low, irregular & small  
contracted. Inflammation takes place in the  
stomach & bowels to some extent. The  
inflammation is more extensive to the  
stomach. The patient must be kept quiet  
by cordials, & tonics also must be used. The  
fever of the head may be relieved by cupping





beetles. A gentle emetic is necessary in the  
beginning, and to be repeated as occasionally in pro-  
pations. Afters, require gentle emetics (Rath:  
but must be light, and very nourishing). The Drink  
should be frequently repeated in small quantities.  
What is the best kind of wine, and cordial. Great  
colic will be relieved by wine. Opium,  
the heart & head should be bathed frequently with  
warm Vinegar & water. Vol. alk: is useful when  
where a sudden stimulus is required. H. Mm.  
with an alk: tendency is a good dia phoretic.  
Much given in cases of 10. Its action is useful  
in great nervous affections. Some say. or 600.  
is preferable to Blisters, except in the latter stage  
when the vis vitæ is exhausted. Blisters are best  
to be applied in the morning - they must be  
expected. Liniments are serviceable when a  
sudden stimulus is wanted. Much is useful  
in colic, & in sweats, & in anyone also  
the fever should turn critical. These sweats





should be artificially checked. In a limb or organ  
which I red mine. In other the matter should be  
all per, led and, in the arteries as soon as to push  
and push — Inflammation is the effect —

1<sup>st</sup> Proximate cause of inflammation is ob-  
struction caused in arteries. Injury to arteries and veins  
the capacities of the veins with a spasm of their  
muscles, them are to be seen. Inflammation is an  
increased action of the veins, and not of arteries but  
arteries. Proximate cause is a major, activity  
the system called the cold, which is often the  
occasional cause.

### Effect of Inflammation

It is by inflammation or gangrene  
that the harm and obstruction are removed, it  
is by reflexion. This harm arises from  
distension. The tumor is owing to an effusion of  
fluid into the cellular membrane. The effusion  
is not of the lymph always disposed in it  
from the 4<sup>th</sup> termination of the arteries in





more numerous & on too large bleedings, an af-  
fection takes place in the substance of the lungs produc-  
ing immediate death. Hence the necessity of care in  
letting. The indications are in inf. are 1<sup>st</sup> to dimin-  
ish the increased impetus of the vessels & 2<sup>d</sup> to remove  
the obstruction, and 3<sup>d</sup> to calm the inflamed tissue.  
The 1<sup>st</sup> indication is answered by the 2<sup>d</sup> regimen. Blood, when it is in  
excess sufficiently to be let in 2<sup>d</sup> is more than  
any can bear. In a tendency to putridity here  
bleeding is only necessary when a purpura is  
apprehended. Cupping is no farther necessary than  
to keep the circulation free in inf.  
The 2<sup>d</sup> is answered, where it may be required  
to prevent absorption. In answering the 2<sup>d</sup> indication  
astringents may be used, such as sacch. sat.  
i. Souldard is too splenetic in his encomiums  
on his extract. This should never be continued long.  
Hot Min. is very good in sprains, and contusions. Warm  
omenta tents are of service, till tending to suppuration.  
Camphor is a good antispasmodic when used in a  
dose sufficient to fill in rheumatic, and arthritic  
Pains - Blister are however useful in topical complaints.





February 11<sup>th</sup>

Inflammations are divided into cutaneous, visceral,  
articular. 1<sup>st</sup> Ophthalmia is idiopathic or symptomatic.  
The symptomatic cause is an afflux of blood with congestion.  
The disease may be situated either in the conjunctiva  
or in the cornea or in the lacrymal. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ophthalmia humida is most frequent, and is situated  
most generally in the conjunctiva. The eyes are attended  
with a flow of humors. 3<sup>rd</sup> Symplicia affect all  
the membranes of the eye. The crustacea produces  
the pustules in the eye. 4<sup>th</sup> Chalazides affect the  
cornea with pustules. The sebaceous glands become  
inflamed & ulcerated. This disease arises sym-  
ptomatically from many diseases & in the venereal  
disease - In the pure light it is to be, but  
avoided. Bleeding at the neck the best  
remedy, fomenting the conjunctiva with the eye lid,  
washing, or the application of leeches show oc-  
asionally be chose. Purging is useful & may be  
repeated where there is no fever. Bleeding is most  
useful, where the humor is attended to the forehead,





and Temples - but should never be perfect.

Putty of the head, & the eyes red - warm Cataplasms are insidious Application of cold water is usefull. The face to be immersed, and the eyes held open. Cataplasms with sack. Put may be applied to the face and to be repeated as they become warmer. Mercurial treatment is usefull in eruptions, and affections of the Throat, and may be applied frequently in the night while the eyes do become closed to the throat. In inflammation of the Lacrymæ the Throat is to be attracted.

Feb. 14. 1011. Visceral obstructions,

in the Liver and Spleen are the most frequent visceral inflammations. Pneumonia inflammation of the Lungs, 1<sup>st</sup> In the mucous membrane of the Trachea & Bronchia, 2<sup>d</sup> In the Parenchyma or cellular Texture; 3<sup>d</sup> In the Pleura, or membrane lining the Thorax &c. The two latter are generally blended. Both these diseases are attended with some pain and expectoration, but can be distinguish'd by their symptoms. In the first the pain is acute, and fixed to the side, in the 2<sup>nd</sup>





The pain is obtuse and fixed between the shoulders. In the  
"Emp." the patient lies easiest on his back; in the  
"Pleurisy" on the side affected. A dry cough prevails,  
the first, and a moist one in the latter. The "Emp."  
"Pleurisy" in "Pleurisy" isowing to an absence of acute  
pain. An effusion of pus in the cellular mem-  
brane produces stiffness & respiration. The expecto-  
ration proceeds from a "cough" of mucus in the  
same vessels. Great tenderness of the part indicates  
a large effusion in "Pleurisy". The pain ceases and  
the pulse becomes softer with frequent morbidities we  
judge there is a suppuration. The next termi-  
nation is by gangrene. This is judged from the Dis-  
position of the disease to putridity - after taking  
note there is a sudden intermission of the  
"regulation" of "pneumonia" and "acid" (deciduum). The  
most fatal termination of "Pleurisy" is when an effusion  
of blood into the L. Membr. of the lungs produces  
an "effusion" -





another termination is by an extraordinary  
exudation of serum effusion into the cavity of the  
thorax. Eruptive bleeding may produce these.

Bleeding is the principal method of  
cure. In ~~secondary~~ <sup>primary</sup> ~~Crisis~~ <sup>Crisis</sup> bleeding is improp-  
erly neglected. This Operation is most effectual  
at before the 3<sup>d</sup> day. between the 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> days  
there happens an accident remission of the sym-  
ptoms, owing to the effusion taking place —  
& the return of the symptoms take place again  
but relieved by V. — <sup>Feb 13<sup>th</sup></sup>

Bleeding relieves by taking off spasm and irritation  
of the action. The effect of it often cures a sup-  
pression of sweat. — The habit of the patient &  
the nature of the symptoms are necessary direct in the quan-  
tity of blood to be taken away. The appear-  
ance of the blood is also necessary. Thus the nurse  
the disease few patients can bear the loss





do than good points. The first bleeding should be  
continued till the symptoms are relieved, or a cure  
is taken place. The patient during the disease should  
be kept moderately open. About the 4th day a  
large mucous mass will be expectorated. Emetics are unnecessary in the first stage  
of the disease. Nausea & vomiting of bile N.E. or  
putrid matter. There are the best expec-  
tants except in the latter stage. The disease  
when an affection is a tubercular. When  
the disease is tubercular it is a disease of the  
lungs. It should be kept and a good party  
and as near the last stage as possible.  
The irritations of the lungs and mucous  
membranes are useful. These act immediately on the  
lungs in their descent, and hence therefore be  
taken in small and repeated doses. It is  
a good voice even where the phlegm is  
not at all the violence of the disease is thereby  
more acid matter in the lungs becomes thicker & more bland.





Feb 14<sup>th</sup> consumption

is most generally originate from inflammation  
the more serious. The more acute form

is more probable, when, in addition to  
fever, there is a cough, which is not  
the same as the cough of the  
phthisis. The cough is more  
the same as the cough of the  
phthisis. The cough is more

the same as the cough of the  
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the same as the cough of the  
phthisis. The cough is more





Of the 11th consumption continued.

The next consideration is to support the perspira-  
tion by Exercise. The mode of exercising this  
should be varied according to circumstances. Let-  
ting of blood is often useful in Journey, on horse-  
back or carriage. Voyages to sea generally most  
useful. The Nausea they first produce, the  
constant exertion of the exercise the tem-  
perature of the air all tend however to in-  
crease inspiration in consequence the appe-  
tite. No certain prognosis can be formed on  
the disease. Bleeding is always necessary. The  
quantity of blood to be taken must be small  
and frequently repeated - The diet may be light  
nourishing. The determination to the  
lungs may be taken & by winter to the  
feet & upper limbs. Exercise should be ac-  
cording to the strength of the patient, & main-  
tenance - with regard to medicine the golden











After delivery, the more common causes are found  
in an incipient habit. Repeated Pregnancies  
often, frequent venery will bring them on  
in great strength. Opinion, and the im-  
moderate use of spiritous liquors.

It is induced I supposed to the an-  
swer, I answer the complaint has been, it should  
call for cure. The cure is often difficult. Diet  
is necessary when a plethora occurs. In that  
case it is necessary to cut the hemorrhoidal Dia-  
betes. Exercise is necessary, but during the Hem-  
orrhage. Cold bathing after symptoms of plethora  
removed. All tonics are then useful. Sugar of Marsh  
should be avoided. Women disturbed with this discharge  
are weak, their food is less. There is a phlogistic Dia-  
betes, it is a kind of purgative. The will  
be useful. Misture to the inside, the misture is  
necessary. The exhibition of astringents are attended





At various effects. In the rum is the best. It may be given  
in 1/2 or 1 ounce, 1/2 or 1 hour, should it nauseate or  
be found to be too strong, it may be given in 1/2 or 1  
ounce.

[illegible]











4. In great & other diseases, topical bleedings  
 & haemorrhages, <sup>the</sup> the P.D. is removed.  
 In, pains are <sup>not</sup> immediately fixed, they are useful.  
 In recent or chronic rheumatic lesions.  
 Pain formations are hindered while P.D.  
 moves — <sup>the</sup> Rheumatism continues

Sub-facientia are employed in the Cure of Rheu-  
matism. Among these the Pot. alk. is best, to be  
applied with oil in the form of Liniment. Where  
P. D. prevails they are all injurious, except  
Mercur which is safe & effectual in topical  
applications affections. Ouring is of little con-  
sequence except in inflammation of the neck, when  
it should be strictly acting between the  
scapulars is useful if properly supported then  
is injurious To effect this Tovers, has been  
the best preparation yet invented.  
It consists of Opium rectified for 7 me-  
retes. The dose of Opium should gradually





amount to three grains, and the whole not  
less a scruple for a dose. It should be  
now in the morning, and the sweat to be  
continued in as flannel shirt, blanket alone  
without sheets. The time of its continuance should  
never be less than 12 hours, & in obstinate cases  
maybe continued for 2 days & nights —

immediately after taking the medicine nothing  
but to drink a solid form is best to give it  
I should the sweat be continued about 12  
hours the food may be rejected, the quantity  
quantities. The time for giving ~~the~~  
may be known by a pleasing heat, when  
it may be added, or a little wine. Warm  
baths maybe applied to the feet. The  
clothing should not be too heavy.

External heat to a great degree is hurtful.  
No bleedings are not to take place till  
the B. D. is diminished. When anxiety  
is great the blood may be lighted  
the patient may be kept in bed.





spiraculum to the body. Much, in the  
latter stage of the disease when the system is  
ruined, & the symptoms put on an intermit-  
tent form may be useful. Never offered  
as a cure, or as a palliative by J. Mehn.

Chronic Rheumatism depends on  
torion in the joints affected. Frictions  
warm & cold bath, of success on homoeopathy, but  
warm cloathing with coverings of flannel  
the parts are here necessary. Rubefacien-  
tice, particularly Pot. Lin. & blisters are  
useful. Gum. Guaiac mixed with T. E. or R.  
best used to keep the bowels open & water  
to the surface, as here necessary.

Mercurial Ointment, and mercurial  
internally prove gentle & safe. Some-  
times.

~~Cholera~~ Dysentery  
contagious & common frequent in Camps  
and hospitals. It is best distinguished  
since it is not a disease of the bowels





being retained, with termination the bowels  
frequent evacuations of mucus, bloody or white  
tenes. A morbid procecding in much effluvia  
when the appearance of an intermittent  
intermittent fever. Dry summers have the way  
in bilious diseases, and moisture tends to  
be dangerous. The symptoms evidently indicate  
a spasm on the colon and the pain  
is from the increased peristaltic motion  
which is communicated to the rectum  
and the stricture of Mucous Sec. from its  
acts.

The Method of Cure then must  
be to obviate this contraction on the colon  
and evacuate the intestines. Laxatives  
and diet is peculiar in the stomach, in the  
rectum will be of service. From the emetic  
state, downwards a full dose of Chamberlain's  
pills succeed its operation, and an anodyne  
at night. The next day the disease will come.





Small repeated doses of salts with N. & S. and  
repeated again at night. This course should be  
continued thro' the course of the disease. other  
relaxatives may be used, should not disagree  
with the patient, but they should be in  
small quantities. Opium is repeated, but is  
not effectually to remove the pain of the  
bowels. Cream Tart. in luscage. Other acids will  
make a wholesome palatable drink.  
Demulcent, and light diet, should be used.

<sup>5th</sup> This is the general treatment, tho'  
occasional cases require a different. In  
great and long standing acidities a laxative  
may be used. Ridorous eruptions  
indicate a free use of acids. In violent  
cases castor oil with N. & S. acid: Laud: 10 gr: }  
Sassafras water will give relief; also hot  
baths. If camph. may be used. In violent  
burns blister to the abdomen, and warm fomen-  
tations in all parts of the viscera. Light

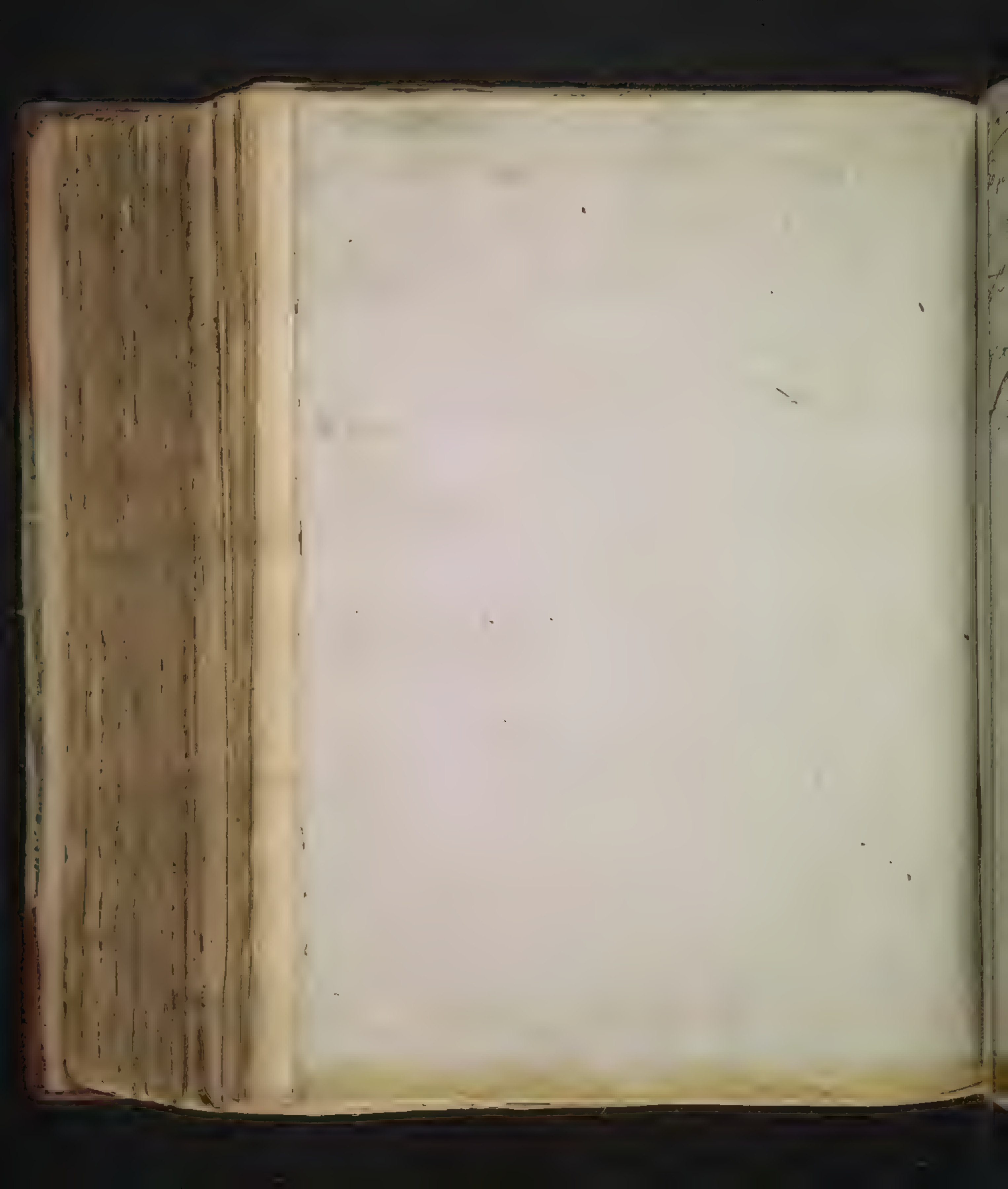




These great symptoms of debility come on with  
the type of remitt. or intermit. fevers. The bark  
with elix. Vitriol made use with success.

This finishes the course of the season. with  
entering into idle speculations and fanciful  
theories, truths have only been perceived  
grounded on experience. A practical  
knowledge of fevers is more useful than an  
imperfect knowledge of every disease  
we have been practical early & well.

— The Doctor on Tuesday his lecture  
thru an address truly, & attractively. Making  
the class in an affectionate man-  
ner. Observing to us that a bare attendance  
at lectures was not sufficient to complete  
a Physician; or under a mean opinion  
that sphere of life, where his creator  
placed him; That indefatigable ap-  
plication to theory & observation are





exactly. With moderate abilities be  
succeeded with success. Withins every hap-  
piness this world can afford, he dismissed  
with enjoining strict diligence in  
erecting a superstructure on the pre-  
sent foundation —

Amis —



January 17th 1784

Received of the Honble the Secretary  
of the Treasury the sum of £1000  
in full for the purchase of the  
land at the mouth of the River  
St. Lawrence in the County of  
Quebec in the Province of  
Canada in the name of the  
Honble the Board of Trade  
and Plantations.

Witness my hand and seal this  
17th day of January 1784  
at the City of London  
John H. Manners Secretary  
of the Treasury

Received of the Honble the Secretary  
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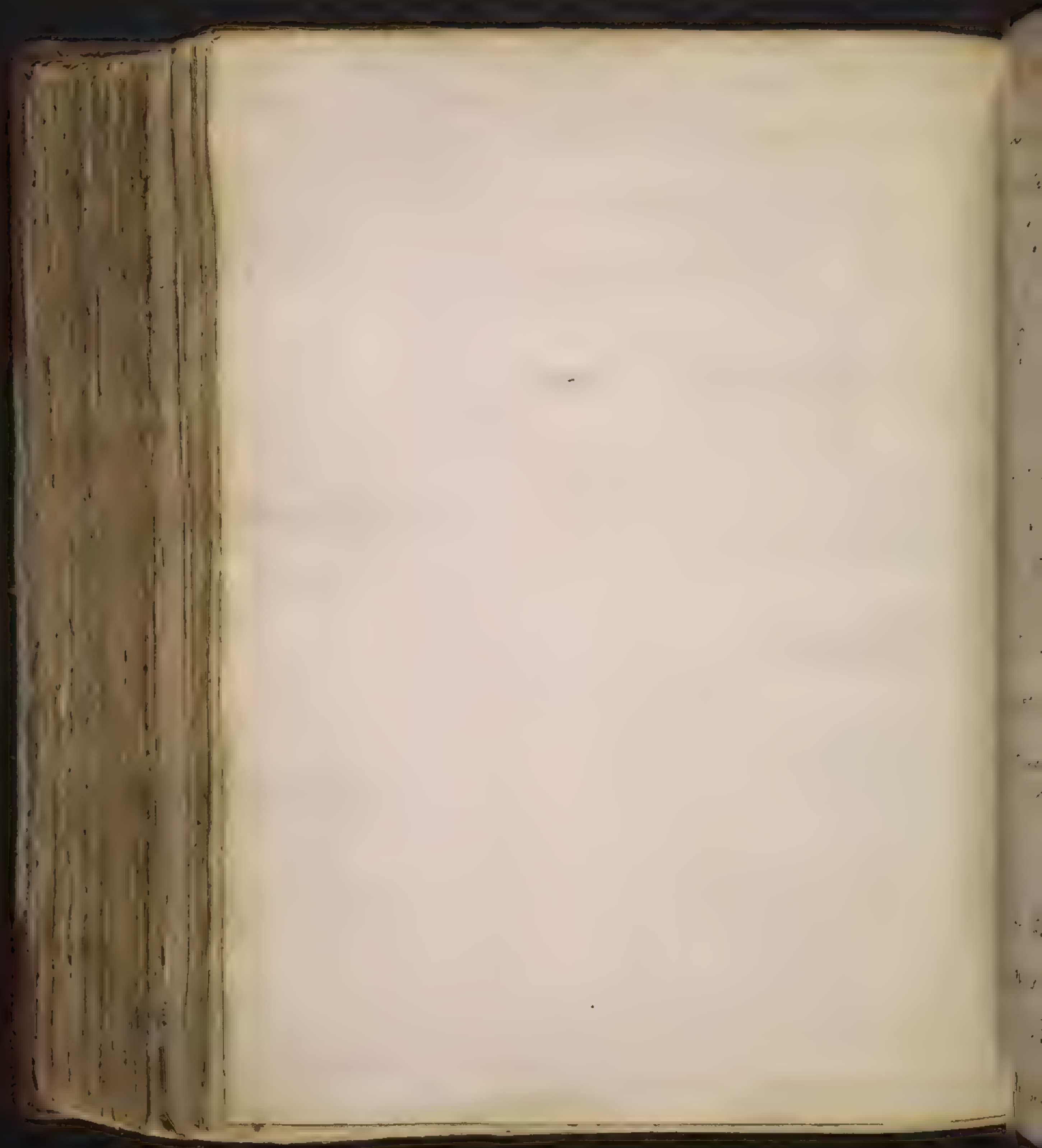


\* The romantic spirit of the age is not  
so much a matter of the intellect as of the  
feeling, the sentiment, the taste.

and since we have no other means of knowing  
the true nature of the matter, we must  
rely on the testimony of the witnesses.

It is not, however, a judgment  
of the court, but a decision of the jury.  
The jury is the body which  
decides the facts of the case, and  
the court is the body which  
decides the law. The jury is  
the body which decides the facts of the case,  
and the court is the body which  
decides the law. The jury is  
the body which decides the facts of the case,  
and the court is the body which  
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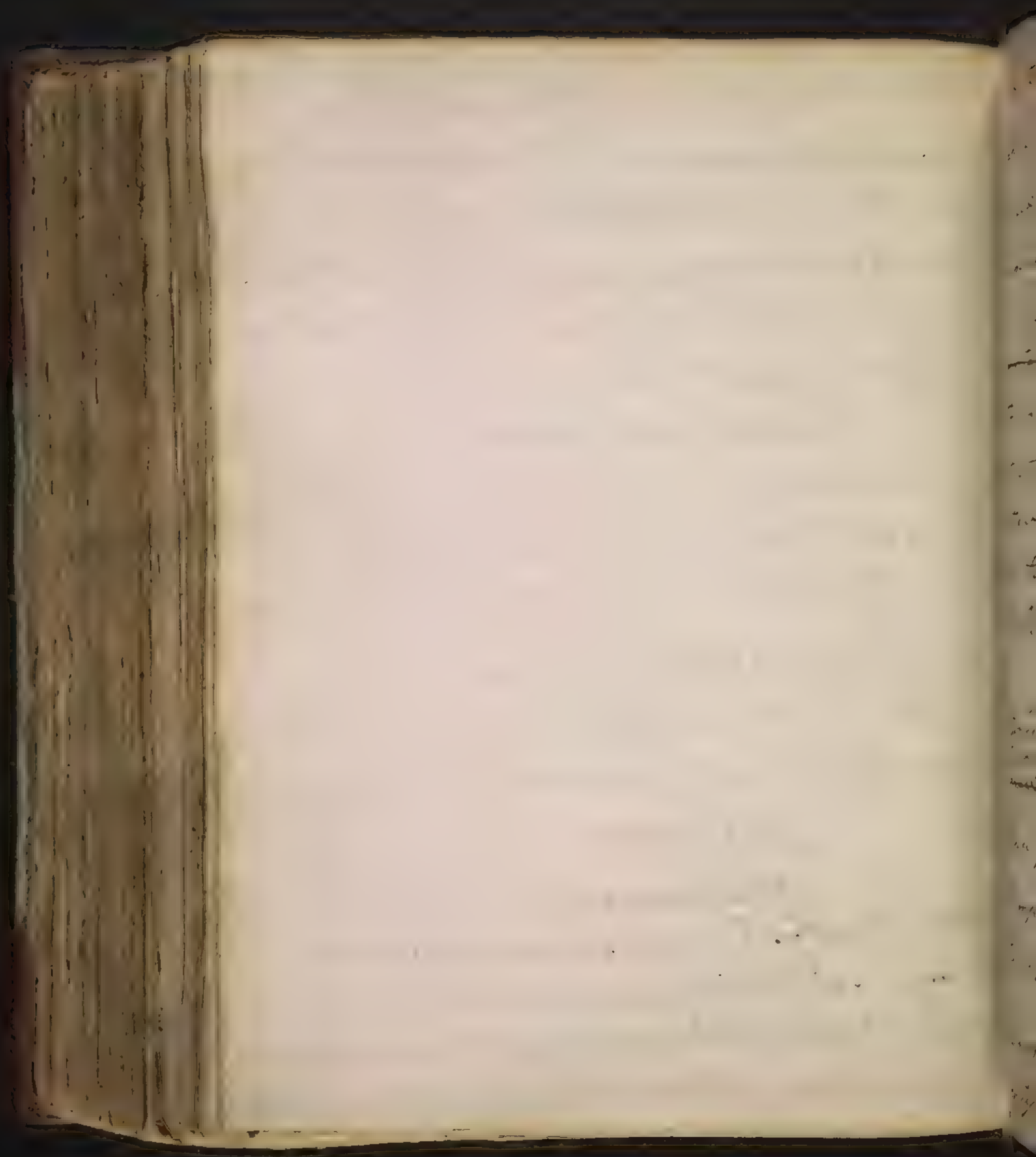
inflammation, and can be derived from the  
profound cause — Diseases are either  
distal or imflammatory natural or arti-  
ficial: some have become artificial into  
the human system and visitations —  
Covered nature —

In some diseases nature is truly  
wise, in others more in a less, and in others  
too weak — In some diseases the path  
of the physician is right, in some it is  
the power of nature is the best beneficial  
in artificial diseases in natural,  
one turns good and sometimes bad —

Jan<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>

of Pyrexia —

Under this class is comprehended all febrile  
diseases, and the Dr. observes that three fifths of  
mankind die of these complaints — for a particu-  
lar definition of Pyrexia see Cullen's irology.



Order the 1<sup>st</sup> of fevers -

A fever is preceded almost always with languor, lassitude, and other signs of debility without a primary local affection -

Order 1<sup>st</sup> Intermittents -

~~An intermittent fever~~ Is a fever returning with paroxysms with an intermission, or at least with an evident remission in the period, and attended with a remarkable exacerbation, and for the most part returning with an ague or chilliness -

Genus 1<sup>st</sup> Tertian.

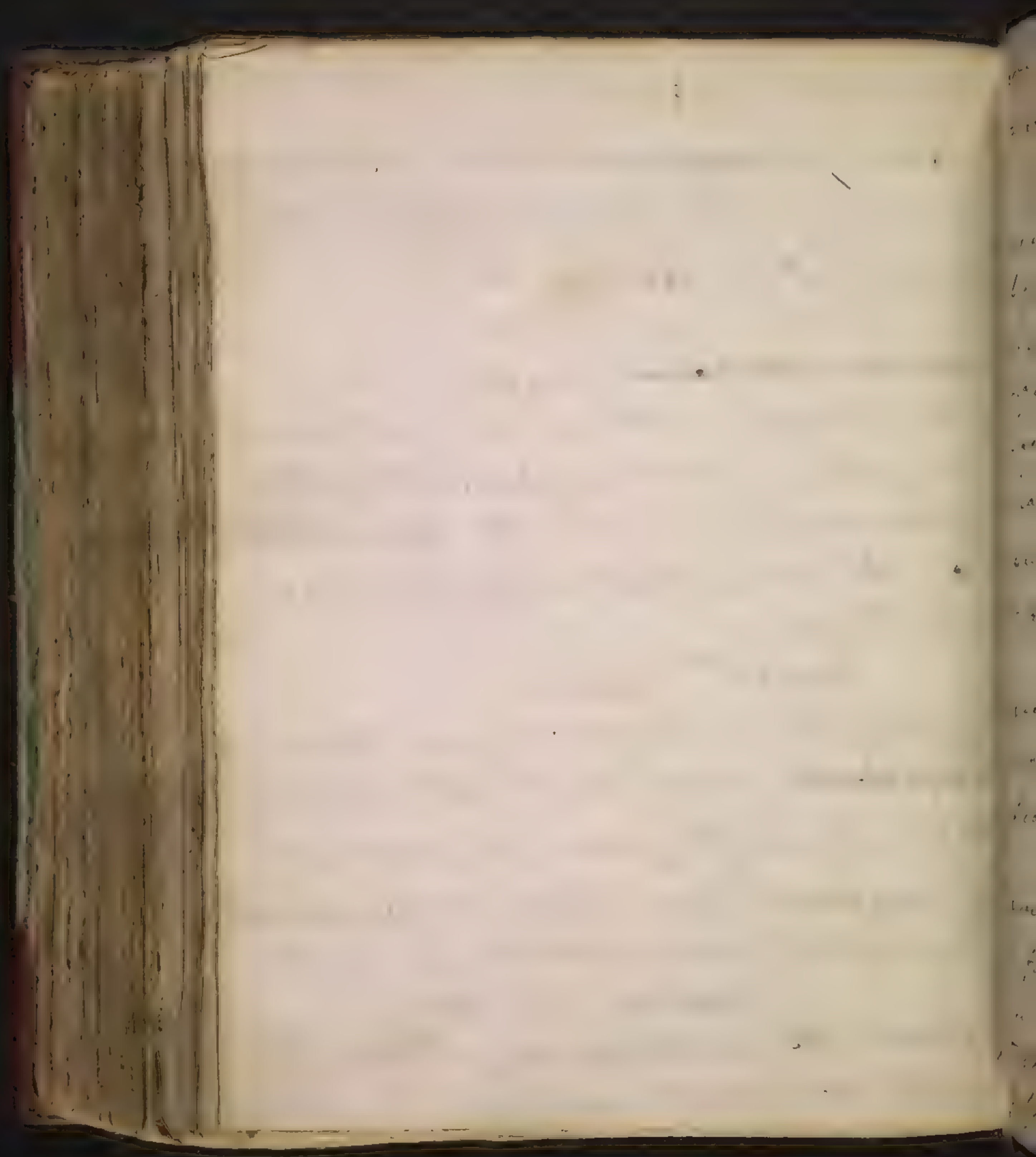
It returns with similar paroxysms with an interval ~~of~~ of about forty eight hours -

This fever frequently differs in its returns, also in symptoms - For a particular description of the different sorts of tertians. See Cullen.

Genus 2<sup>d</sup> Quartan.

It turns with similar paroxysms ~~with~~ <sup>after an interval</sup> of twenty two hours -





This fever as well as the tertian varies in its  
turns, and symptoms. for particulars see: Cullen

### Genus 3<sup>d</sup>. Quotidian

Returns with like paroxysms <sup>with</sup> ~~after~~ an In-  
terval of twenty four hours —

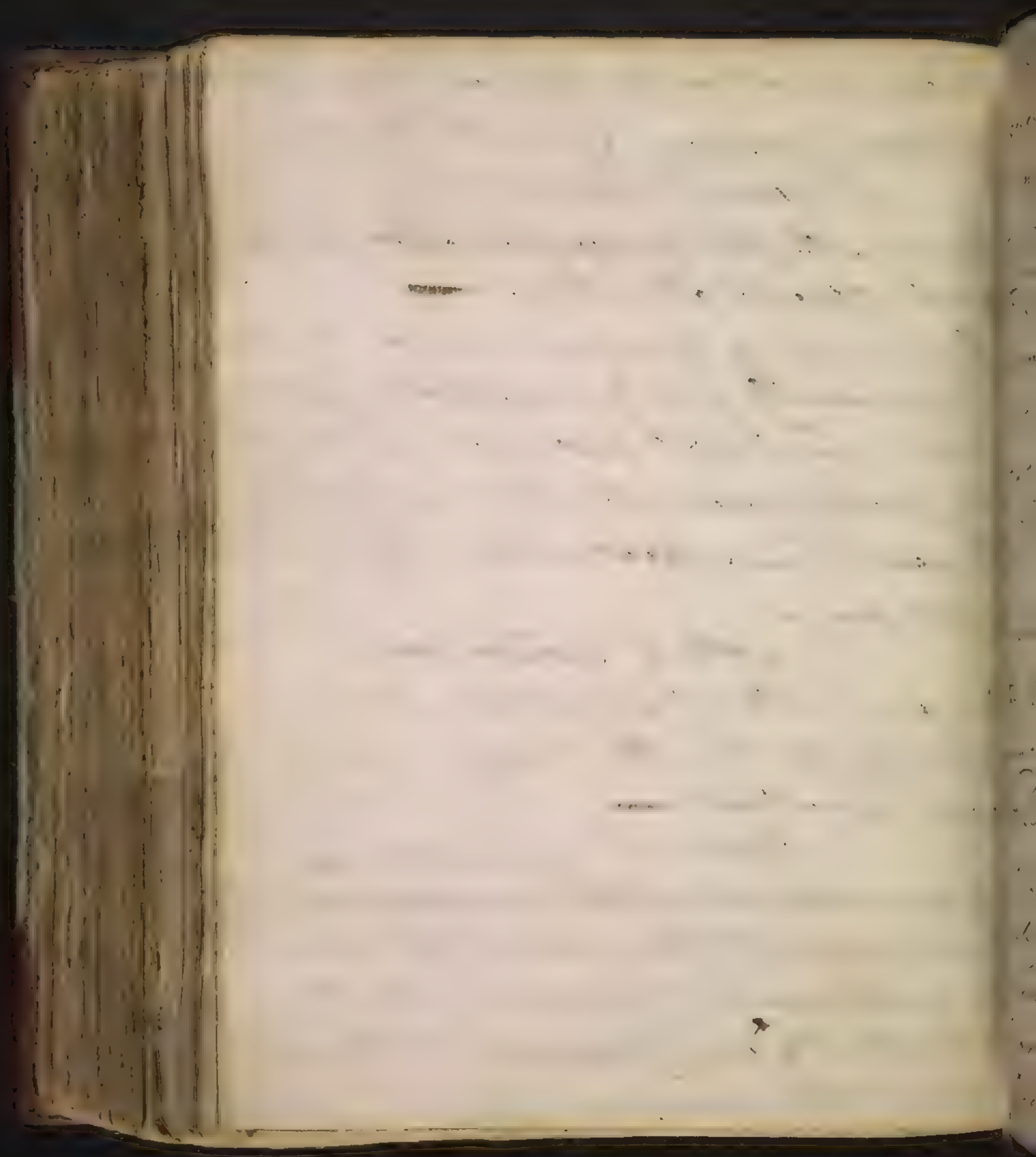
It also varies in its returns, and paroxysms,  
and frequently is only a partial affection,  
such as periodical headaches, and periodi-  
cal gastric pains, all which cases yield to  
the exact same treatment, as the regular  
quotidian —

### sect. 2<sup>d</sup>. Continua —

Is a fever without an intermission, and  
continues almost without any remission  
or exacerbation —

### Genus 4<sup>th</sup>. Synocha —

This fever comes on with increased heat,  
pulse frequent, strong, and hard: Urine  
red, and the nervous system very little  
disturbed. it is chiefly confin'd to the arte-  
rial system —





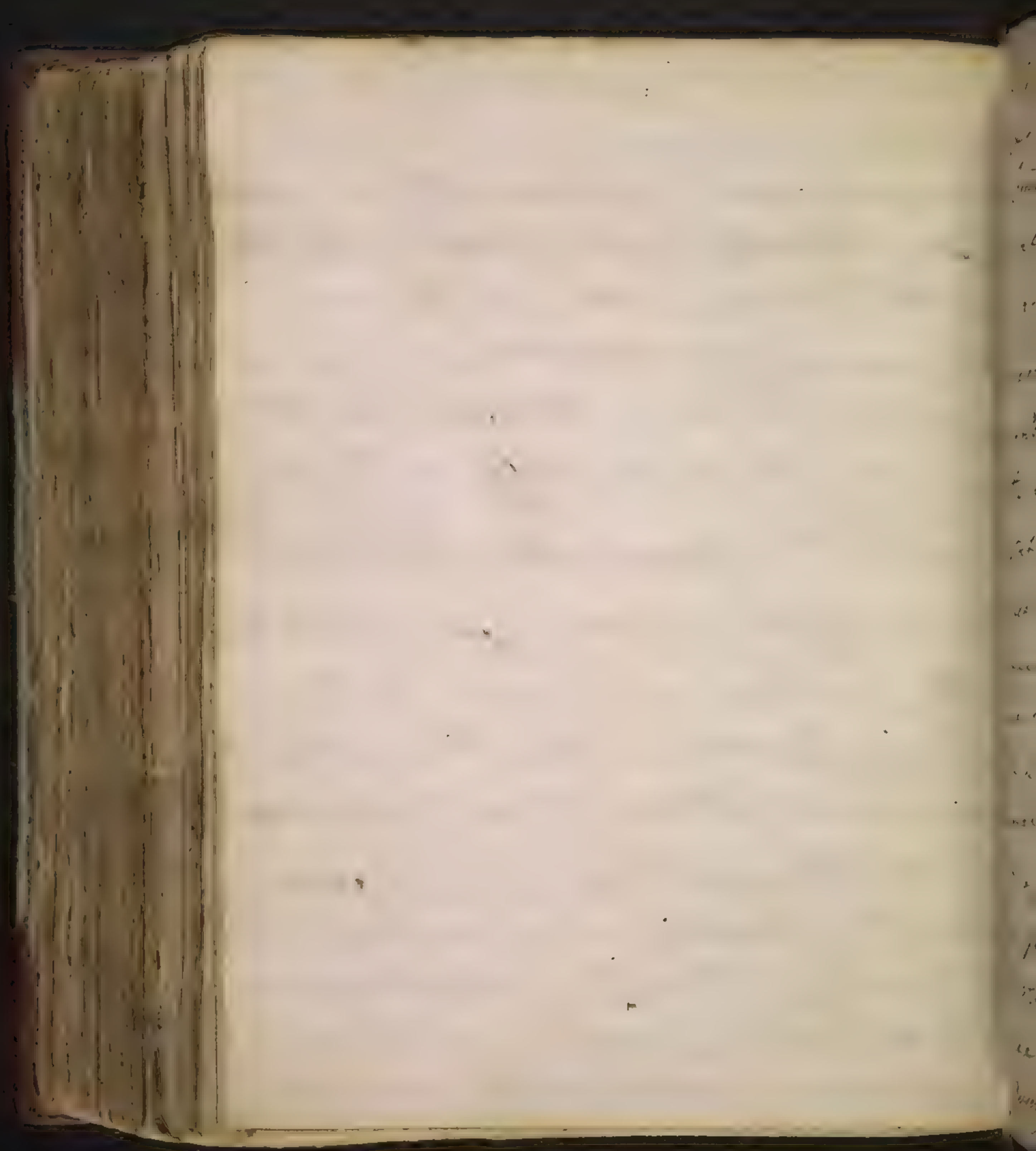
## Genus 5<sup>th</sup> Typhus

This fever is of the nervous, and putrid kind and is contagious; it attacks with an increased heat at the body, pulse small, weak, and for the <sup>most</sup> part frequent - The nervous system principally disturbed, and the strength much diminished - This fever has its seat at first almost totally in the nervous system

## Genus 6<sup>th</sup> Synocha

is a contagious disease, a fever composed of the Synocha, and Typhus - In the beginning Synocha, and in its progress, and towards its last stage, Typhus

The Proximate cause of all fevers debility, phlogism, and a reaction of the brain - The body is composed of arterial, and nervous system, and fluids - The Synocha is seated in the arterial.





The Typhus, in the nervous System, &  
Fluids —

Contagion acts, Stimulative on the  
arterial System, sedative on the ner-  
vous, and septic on the fluids —

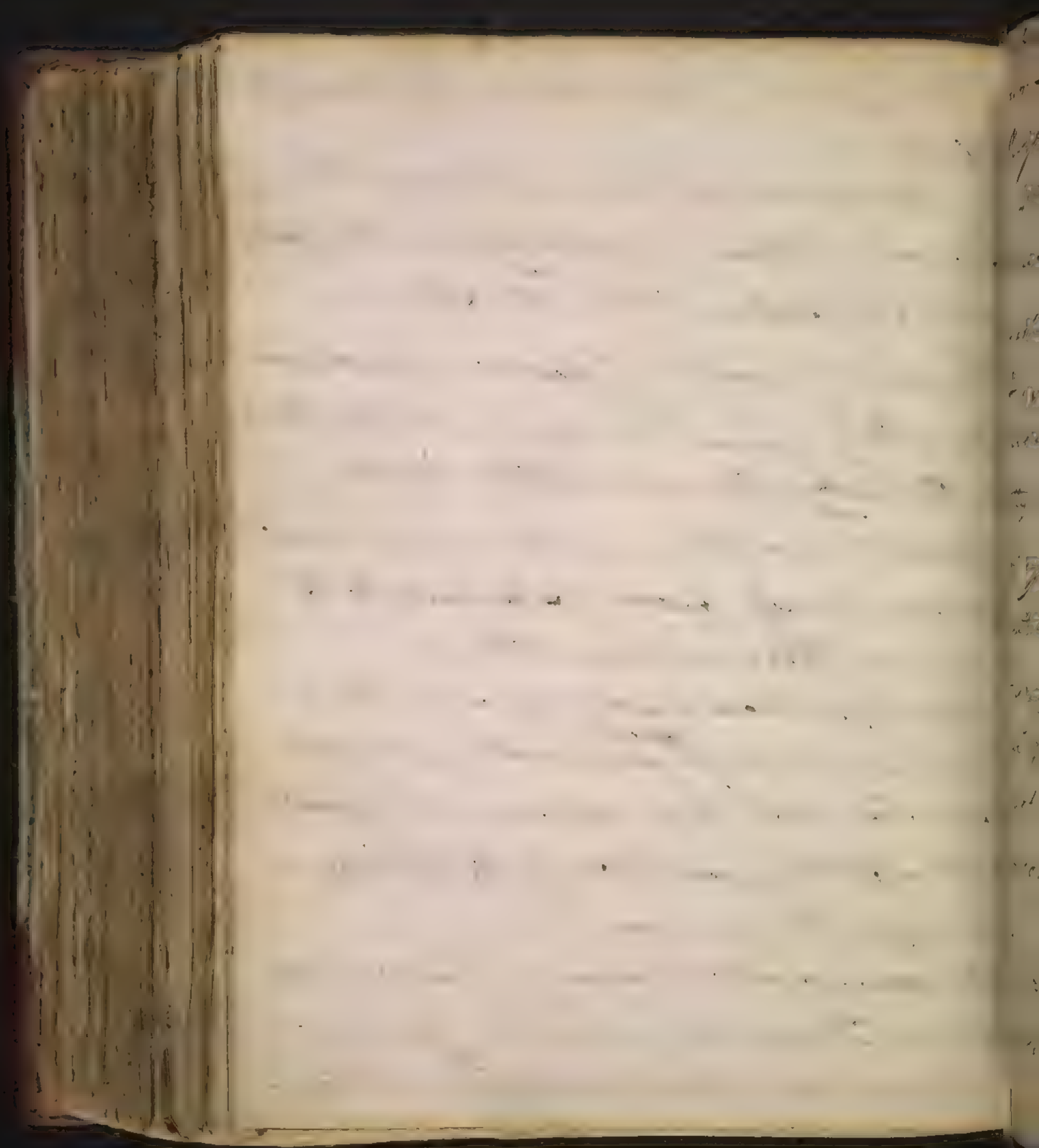
The remote cause of fevers is Miasma-  
ta, and by assimilation with the fluids  
in the body, become contagion —

Vegetable matter, as well as animal,  
has been proved from experiments to  
produce these miasmata —

There is peculiar kind of miasmata —  
such as will only <sup>affect</sup> mankind, and not  
animals — and vice versa — also some  
kinds affecting peculiar constitution —  
and different ages —

This miasmata has many sources, from  
whence it may be induced, such as  
the drying up of Ponds, marshes, Putre-





action &c. &c.

Miasmata may be destroyed by the follow-  
ing things. 1<sup>st</sup> by frost. 2<sup>d</sup> by rains, 3<sup>d</sup> By  
fire. 4<sup>th</sup> By trees. 5<sup>th</sup> By gun powder, or  
sulphur, 6<sup>th</sup> by vinegar, and seventhly  
by fresh air —

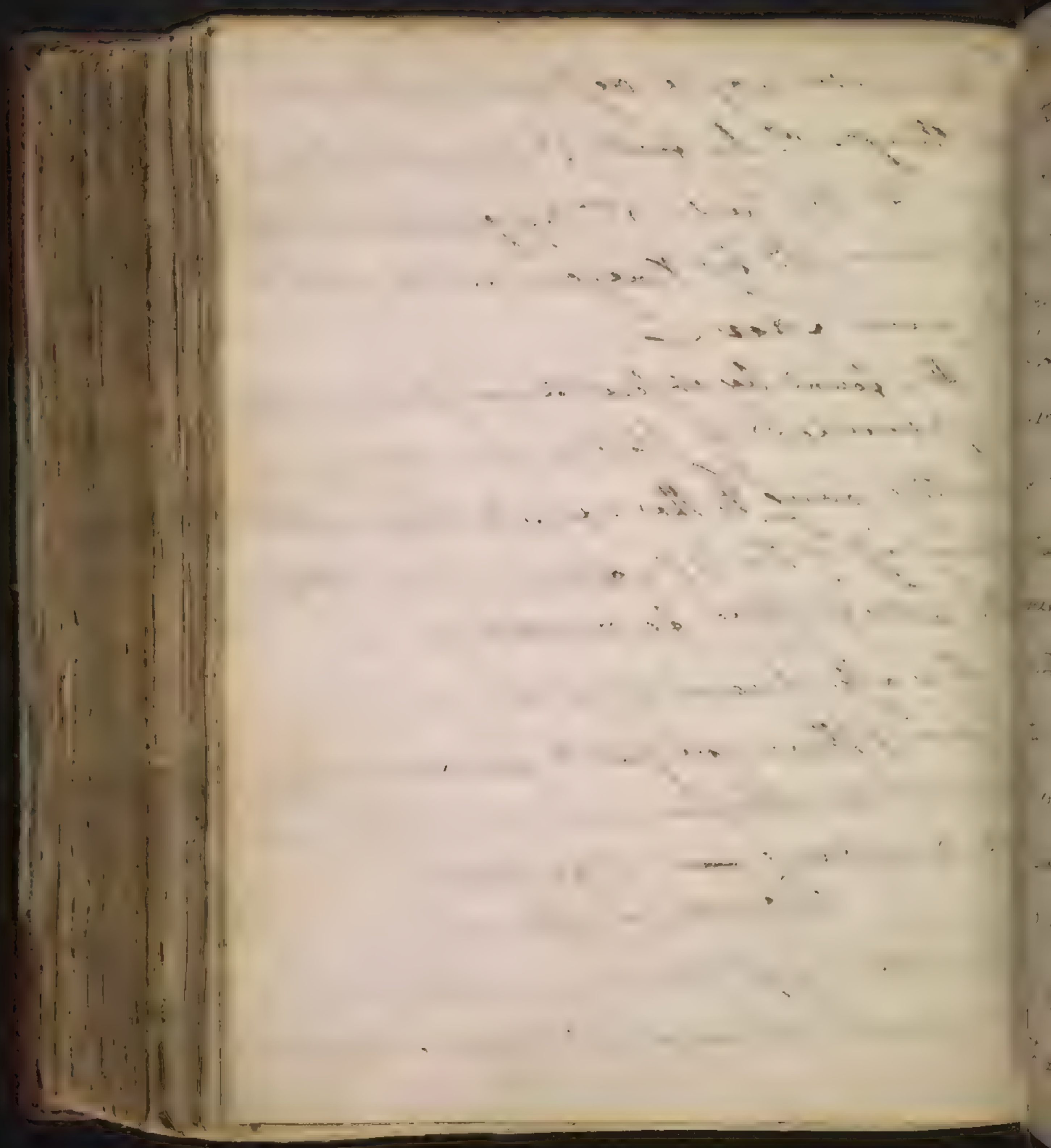
It is found by observation that in the  
neighbourhood of stables it is always very  
healthy, owing to the exhalation, or the  
blowing off of the vol. Alkali produced from  
the putrefactive fermentation —

It is also obvious that the free use of  
Sugar & Wine, are great preventatives  
against the Plague, and all pestilential  
disorders —

Jan. 20<sup>th</sup>

Cognosis of fevers —

This leads to say some thing respecting criti-  
cal laws — The original type of all fevers





is either tertian, or quartan, and let the fever  
be of either nature endeavors to relieve herself on  
these critical days that specifies the type.  
Fever that are from their continuance without any  
remission, much remission, and are remark-  
able exacerbations, called continual, have  
been remarked to be always of the tertian  
type. Hence the fever continues of this type  
till towards the last stage when nature  
becomes exhausted and assume the  
quartan type, and strives to rid herself  
of the disease ~~with~~ with an interval  
of seventy two hours. Hence the critical  
days <sup>are</sup> necessarily to the following.  
viz: 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 20. Now on those  
days the Physician should be most dili-  
gent, and attentive in watching the



Efforts of nature, as she at those times  
is most exerted - By paying attention  
in this manner, and minutely <sup>the</sup>  
discussing marks he may be immediately  
led to germs, insects, &c. & proceed with  
respect to the state of disposition -  
He observes a Humid state, or a thin one  
the shoulder attains motion to the  
breast in reaction. When the latter attains  
more power the rest is much less. The  
also a trembling of the torus when the  
action of the heart is put it out. Give energy  
and wholeness to the pulse. Effortful pau-  
ses and tumults, in the constant motion  
of the heart and lungs. Incomprehensible  
to take one, wonder at times of in-  
sight, and that with an apparent  
efficiency. These signs produce  
Caper flowers, & the voice.





and a contracting and dilatation the Pinnas  
Nasi, are all very unfavorable signs -  
but frequently are known to recover  
from them - therefore the Physician is  
still to continue his endeavours -  
with the enumerated symptoms denote  
great Debility and weakness. Hence the  
unfavorable signs, favorable -

Method of Cure - 1<sup>st</sup> to moderate the  
action of the heart. and remove the causes  
of debility. 2<sup>nd</sup> to remove the causes  
of debility. 3<sup>rd</sup> to moderate the  
tendency to putrefaction  
in Particulars in all Cases in  
Pneumonia -

2<sup>nd</sup> Indication

in part indication must be answered by all  
these means a quick diminution of action.





a heart and spirit. The first has encountered  
one of the same. The thermometer which  
is applied to the situation is violent.  
Hence - In particular the Indians of the  
Northwest are blood thirsty. There has been a  
revival opinion that the best only real reason  
sent to some people - but that blood is  
murder, and would be  
in a barbarous way. It is injurious in all  
ways and may be ~~at~~ <sup>permitted</sup> at all times -  
Women during men's war are much more  
impressionable & even bear the best of  
men, and therefore it is rather indicated -  
no many ~~would~~ think it would more de-  
tachment. and that the quantities ~~that~~  
~~would be~~ men treated would be a "unit."  
They would only select that in an ordi-  
nate way, the ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~your~~ <sup>your</sup> ~~sources.~~



It would not co-operate in blood letters  
 such as - Women during their period  
 is found to be commonly: a more  
 inflam: due the lig: in it. There -  
 a general inflam: diathesis the blood  
 can be taken from the arm - and it  
 is more likely to be done the more  
 the diathesis, the more efficient. In  
 special affections near the spot, such as  
 suppur: &c. are most beneficial -  
 In: feet: rendered much more amenable  
 by having it done in an recumbent pos-  
 ture, and in all cases - The humors the  
 low blood is also necessary - in keeping the  
 arm in the exact position, as when the pulse  
 is made. Blood appearing after being drawn  
 is a crust resembling a sand box, and floating  
 notes the greatest in diathesis Also the





show the course, the higher degree of  
inflammation.

Observations on Purging in inflamma-  
tory Fever. The first thing to be done in  
these cases is to open the bowels, and by  
such means as are the <sup>least</sup> "irritating" and to  
keep up only one stool in the day, which  
must be particularly attended to after a  
few days of the disease.

### On Diluents -

Water in diluents is the basis - and is  
essentially necessary in fevers - nature  
fully indicates its use by causing a con-  
tinued Thirst in fevers -

The veg. acids, and the simple subacids of  
fruits diluted with water is an excellent  
drink in fevers - For the Particulars of the  
rational Facts, and Judgments of Culen.





Sweating is the effect, and not the cause of termination of agues. Hence not a nat.  
real Termination - partial sweats never  
critical - Fomentations in promoting  
evacuation is very serviceable - prefer  
pediluvium, where the patient is weak.  
Must ~~not~~ be applied to the lower  
extremities - sweating ought to  
be encouraged on the critical days -  
Dr Dover's powder is a powerful sa-  
corigen - It is composed of ℞. Opae.  
℞. Tart ————

The fourth means of determining to the surface, the body, and thereby taking off the phlogiston of the extremities, is by the use of emetics - In the choice of these, I must assign the first place. Particulars are referred to Galen Dyspepsia -

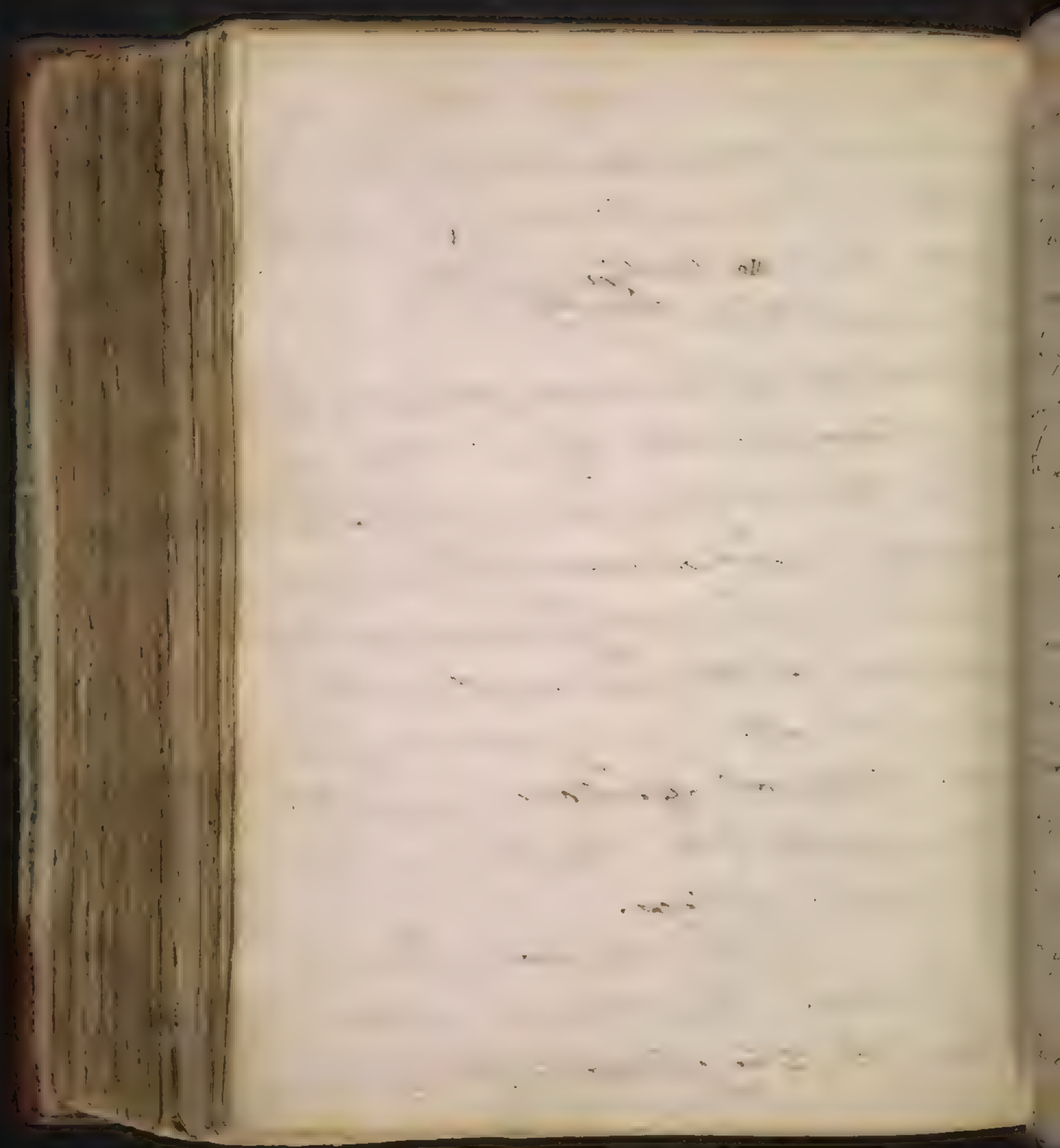




9. *Præparatio* of *Emetic*. is 1/6  
grain *℥.ss.* with *℥.ss.* of *℞.libri*. both the *℞.libri* and  
the *℞.libri* may be increased or diminished pro  
rata, *℥.ss.* is the *℞.libri* rate. always  
premixed *℞.libri* especially to be used in *℥.ss.*  
to be used in *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* except topical *℞.libri*  
in *℥.ss.*, till the *℞.libri* *℥.ss.* is  
mod - *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* is as *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.*  
to act in a great measure by *℥.ss.*  
you wish *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* and *℥.ss.*  
to be used in *℥.ss.* you must let them  
remain on, after having drawn off the  
area. *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* as near the  
hot as possible to be applied - in other  
cases, arms, or legs.

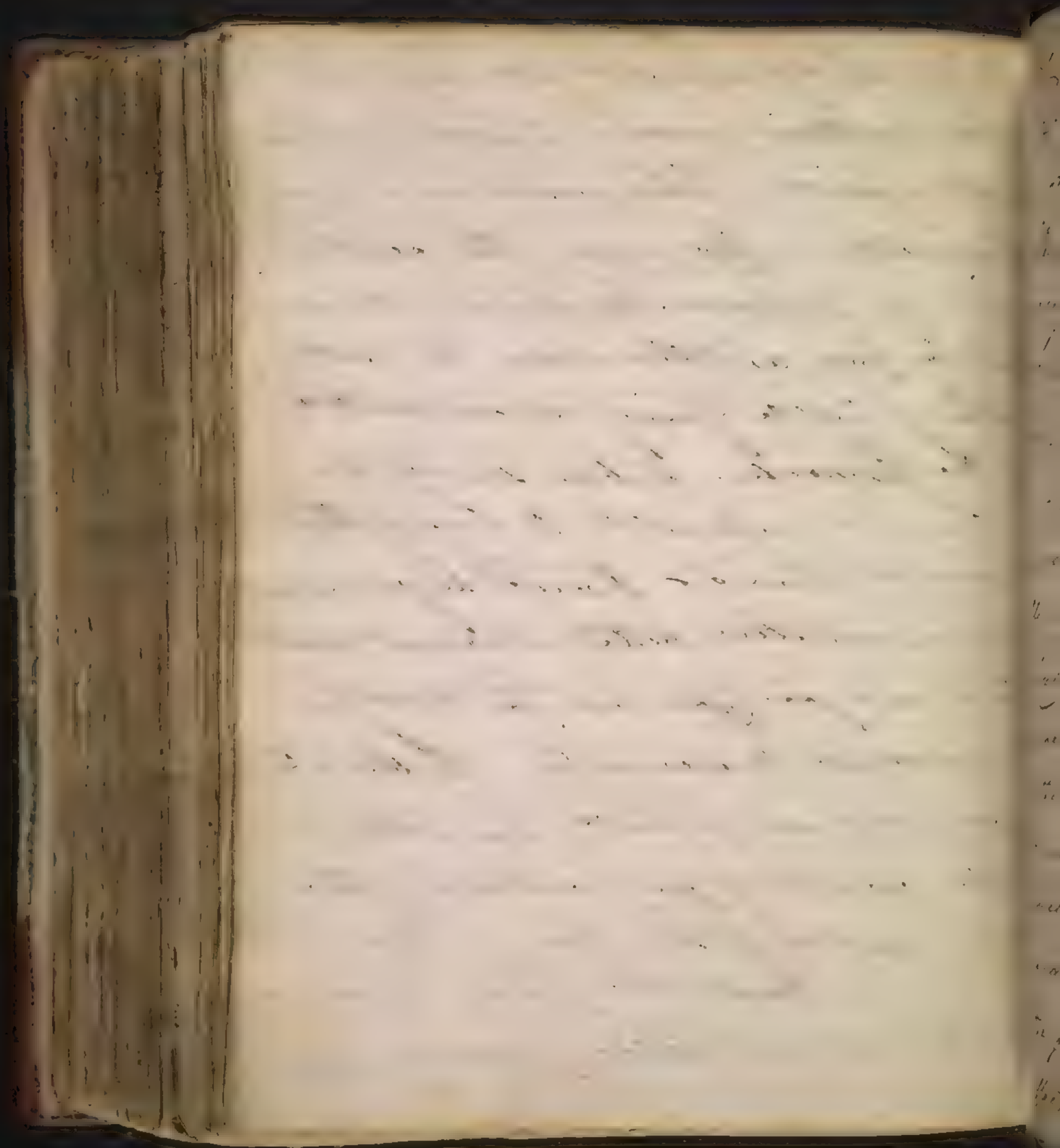
*℥.ss.* of *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.*  
of *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.*  
of *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.* *℥.ss.*





It is always improper when any of the  
inflam. Diathesis prevail. It must be first given  
and infusion - but such are very  
invariable - Wine, one of the best re-  
medies in this fever. Madeira is the best  
kind by far, and the older the better  
not being liable of being decomposed  
in the stomach. Ribon, Cherry &c.  
are much preferable to wine. The  
acid Wine &c. I must be silent in  
large quantities, bottle a quart at least.  
Rata and good Cyder are the best succe-  
daneums for Madeira &c. The Wine &c.  
is best given undiluted. In Delirium  
it proceeds from a tonic & the  
main yield to the use of Wine.

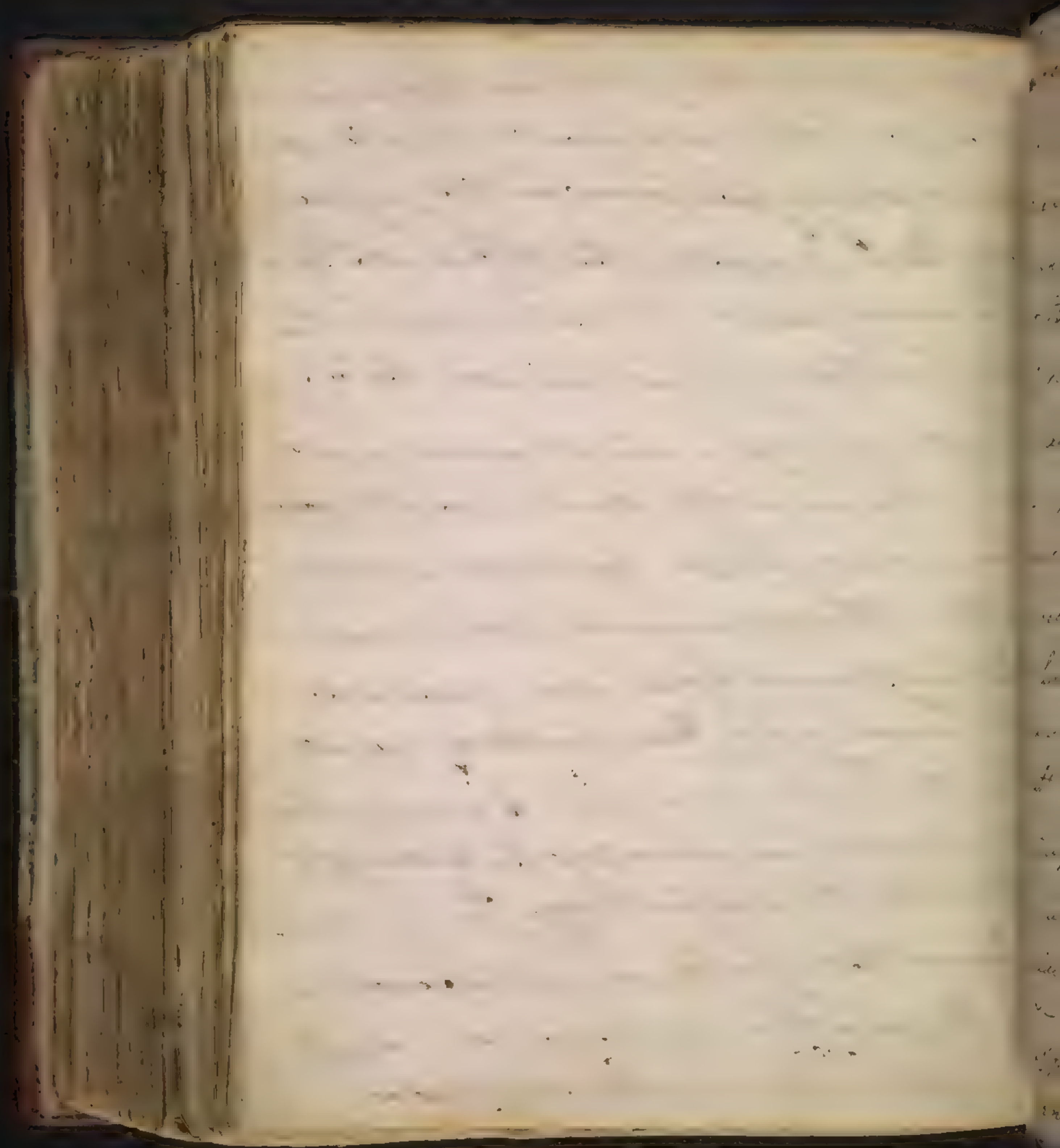
Favorable signs, recovery  
Spontaneous and sudden sweats, appetite





statement for any thing that his illness depended  
on. The breaking out of head eruptions  
blister or any spots coming on the surface.  
Deep-erythema of the tongue abating.  
The pulse being weak. The bellows shewing the  
lungs continuing out for some bad.

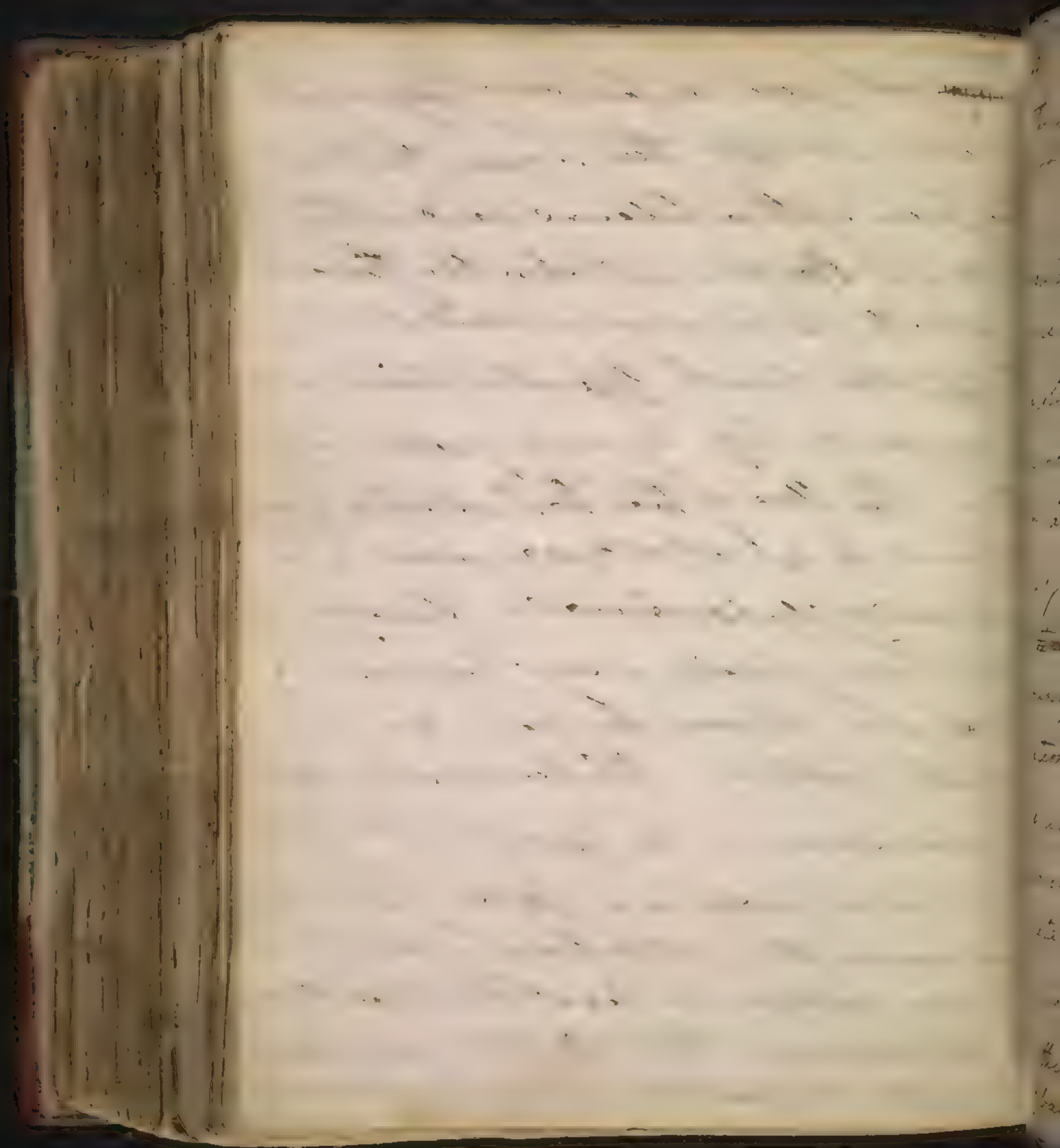
It is always useful where there  
is. It is useful to check Diarrhoea: even  
in the case of Deep. Delirium and especially  
in the maniacal kind it most  
effectually cures by its use. never to be  
used where any inflammation exists  
For the particulars of the indication  
of evacuation and correcting the tendency of  
the fluids to putrefaction. see below.  
Evacuation of bile in putrid fevers is  
of the greatest importance. - This to  
be effected by Vomits or purges.





These are  
~~the~~ most proper in the early stage of the  
disease and after this is done, Bark is  
to be given with a liberal hand with  
acid and Wine - and when the stomach  
rejects etc. to be administered freely  
by itself, least 3 or 4 at a time with  
one (acid) viz. by way of retaining of  
it - The Use of the Pot. alkali from  
5 grains to 20 at a dose every 4 hours  
is exceedingly beneficial. Theading  
with limbeck bushes is very serviceable  
both as a clean linen &c. &c.  
on the Lungs. Blisters is very good  
in putrid fevers - The Invalent state  
of putrid fever is a fatal disease  
and claims the attention of the Physi-  
cian - Relieves are best relieved by  
Diet & Medicine. Porter, Oysters chocolate  
&c. and Huxham's Tinct. of Bark.





Nov 23<sup>rd</sup> Of the cure of intermittent fevers.

For the particular method of treatment  
consult Cullen's Symplice —

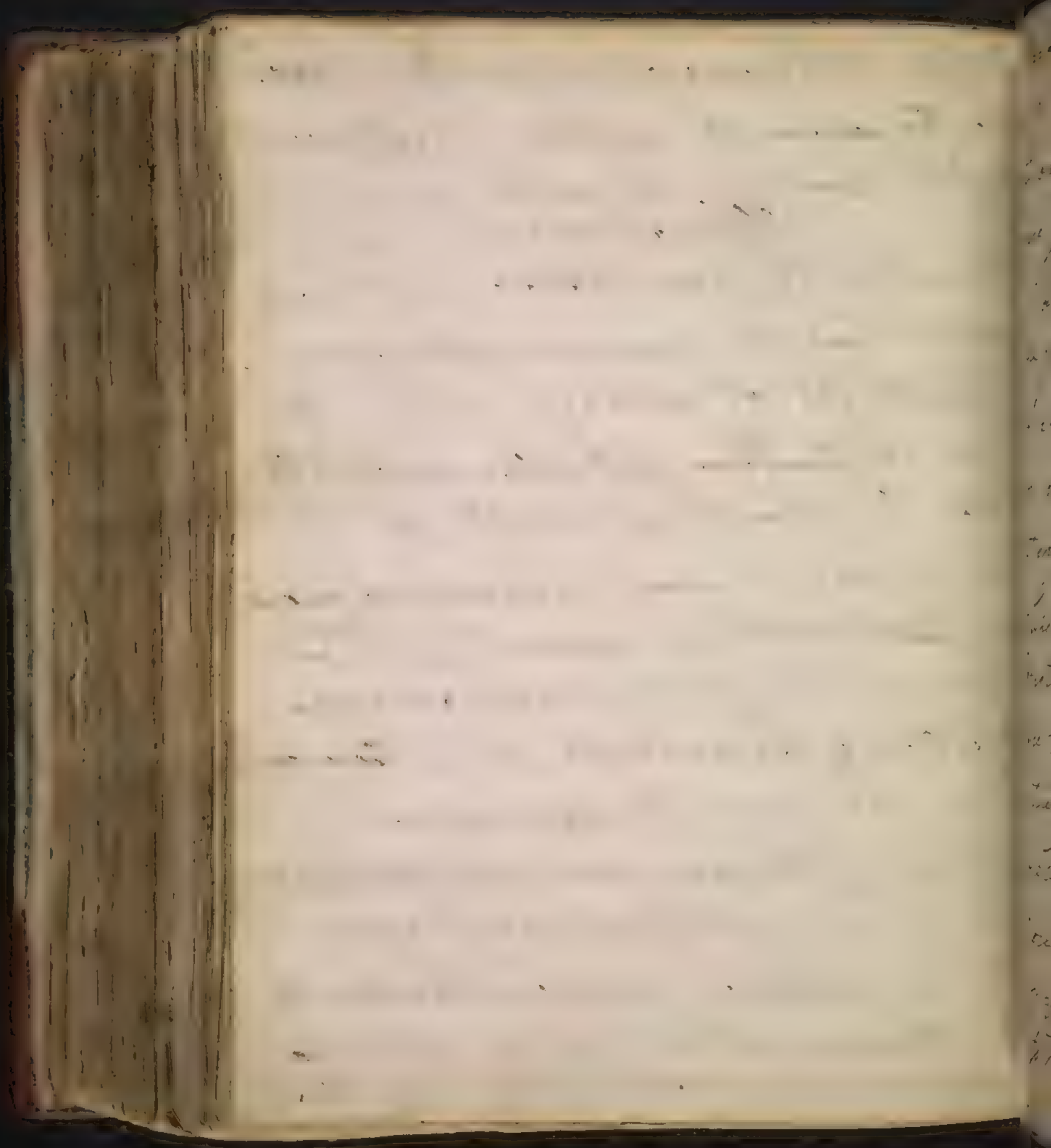
### Observations —

There are two symptoms that are almost pathognomonic marks of an intermittent fever 1<sup>st</sup> long cold fits. 2<sup>d</sup> discharge of bile — The latter not so certain, but when combined together are almost infallible —

There are some cases where evacuations are necessary, ~~that~~ vomits are improper, <sup>in some</sup> such as pregnancy. Disposition to hemorrhages. Affections of the head &c. &c. in those cases purges will answer the intention —

In seasons of the year when bile don't predominate, evacuations are unnecessary —

There are a number of medicines known to cure this complaint such as Gum: Do-  
wood bark, blue lithiol powder, Web &c. &c.



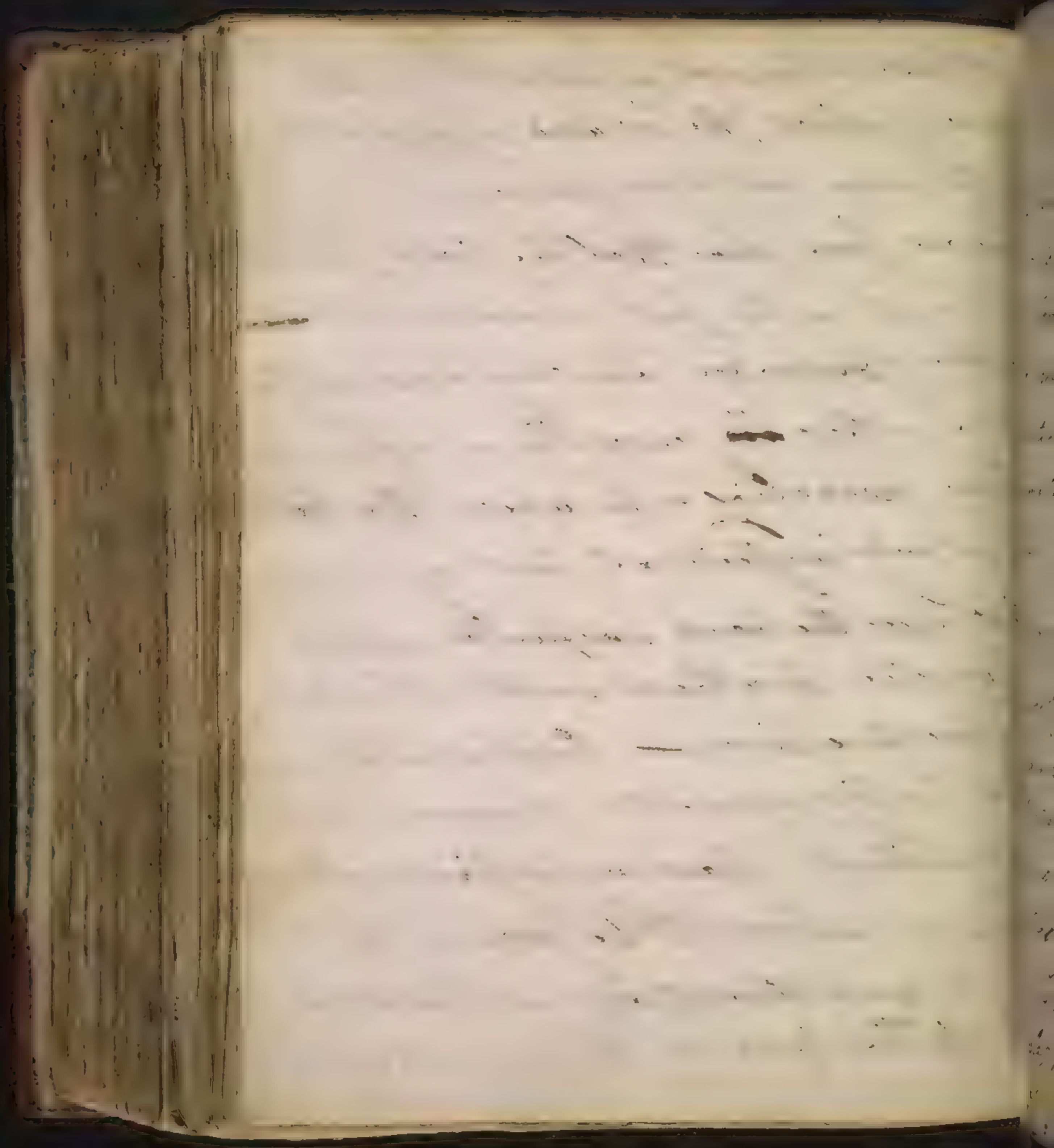


But Bark is the most infaillible - In the  
choice of which, the red kind is, preferable,  
and the coarse, and large pieces -

There are some cases that the bark fails;  
it is late in the fall, or towards the ~~late~~  
middle of December, bleeding frequently  
cures, as there ~~is~~ is generally an inflam: Di-  
c<sup>th</sup>thesis prevailing - in which the bark  
is not only ineffectual, but injurious.

But where the bark has failed, and no  
Phlogistica Decidua exists Blisters  
are sure to relieve - Euphyllactis are  
essentially requisite Huxam's Tinct.  
is excellent. Bark in substance also.

The Doses always to be given on the tech-  
nical, or quackan! Cases conformably  
to the type of the fever -





## Second Order of Symplics — Phlegmasia —

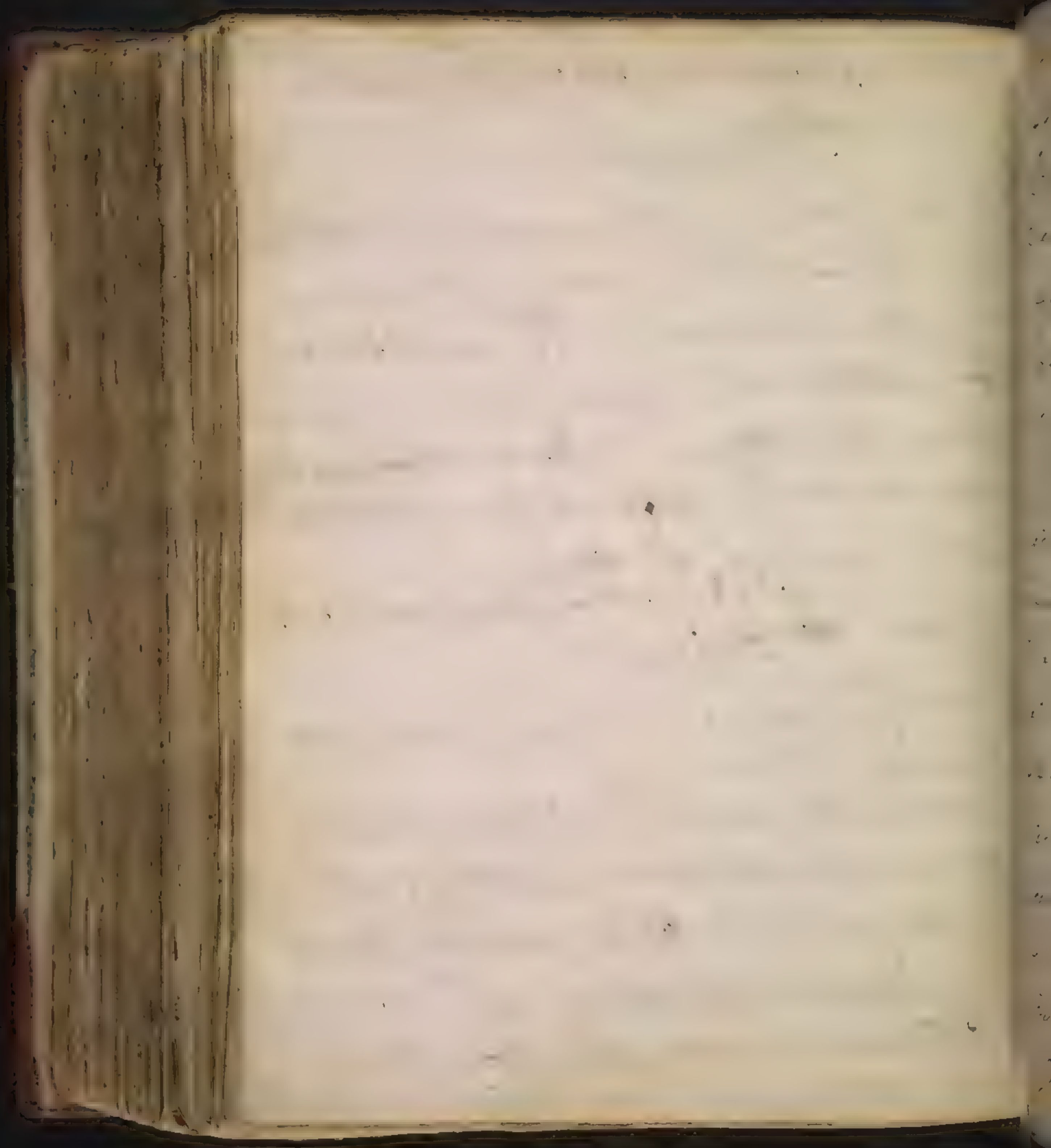
Is given attended with a redness of the external  
or topical pain, together with the pain  
in some internal <sup>injured</sup> part — and blood being  
drawn, putting on a butter coat, continuing a  
phlogistic diet — For the Proximate  
and remote causes, different terminations,  
see, &c. on 1st Cullen.

### Of Capital inflammations Part 1st Phlegmon.

Is given with  
redness of an external part next  
to a small lesion —

Under this genus Phlegmon, all  
stancous & external swellings are  
included such as boils, and all species  
Erysipelas, Affections &c.  
Phlegmons no better southee than  
bread, beer, and bye boiled together





For a particular far acc. to all rec'd. & med.  
non remote, & in or near the cause, (meth. medend.  
" Pulsen —

Quinies. Bread and milk with aq. V.  
in very use, all in Burns - The aq. V.  
may be used to wash the part as  
it is, be combined in the mixture.

Condy 8<sup>th</sup> Chemical.

a redness and pain of the eye with an  
 abundance of tears. Consult Fuller  
 if it is attended with epinoic diathesis.  
 Local bleeding, leeches, if it is over-  
 sight. In 1814, a case of scalding of  
 the internal membrane of the eye -  
 recently received, when it exists. The  
 indications - Purges, and blisters be-  
 hind the ears. Bread milk & aq. v. m.  
 1810. Gentle and repeated shocks of Electricity

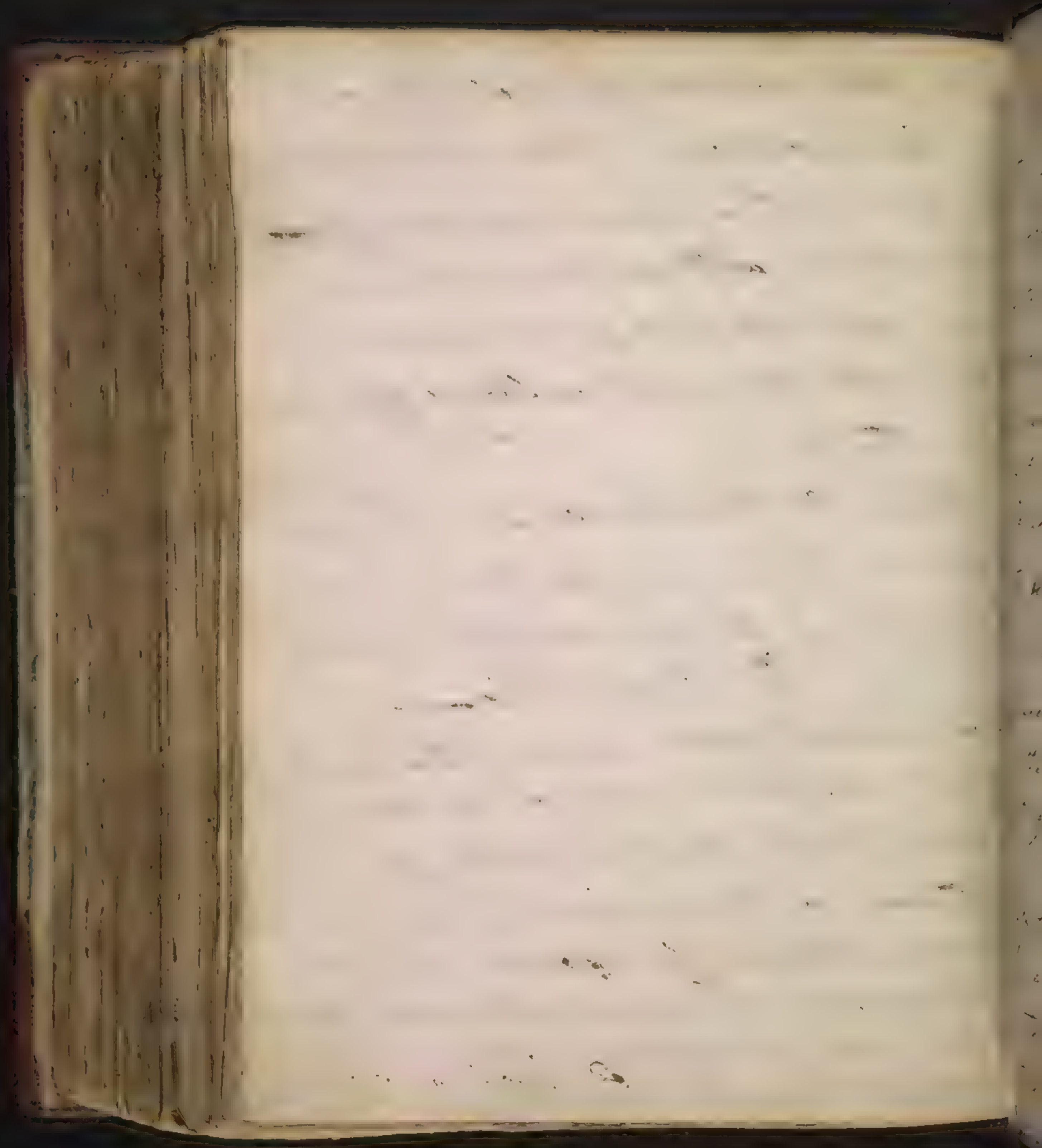




When Isth. continue the Oculars are  
serviceable — When a discharge  
from the eyes with a purulent exudate is  
not relieved with an ointment made of  
oil of Rose and pure gosh butter —  
to be used in not rubbing the eyes  
with it —

When Ophthalmias are sympto-  
matic — they are only to be cured  
by removing the primary affection

Gen. Isth. Ophthalmia —  
an increased fever, pain of the head,  
redness of the face and eyes intolerance  
of light, loud Watchfulness, severe  
delirium, or typhoid mania —  
It is idiopathic, and symptomatic — The  
first is a rare occurrence, the general is  
from external injuries — It requires the  
oculars, and eye with purulent exudate. See Ocular



2<sup>nd</sup> of the

Gen: D<sup>r</sup> Cynanche

In the Definition see Cullen's Synopsis.

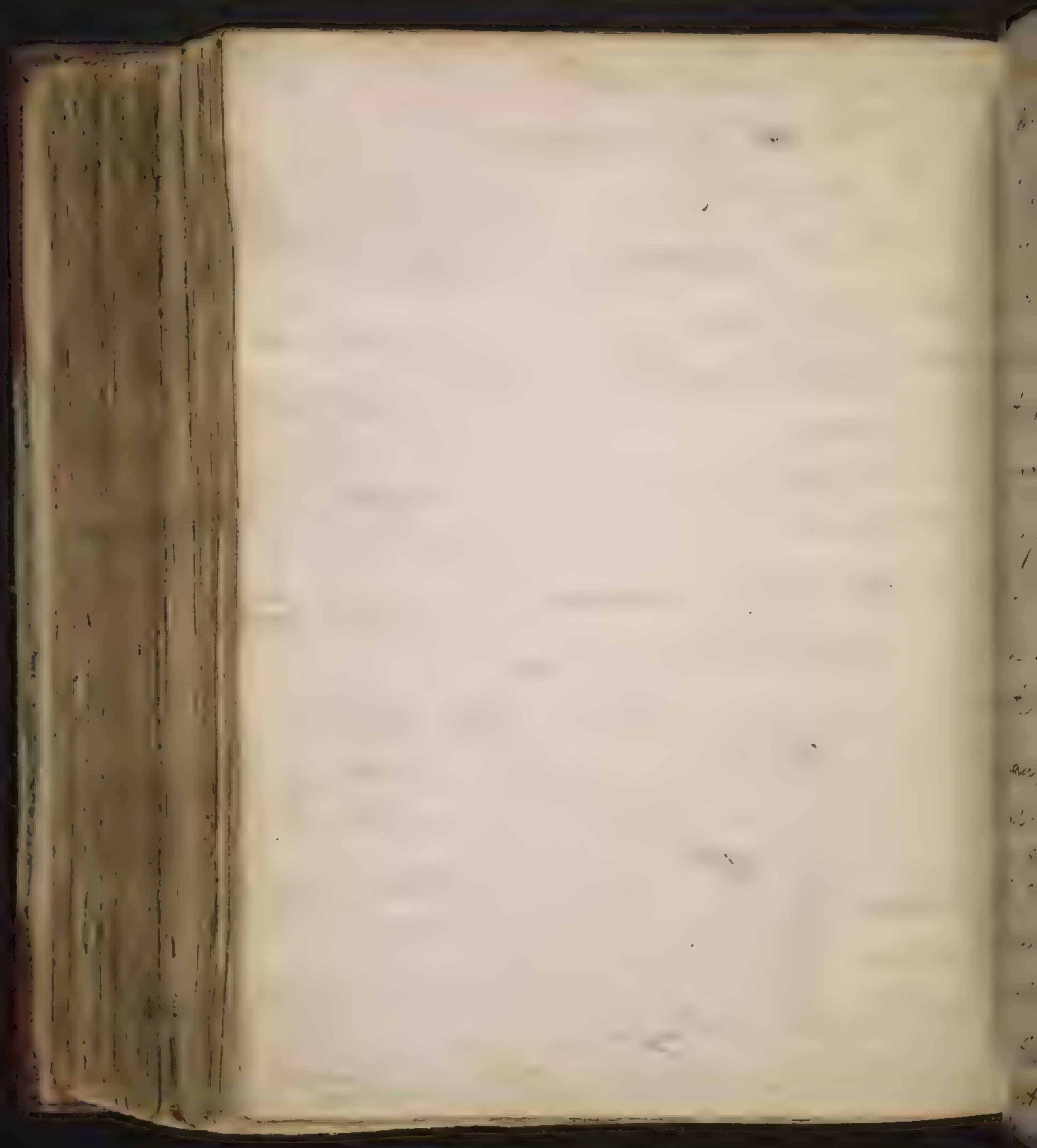
see 1<sup>st</sup> Cynanche tonsillaris

Affects the mucous membrane of the fauces,  
and especially the ~~the~~ tonsils with a swelling of  
them, accompanied with an inflam. Excess.  
is most common is brought on in a cold  
or particular has been Cullen's Synopsis.

At the first time to be done is Gen: cat: then  
if the liquid kind - and if the fever  
and become of the Typhus kind Phlebotomy  
and the throat are very serviceable.  
The last resource for what is Tracheotomy.

Gen: D<sup>r</sup> Cynanche tonsillaris  
Affects the ~~the~~ mucous membrane of  
the fauces with swelling and inflammation  
with a redness of the throat and  
the throat being very sore, with a ~~very~~ ~~very~~ ~~very~~





and a beautiful quiet society that in the  
 jubilee - "I never felt better in the line  
 in and going - but gave the instruction of  
 them and made them not subject to  
 hatred with it - and the matter is  
 the same. and was a change - a lot of  
 it took - an if you ever go to see from  
 the beginning - there are many who  
 may distinguish it from the people  
 now - the latter attention and great  
 power - most common in the the  
 the robust - and, however in the  
 summer, and autumn - and the severe  
 attention, not so much a just tension  
 - more of treatment - in the  
 the use of amercement - the  
 all both create a coming and its  
 after that become with spirit to  
 prevent it coming off by too -





the back, have root, one line in the  
the ~~the~~ - p<sup>er</sup>meation of ~~the~~ 7  
warm ~~the~~ may be used to ~~the~~  
the ~~the~~ should be of the nervous line  
inter may be used -

Spec. 3: *Cynanche trachealis* -  
what is generally known by the ~~the~~  
name from the word ~~the~~ *Cynanche*  
to *Vomitus* - *Cynanche* is a ~~the~~  
infection with a difficult ~~the~~ - this  
now in *tracheitis* - hoarse voice - ~~the~~  
and hardly no fever in the ~~the~~  
throat - *tracheitis* from affected  
throat with ~~the~~ -  
there are two kinds, one *hemorrhagic*, the  
other *pharyngeal* - the first to be  
used alone by *laetitia* - this one,  
however - the *pharyngeal* more sudden,  
and yields to *Vomitus*, *emetica*, *anuresis*.



Sec: 4. unancho Piaron p. 2. For  
Definition see Cochen's notes  
to be treated exactly as the Syphilis.

Sec: 5th. Unancho Piaron p. 2. For  
Commons known as the same  
the Mumps. For Definition see Cochen's.  
The parts are to be kept warm - and  
external application of Symples &  
if warm. a purge, or two is necessary.  
In the swelling leaves the throat it  
commonly falls into the ulcers. -

Jan 27th

For Definition see Cochen's notes.  
This is a common disease the whole  
is inflammation of the throat the  
throat is the membrane in its  
throat is the throat - In the throat is the throat.  
In the throat is the throat - In the throat is the throat.  
In the throat is the throat - In the throat is the throat.





1700 ~~1700~~ 1700

[illegible]



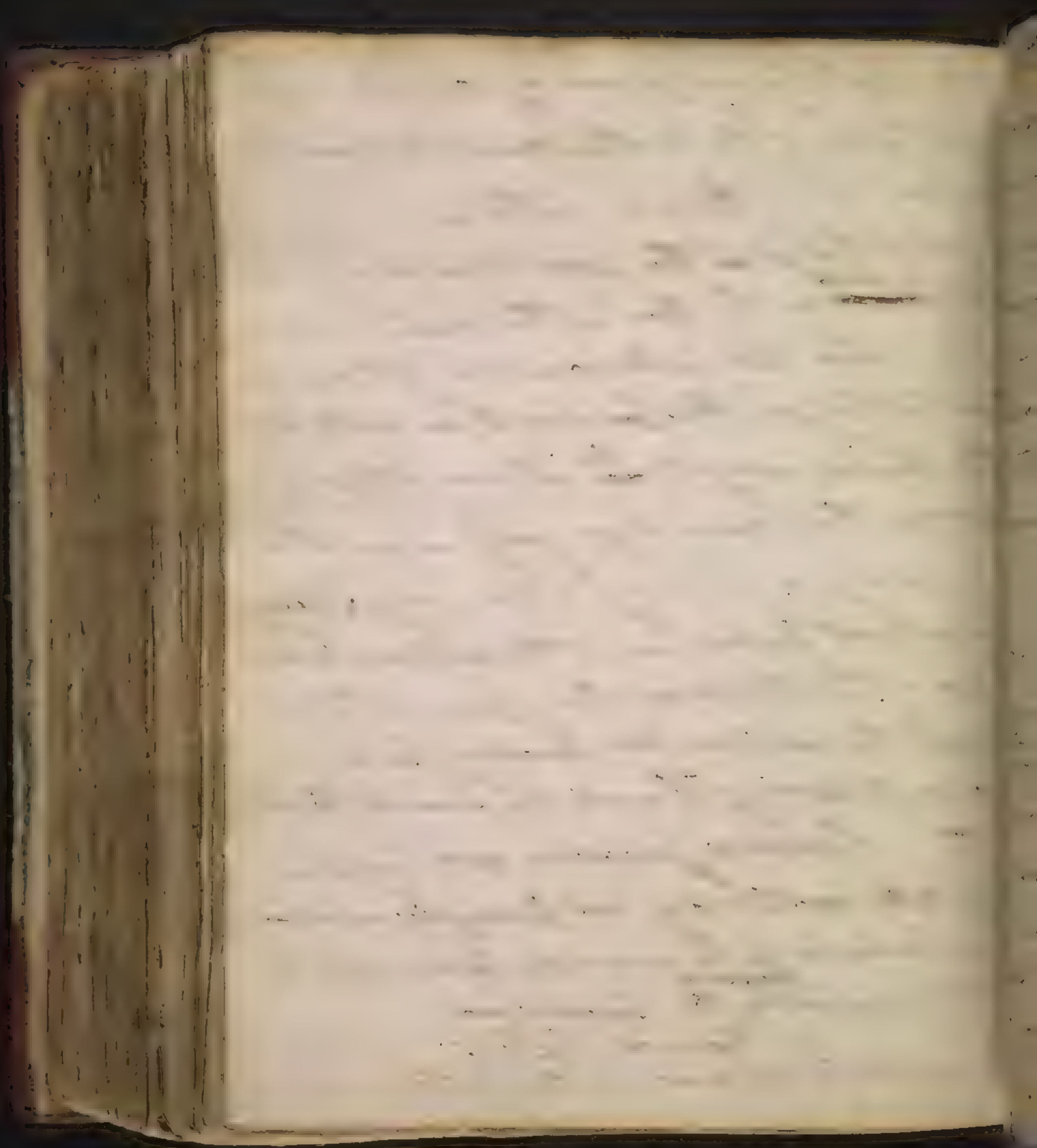


The first means means to interpret the ground  
which is one of the best measures to prevent  
the  
from the mind -

" 2nd. The first is in the mean the means to prevent  
the ~~the~~ - the best in the mean the means to prevent  
the police the wide enough to get one out  
on the line - It is similar to an other. It is  
the reason: going to the intracranial  
and in the mean the means to prevent - and the  
the means to prevent the means to prevent  
as almost the best - the intracranial  
the means to prevent in the mean the means to prevent  
the means to prevent the means to prevent  
on believing it will be found to be

" 3rd. The means to prevent the means to prevent  
to be cautious and having the means to prevent  
in the means to prevent the means to prevent  
the means to prevent the means to prevent

" 4th. The means to prevent the means to prevent  
on more frequent in the fall - and



should be ~~light~~ <sup>not</sup> too grossly critical —  
 They are generally carried off with a recovery  
 in 2 m. or even recover when ~~recovery~~ <sup>recovery</sup> is not  
 the ~~symptom~~ <sup>symptom</sup> — ~~There~~ <sup>There</sup> may be used  
 a new mode of ~~inflammation~~ <sup>inflammation</sup> with ad-  
 vantage the contraindications with inflam-  
 mations — by incision at 3 or 4 points  
 spectoraciously — ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> the ~~inflammation~~ <sup>inflammation</sup>  
 the inflammation becomes more favorable.

2. 112 148 112

the interest —

2  
 Surgery. *Pinholes*. anxiety, pain and burning  
 in the arctic region. a desire of emitting increased  
<sup>heat</sup> and perspiration taken into the stomach and instantly  
 vomited, and accompanied with peculiar  
 perspiration taken into the <sup>stomach</sup>, induce a gastritis  
 diarr. and vomiting from *typhoid* - the first  
 to be done is to remove mucus, mucus, glysters and  
 sitz bath to the part. For Particulars V. Gullen-  
 sold dinner will produce a gastritis -





But ~~that~~ the cold water should cause this sudden  
irregular effect. The person must be warm  
the water cold and the dose the large.  
The effects are suddenly mortal it acts  
particular - but that is not the case it be-  
comes a great stimulus extending its effects to  
the inner heart &c. The Pulse is commonly  
weak - The harm it produces is sometimes  
local and sometimes chronic - in the gas-  
tric portion but the effects of cold water, the  
best and most sudden relief is procured from  
and viz: The dose must be large - but spe-  
cific, no matter - after this is done  
bleeding &c. are necessary to prevent any  
effects from inflammation -  
The effects of cold water may be increased in  
the following manner: The vessel that con-  
tains it is metal glass or earthen - it must be





swim in both hands for a minute or so  
let one part of the body receive the  
rest, a circular motion of your face & hands  
in, or out, if the water is not infectious  
to correct the dangerous qualities of cold  
water - usually taken in, in the large quantity  
with the water -

Genus 6th *Intestis* In intestine con-  
stipation - Inflammation - the  
pain never runs on an inf. Diarrhea - in  
the intestine is not hard - but the cure is to  
be effected by bleeding & other remedies  
most frequent is - the presence of this dis-  
ease is best known by examining the faeces  
and other parts of the alimentary canal.  
The Intestine -

Genus 7th *Cholera*  
Dysentery, Cholera and, pain is the most frequent  
indication, often urgent like a pleuritic pain  
at other times a dull pain extending to the lower



and to the summit, the right shoulder dis-  
culty in laying on the left side with difficulty  
in breathing, dry cough, vomiting, and inappetence.  
The weather comes on at the same time  
— there are two species — the  
the *Peripneumonia* with fever and no other  
symptoms as the fever very much tends to  
suppression more so than any other  
part of the whole system. The more  
dependence for relief is copious for  
the cause to direct. But to the heart  
affected are very serviceable — in the treatment  
of ~~the~~ *Peripneumonia* *Peripneumonia* *Peripneumonia* are  
useful — Calomel from experience has  
been found excellent and especially in  
the treatment of *Peripneumonia* — acts by venous and  
a desobstruction — to be given in large  
doses. As to *Peripneumonia* *Peripneumonia* as a *Peripneumonia*





In chronic inflammation of the liver, it some-  
times is carried on so imperceptibly, that uncon-  
sistent or dissimilar symptoms are not often  
discernable.

Common path: *Chronic hepatitis.*

Pyrexia, pain in the region of the kidneys,  
often extending the length of the ureters;  
frequent mictions of water, sometimes thin,  
and colorless and sometimes viscid. Sometimes  
membranes of the bladder expand & retract, and pain  
the whole of the affected side.

For Particulars and ratio medendi consult  
Cullen - Blisters in this case are impus-  
sible, but bleeding efficient, and warm  
glysters with fomentations as near  
the part as possible constitute the  
cure - Sometimes with the other concomi-  
tant symptoms are seen, particularly  
signs of the presence of the disease.





Gen: 20<sup>th</sup> Leucitis or inf: of the  
Uterus. Definition & Cullen says  
it is an inflammation, sometimes arising from inter-  
nal causes, but as a rule it is - but  
most frequently from external causes  
such as applications of spirits, acid  
irritations &c. & the a general Inf: di-  
lathesis & not always prevail, serious  
bleeding &c, must effect the cure -

Genus 21<sup>st</sup> Hyperticitis or inf:  
of the Womb. This Disease chiefly oc-  
curs after Child bearing. The Cervicite  
Sever is generally an attended one, and  
frequently of the nervous or putrid  
kind - tho' let it be of what genus  
it may, it requires the exact treat-  
ment of that special kind of fever.

Genus 22 Pneumatismus.  
For its particular Defn: see Cullen





The inflammation, a general attendant  
on the complaint, flows & attacks the fin-  
gers or toes, and in common, where they  
are attached <sup>in that manner</sup>, you may pronounce  
it as thritic. The acute kind yields  
to copious bleedings &c. and all heat-  
ing causes are to be entirely abstracted.  
The part affected should not be exposed  
well. Blisters are likewise use-  
ful. after bleeding purging &c.  
Sweating, and Opium are very useful  
when the inflamed parts be-  
come very painful the application of  
the leaves of cabbage leaves have been  
found to give great relief. Hence  
an excellent palliative. In Gout  
or Rheumatism, bleeding is seldom  
necessary - The Use of <sup>opp</sup> Plaster were  
next the skin & the Use of the <sup>opp</sup> plaster





but, electricity and bath, application  
of stimulants aromatics &c. &c. inter-  
nal use of Turpentine Half. Saffron,  
with exercise constitute the greatest  
part of the Cure - The Use of Gum-  
Resin: with nitre is beneficial, and  
the mixture of the Gum dissolved in  
al. ammon. Rose tea four or five  
times a day is an excellent prescrip-  
tion.

*Umbro Rheumatism.*  
also Rheum: Odontalgia yield to the  
antiphlogistic treatment, just as  
various *U. l. u.* uric, Blistering &c.  
otherwise the *Psoriasis* - The *Odontal-*  
*gia* a species of Rheumatism is not so  
so frequent, and sudden transition  
to <sup>Great</sup> ~~the~~ *Odontalgia* is avoided.





is produced from the Plethoric state,  
that pregnant women are always lia-  
ble to — Hygids, to N. 2<sup>d</sup> purg-  
ing moderately — and Blisters —  
the most frequent cause — I don't al-  
low is the common exposure of the head  
to the <sup>the</sup> many frequent transitions  
cold, in climates eating, Drink-  
ing, and also from sleeping as the  
head is always exposed, whilst the  
body is kept warm. The best  
mode of cure as well as preventing  
its frequent attacks, is by keep-  
ing in a woollen night cap —

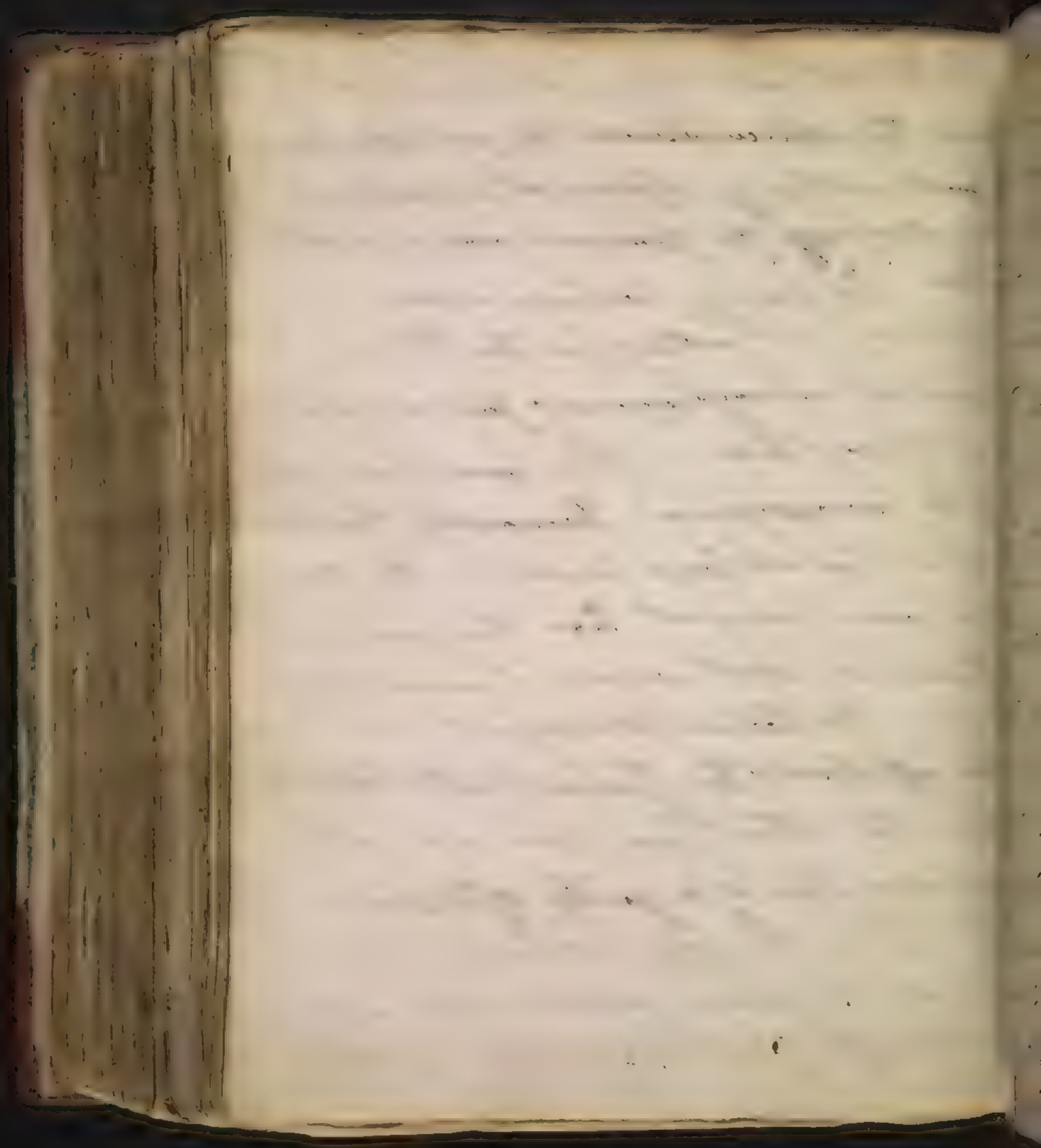
Jan<sup>24</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>  
Genus 23. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
This disease with antecedent & local causes,  
but for the most part an unusual affection of the Stomach  
preceeding; Pyrexia, Pain at the joints





and for the most part of the great toe, always af-  
fecting the articulations of the feet, and hands  
the ~~most~~ worst — returning at intervals, and  
often changing <sup>with the affections of</sup> the stomach, and internal  
parts — This disease has been accounted  
hereditary, but <sup>this</sup> nothing farther than a pre-  
disposition — always requiring some occasional  
cause to bring it on — The mal'ious mea-  
sles &c. are a congenial disease, attacks  
worst habits, large heads &c. The Male  
much more frequent than the female —  
it comes on about 40, or 50 it is most com-  
mon. For Particulars consult Boerhaave.  
An affection of the stomach attended with  
some of the other symptoms is a pathog-  
nomonic sign of a putrid affection —  
the more violent the attack is, the more it is  
ill attended, which is to be mis-  
taken for Diet & exercise unattended





the best mind there must be. that the  
me some are not good, and just - and  
the in one of the cases of the emities has been  
and I see others - of the patient is  
the age of 45 or 50 the strict regimen  
is injurious - when the joint is inflamed  
the patient, <sup>having</sup> much of the Phlogistic dia-  
bit, and the pains severe, such a regimen  
will with advantage, also mild laxatives.  
There is one of the best for that, in pos-  
sibility, & good. - Blister have been  
most prejudicial, but Dr. Rush from Ex-  
periences have found them very serviceable  
in mitigating the Parapneum. - they are to  
be applied to the part affected by the  
the emities - the alone that almost  
unaffected were disease - sometimes appear  
in the form of Scarlath, Angina,  
starrh: Venereal. In complaints of









indicated from notes even till you have  
given a hint. For the last been found very  
benign in relation to vomiting but on  
the other side - the first & 4th  
from 5 grains to 15 every hour has been  
well borne in removing the gut from the  
throat to the intestine - remember  
the injections are given - But if the  
bowels are affected - it is to be removed by  
treated there I mean both with rice  
or wine - If the misplaced gut should  
produce inflammation in any part of the  
colon it is to be treated in the antiphlog-  
istic mode.

### Indo 3<sup>d</sup> of anthermata

Indo 3<sup>d</sup> of anthermata. Indico 3<sup>d</sup> of anthermata  
Indico 3<sup>d</sup> of anthermata. Indico 3<sup>d</sup> of anthermata

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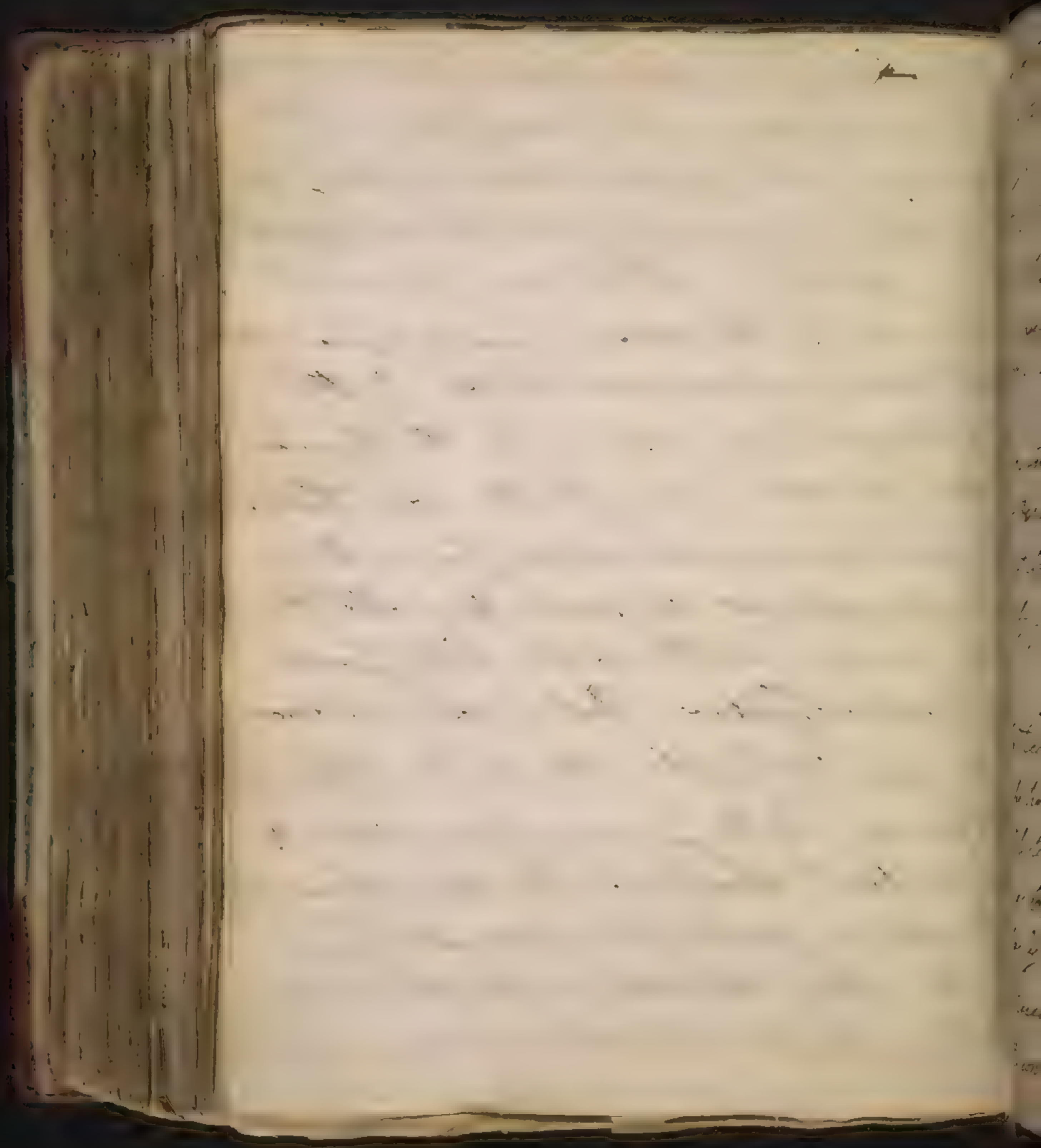
of the small pox - If the eruption begins before  
the third, or fourth day, it is a bad sign. In the  
natural way the slower the disease is retained in  
the system before breaking out, the more dangerous  
it is - but this is not the case in inoculation.

The reason for the disease prevailing more in the  
winter season, may be accounted for by the  
house being a proper vehicle for the variolous  
matter, also the wooden clothes were then.

The small pox is divided into two species, the first  
is not, and confluent. The former is attended  
with synocha, and the latter with synochus  
and sometimes typhus. Both kinds require near

the same treatment as the respective typhus  
the fever. In the secondary fever, when do, but

the heat takes place. Whistling, the back  
the neck are essentially useful - also in  
inflammation. also on the swelling of the face falling,  
swelling of the feet, and hands take place - which

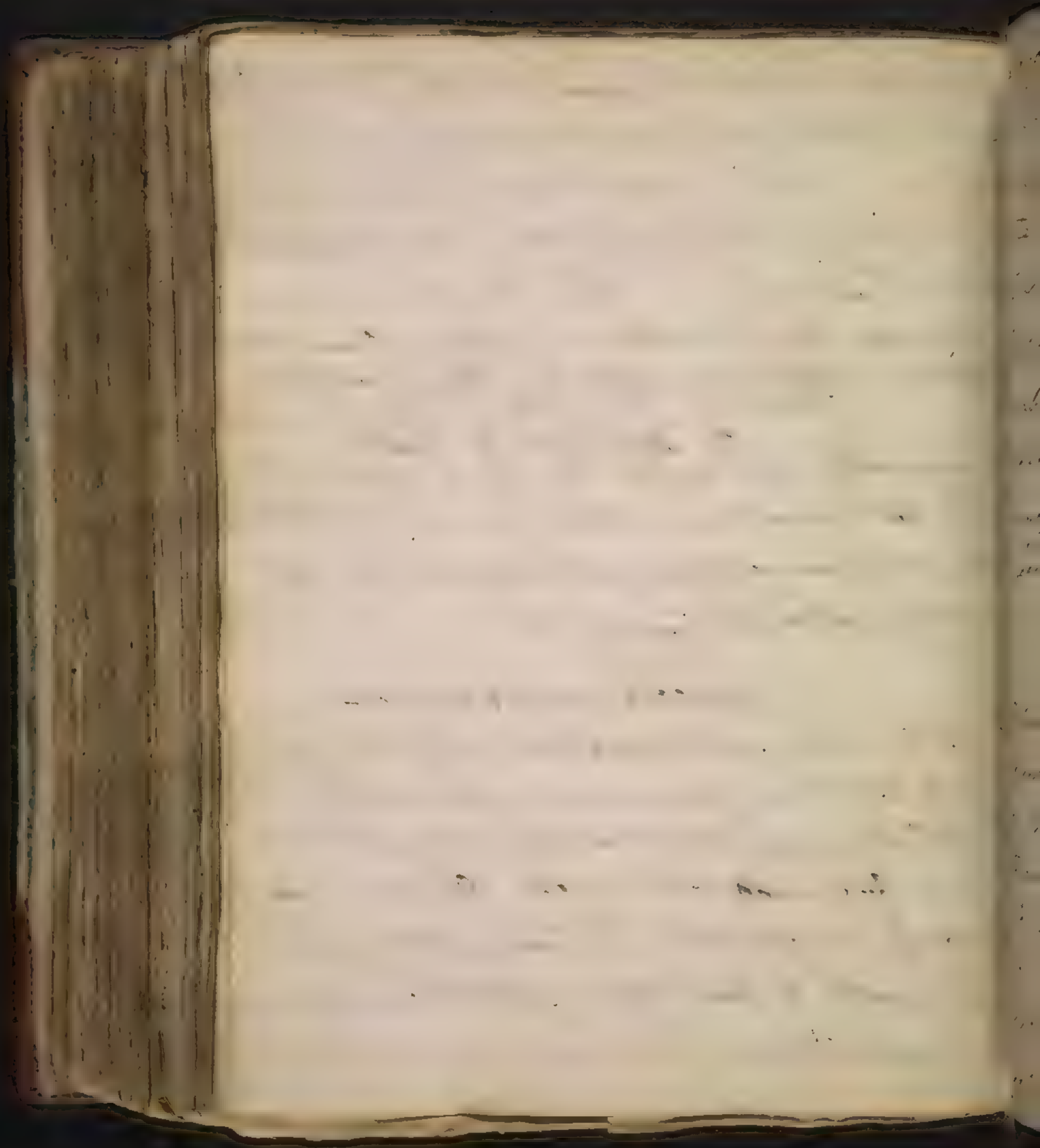




...not common in stone, marble Kennel &c. &  
commonly yields to hammer &c.

the convalescent state - animal food &c.



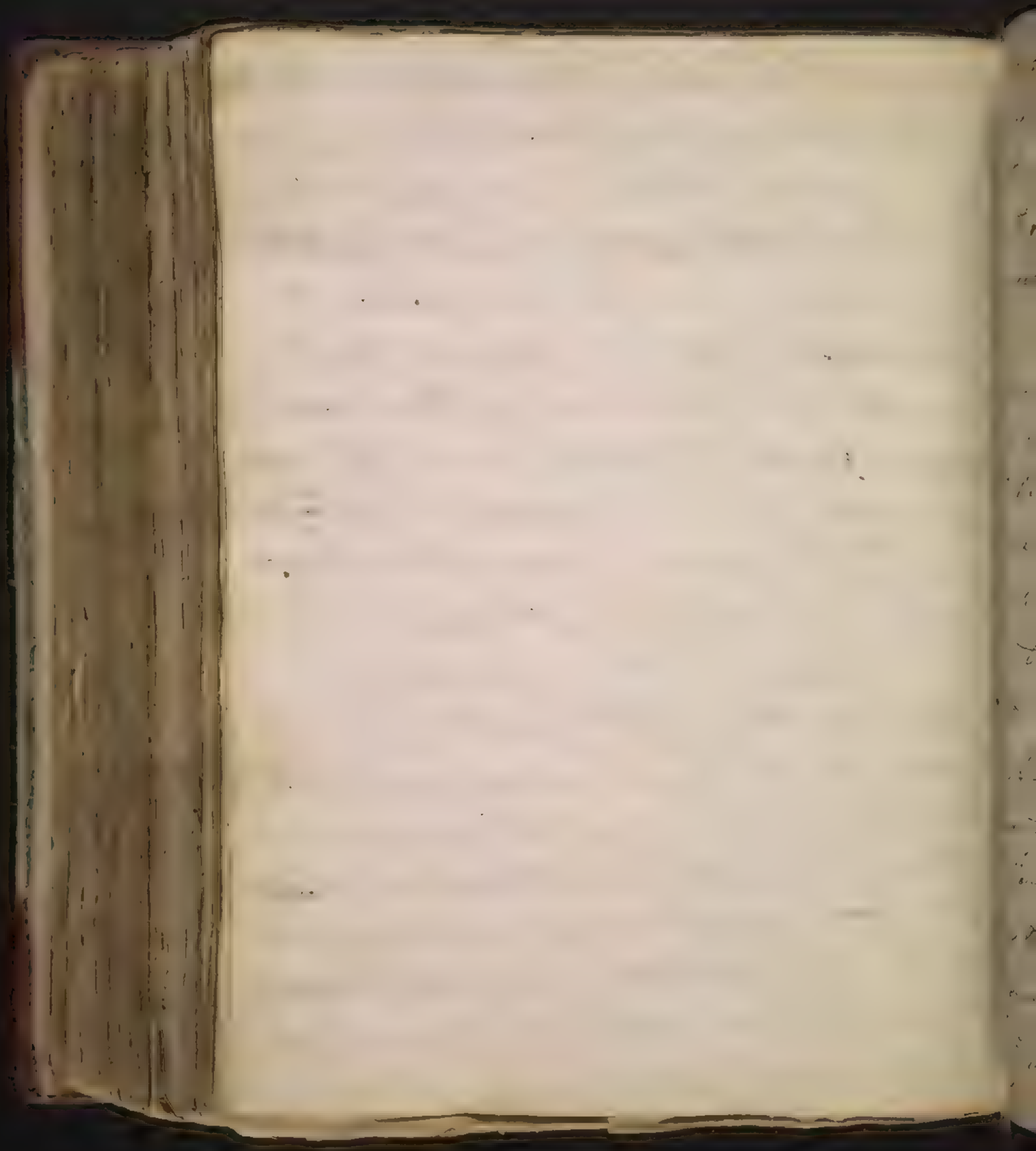


to be avoided for two, or three weeks - Then the  
diet should be milk, and gruel - Jugs  
in the convalescent, ice is not a contra-  
indication, but the patient is to be kept mo-  
derately warm, and free perspiration to  
be supported. Measles a flannel sheet is  
desirable in the recovering state -  
His found that the teat contains the conta-  
gious matter but no perceptible advantages  
observed to.  
has been ~~ascribed~~ from inoculation -

Chil. 10. with Section -

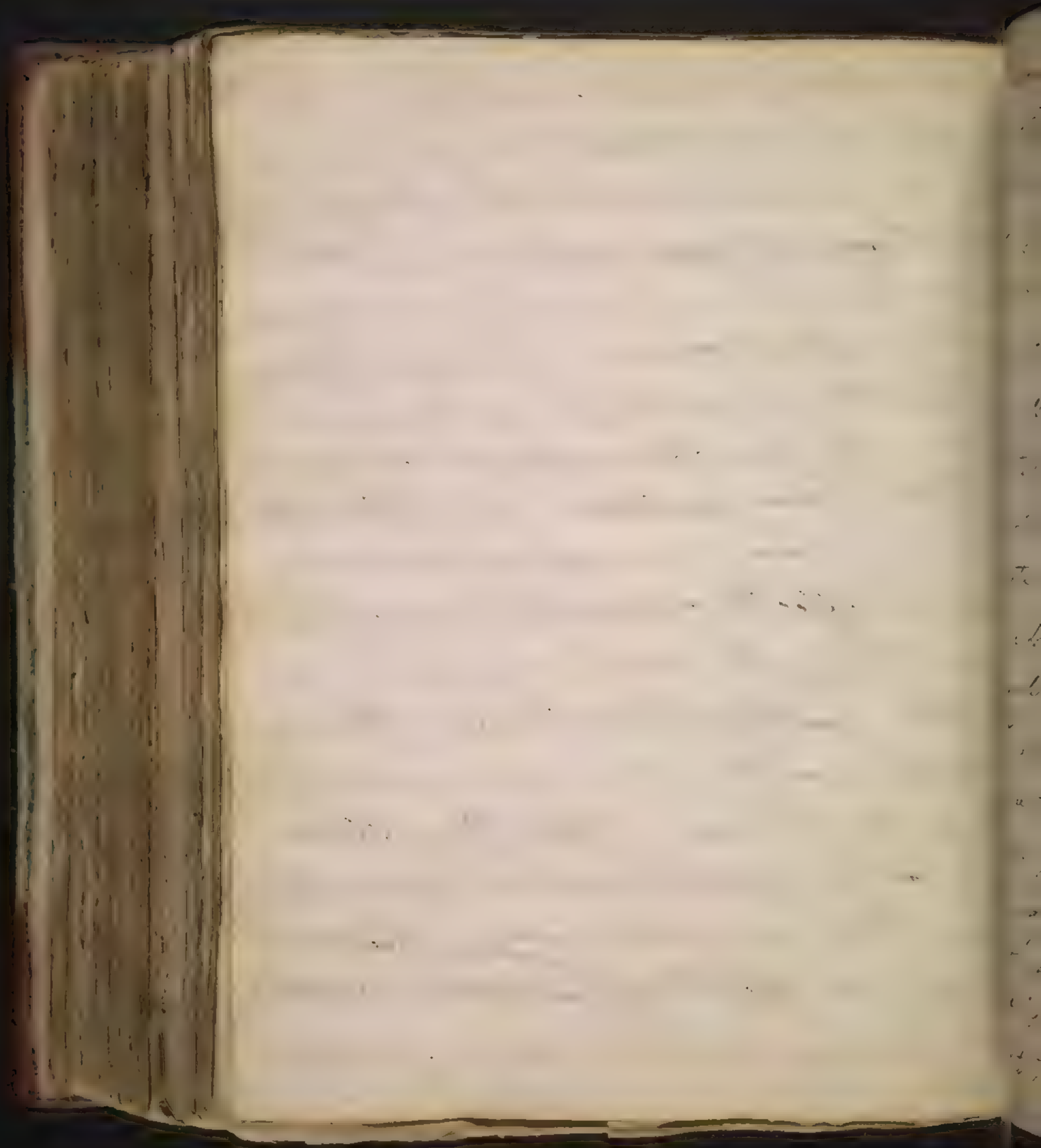
Genus 30. 1<sup>st</sup>. Scarlatina -

Definition of Confus. Bullen's Description.  
It differs from the Angina maligna in being less  
acute. Sometimes appearing without any affection of  
the throat &c. at this time the eruption is in  
greater degree and the respiration is more  
trouble. The scarlatina is more infectious  
even as but more especially the young and  
delicate. It appears in summer, &





well as fall and winter. In summer, it is an  
inflammation of the throat. It is sometimes  
that the inflammation is accompanied with affection  
of the throat and voice and has been mistaken  
for venereal. Hence the necessity of making strict  
inquiry into the disease. It is not a stomach  
and sometimes a vomiting is in the morning  
nausea of the 'carlatina' when accompanied  
with the other symptoms. The bile in this  
disease is as well as in all contagious ones,  
much affected & parents in quantity as  
in quantity. The latter being much in-  
creased. Swellings behind the ears with a run-  
ning from the attend & it is common in  
the cavity of the ear. Difficulty of breathing  
and hoarse & weak voice. Some  
times it is accompanied with the two last  
coming on the 3<sup>d</sup> day and continuing to the  
4<sup>th</sup>. In receiving the disease it is in the begin-  
ning.



on the tonsils

The complaint a black spot is observable,  
which afterwards changes whitish and occupies  
all the upper fauces. It is even extended to the  
tongue. It has been known to have  
been complicated with remittent and bilious  
fevers. It often puts on various forms — the  
fever is generally typhus the more times it  
occurs the more it is to be feared. It is even  
the most common attend in some cases an inter-  
mediate of typhus and putrid.

The first remedy is an Emetic and aduan-  
tously joined with 4 or 5 grains of Calomel.  
The repeated Emetic is 3 or 4 times, but  
may be done in re nata. The Calomel may  
also be joined with one Dose of Emetic. It  
may also be mixed with the powder —  
orros. Sub. answers the purpose best as it  
easily dissolves. But it is kind the next,  
and to the neck, inflammation the feet





in the arteries — It may attack flow  
more in the arteries as in the pericardium.  
is also in the arteries as pericardium mentioned  
near each conduction disposition  
is one of the arteries pericardium and the other  
was pericardium pericardium pericardium  
conduction in arteries pericardium pericardium  
is and pericardium pericardium pericardium  
matter, and pericardium pericardium pericardium  
pericardium

For the pericardium pericardium  
pericardium and pericardium pericardium pericardium

Feb 5th pericardium pericardium  
id. pericardium pericardium pericardium  
in pericardium pericardium pericardium  
in pericardium pericardium pericardium

pericardium pericardium pericardium pericardium  
are commonly attended the former, pericardium  
in the early stage of life, under 35, when the  
arterial pericardium pericardium pericardium





But in the decline of life, when <sup>the venous</sup> ~~arterial~~ blood then  
takes place, a fine hemorrhage happens.

<sup>the</sup> trachea is occasioned by an increase in volume, and  
injection in the anterior.

renous congestion -

The blood causes particular hemorrhages

1. The parent was — An individual from a greater

Termination to the head. Hence more subject

the proceedings of the novel, in moral objections  
to the principal characters. The latter are all

4101 prevail, but after the summer 3<sup>rd</sup> there

important place in the Ver. Port. Revue

<sup>11</sup>  
- 2<sup>nd</sup> mortals - In the case of life, when the

turning blood from the head is sufficient

"a marriage" The name of the place  
is on the map.

in the case of Hesperia, it

must be a work of Art & the great

Real Depend on the Diet - Per. good, that

...and is well represented by the last



stimulus, is, redoubled such as roasted apples,  
Onions turneps &c. Green Vegetables as well  
as the more nourishing, are to be avoided.  
If a severe cold prevails, the saffron kind  
is to be used, such as, saffron, mace, nutmeg  
cinnamon &c. — Stimulus and opium are  
useful in, capable to bring it on  
in Plethora, and requires opietation.  
The Plethora are always to be kept moder-  
ate, open and all irritations of every  
kind to be strictly avoided. —

When the Hamorrhoids actually exist all  
that is to be avoided, Acids are beneficial.  
The Top is, Imperable Plethora, and as  
anti-phlogistics — both internal & ex-  
ternal use of cold water is inspired.  
Antacids — Remedy 37 Epistaxis  
For Definition be. con. not in Plethora —  
Port wine used in application to the throat  
and back of the neck, and doing off one or two  
introduced up the nose —





Feb. 6th.

Genus 35: Hemoptysis.

in the Definition History & English Edition.

In the curing of this disease bleeding is one of the most remedial the quantity taken must be small, but requires to be often repeated. As a last resort the most violent kind are to be made use of to keep the lower gently open. Much and respectable diet is called for at that time that contains the best nourishment and the least irritation. All irritations from any cause whatever is to be removed when the irritation is induced from taking in any kind. During the actual spitting of blood the blood rejected is to be much more necessary and may be accompanied with anodynes. The use of opium — that I have any medicine yet discovered. Common salt occupies the first place. Dose from one Teaspoonfull to a Table Spoonful every morning fasting to be taken as well during the intervals of spitting of blood, as at the very time. The salt is not to be dissolved but to be taken in just tenes.





During the first, &c, &c, at the same caution in avoid-  
ing all irritations, strict attention to regimen, are  
to be observed.

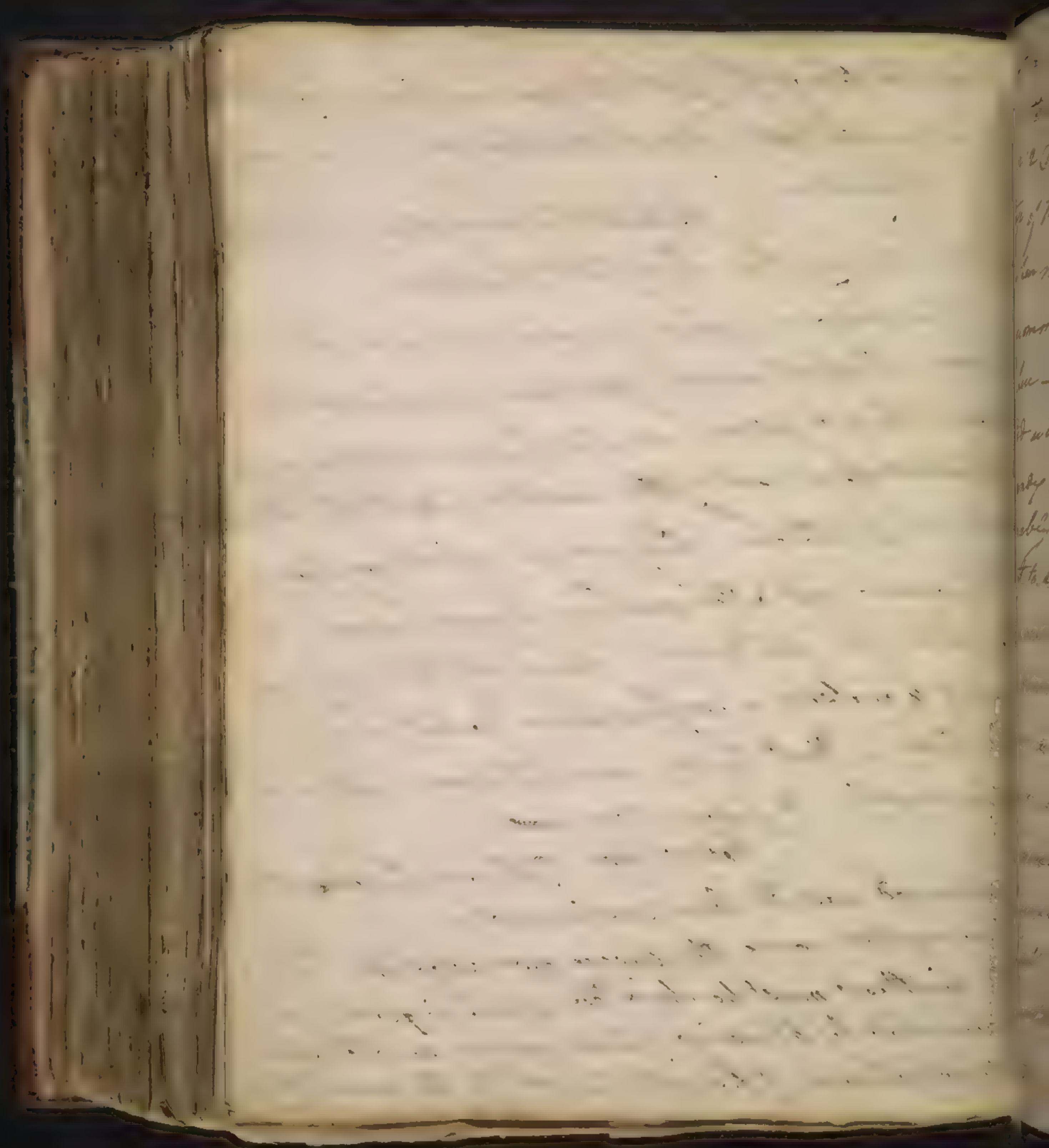
### *Phthisis Pulmonalis*

With History &c. Consumptive Cough -

This disease is properly divided into three  
stages. The first admits of a cure, sometimes the  
second; the last seldom, and the third and last is not to  
be reckoned as a part of the complaint but the begin-  
ning of death. Pregnancy exists consump-  
tive women, and after delivery in all means to  
nurture the children. Married state peculiarly  
favorable to males of a consumptive habit, or a predis-  
position - But highly advantageous and com-  
mendable to females.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> Cat<sup>h</sup>. is *Pulmonalis*  
continued; and its cure considered.

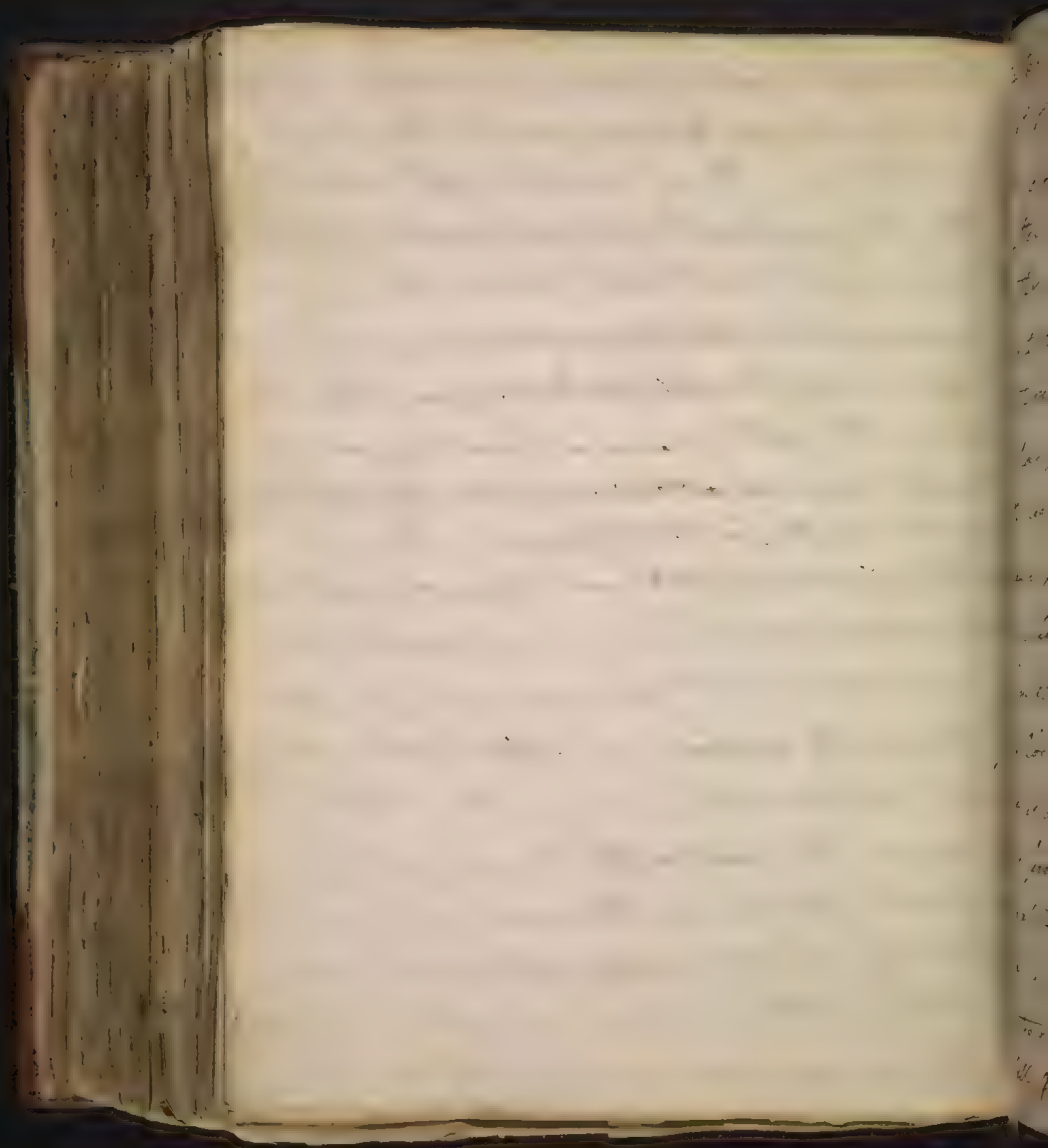
From whatever cause this disease may arise, the Phlogis-  
tic diathesis must be obviated, which is first to be  
attempted by bleeding, which may be repeated during  
the continuance of the infl. Secret. to the quantity





at a time must be small, not exceeding 3, or 4  
unces. The intervals between each bleeding may  
be 10, or 12 days — The inf. Diathesis often attends the  
state of the complaint, which may sometimes tend the  
time when night sweats take place — The milk Diet  
is recommended in the Hemoptoe, is equally neces-  
sary here — and if milk should disagree, it may be  
diluted with water, or even a small quantity  
of brandy may be added for a while to make it  
agreeable to the patient's stomach. It is very op-  
erient to keep the patient warm (do not relax to thin  
cloths), and especially his feet and breast. The wear-  
ing of flannel next the skin now, well serves this  
purpose, as well as keeping a constant return to the  
face, and prevents catching cold. Blisters are  
not, as near the fact as feared as popular is, very  
beneficial, at least issues in the arms are very well  
natural. Barbadoes are two of the best countries  
for a patient, as there, and there is, however,  
the disease, however, is not so common.





is too hot, or too cold, and likewise not being  
subject to sudden, and frequent changes —  
Persons going to our country for the advantage  
of a better climate, at least ought to remain  
6 months, or 2 years. This disorder has been  
known to be cured by residing in the frequent  
positions to cold and moisture, as is the cold  
cough has proved effectual, when <sup>the complaint</sup> resisted even  
by the best recommended medicines — Opium  
has been highly recommended, but it is only use-  
ful, when the symptoms of Consumption  
are symptomatic, and occasionally obstructions  
in the liver, or some of the abdominal viscera.  
Bark is always injurious where any kind of  
Inflammation prevails — Nitre has been found  
incurable, and a Decoctum of the cherry tree  
bark is highly beneficial to accompany the  
the treatment laid down. Demulcents are often  
useful. Great benefit has been received from





the use of veg. acids - especially at  
least one aday. Dr. Rush, from personal ob-  
servations made during his practice, with the  
opinions of some modern european Physicians  
is of opinion that the consumption is conta-  
gious, and we ought to be careful in avoid-  
ing the breath &c. of consumptive persons -

Feb. 7th

### Genus 36 Hemorrhoids -

In Hemorrhoids the Vascular system is inflamed & swollen  
and more regard should always be paid to their con-  
dition, and the necessary enquiries are to be made -  
if cure is to be effected by surgery the most gentle kind. Such  
as their hair has lost. If the haemorrhoids are very great  
and long, and emollient applications are beneficial -  
if the parts become relaxed and protruded then, more  
stimulating applications are requisite, and which  
have been found to answer very well, are Turpentine  
mixed with an Ointment, or white lead with oil - The  
Extract of the white walnut is usefull to both the





Good & open. 2 or 3 pills always will answer, and ought  
never to be given in disorders on account of their narcotic  
nature.

Gen: 34 Menorrhagia, or "Flooding"  
comes under the name Hemorrhage. In this com-  
pact Consult Guallen. Pregnant women, and also  
not after delivery are subject to it. Sometimes there  
appears regular discharges during pregnancy - but this  
kind of blood is not from the uterus but from the  
uterus. This kind of hemorrhage seldom requires any aid -  
a good bleed, and gentle purging are sufficient.  
But when the discharge is from the uterus &c, and  
keeps the bowels open with rest common to the  
women during pregnancy are in danger of miscar-  
riage from flooding. Bleeding women must be kept  
in bed. Kind of disease are great evacuations. Flood-  
ing after delivery is very dangerous, and must be stopped im-  
mediately with the pincore, common. It attend-  
ing may instantaneously bring on death. It is  
most sudden, and effectual for some time & for some  
cold - either by a receipt of cold water, or





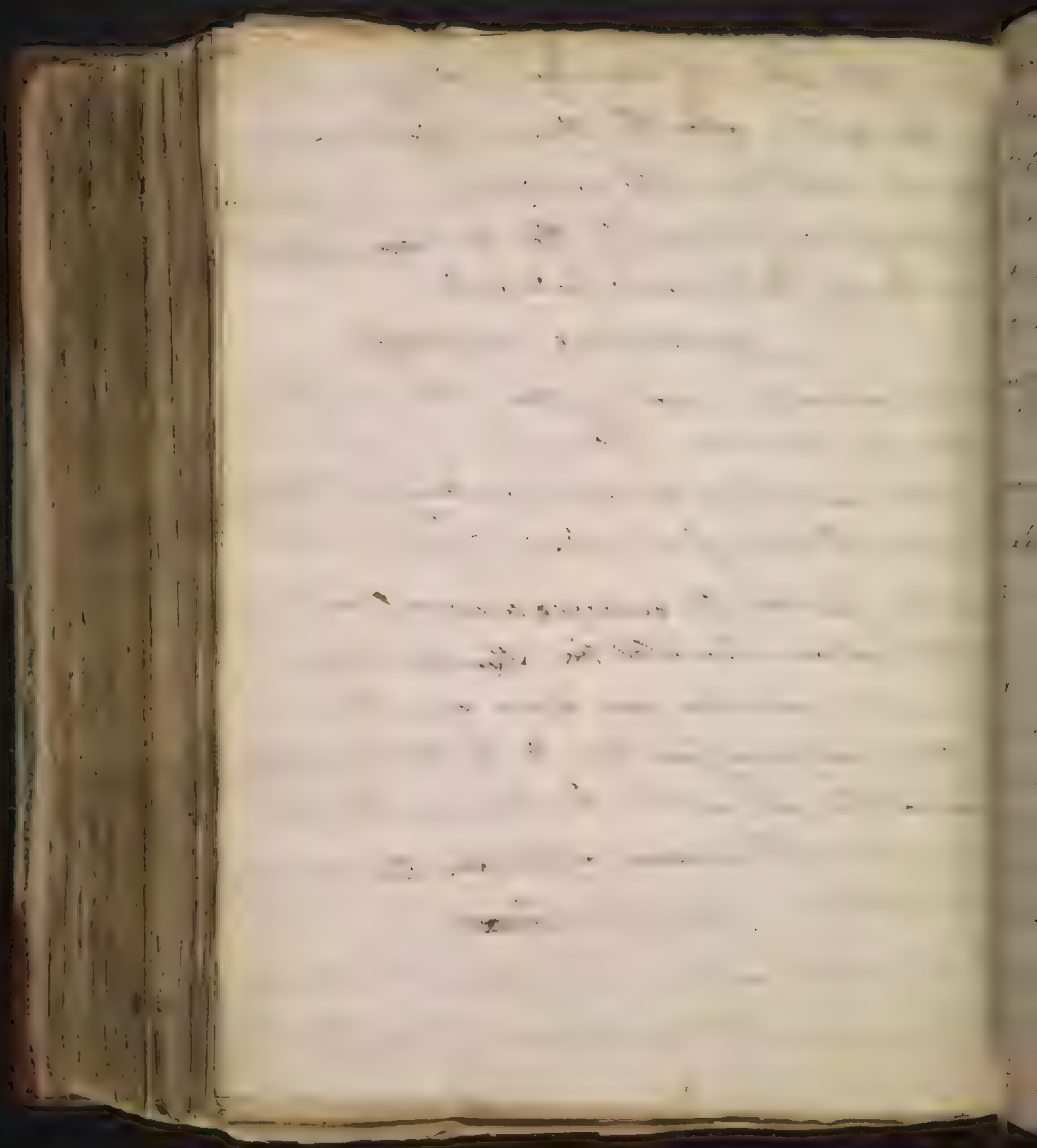
large <sup>wet</sup> cloths ~~with~~ with cold water, or Vinegar laid  
on the parts - after this Opium is found an useful  
Anodyne - and yet here to the greatest degree is required.  
If flooding is owing to debility, then tonics <sup>are</sup> necessary,  
such as Bark, Steel, exercise & cold bath.

### Menorrhoea, or Whites

For Particulars be. read, Pulton. It is sometimes  
mistaken for, menorrhoea, but may generally be dis-  
tinguished from it, in having no scalding. - It must  
be treated with tonics, such as Bark, Rhine, Ferri, &c.

Bark &c. sometimes the discharge becomes so acrid,  
that the parts are ulcerated &c. - then mercury is  
ever useful, and when you have excited a re-  
action, and even come to the Act. System,  
immediately stop in the Back &c. - It is often  
accompanied with visceral obstructions, then mercury  
is more essential. - Menorrhoea

In definition, menorrhoea is reserved to Pulton.  
Women may bear children previous to menorrhoea.





If the Menses should be stopped for cold, burning or an  
inflamm: fever, regard must <sup>be</sup> had to the fever, &  
be treated with N. S. purging &c. In chronic suppres-  
sion <sup>the</sup> menses are the remedies, bleedings unnecessary &  
labiate corticines & also claim the first notice;  
and is the only medicine among the last sort of  
immature & young that merits the application.

Dysmenorrhoea or difficult  
retention — The patient is to be kept easy  
by opiates, and <sup>the</sup> uterus & vagina washed, & com-  
menced

11th. 18th. with decoctions.

11th. 18th. 5. Profluvia.

11th. 18th. with Profluvia — 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5.  
In retention, particularly in the 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5.  
best indications — 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5.  
in the 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5.  
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the 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5. 18th. 5.

The promotion of the true & complete down to the  
a by a specific contraindication & peculiar to high health



Fluxions and occurs most frequent in summer - It yields  
at the purgative the most convenient kind, such as Quassia, Sassa-  
parilla near the part affected are very beneficial. But emet-  
ics even in such cases as to induce milder is frequently useful.  
Opium is useful in the evening to give a little respite -  
Semi-cold drinks, <sup>are very proper</sup> - Quassia is a frequent ad-  
juvant attendant and best received in attractants  
and tonics - Dysenteries arising from common contagion  
are commonly violent in fall and spring but  
with appearance of symptoms generally yield  
at the same treatment as the type of the fever, the  
now of summer - In summer, to be treated with matter  
but be - If the fever is nervous - Opium is very  
useful in relieving and turning in an internal  
the complaint, and then the same may be used to  
a slowly, slowly, slowly - When a Dysentery will  
not yield in a few days to the more treatment  
and course for the true dysentery - Opium  
prescription must be altered and directed by the  
prevailing epidemic -





Sept 13th Sat. 11: Venus 20th.

since motion increased with pyrexia, a local disease.

Sept. 13th.

Voluntary motion diminished with a loss of suspension  
of the senses. Sen: 40 - 4/10, 4/12, 4/14.

This is languidness, or palsy. Both requiring the same  
treatment, and inducing the same effects. These happen

in both either in extension or in contraction  
of blood or serum in the brain. The 1st must happen

from a rupture of the blood vessels, the 2nd from  
the containing a chemical process, forming a blood  
with rupture. The blood is then not moved, nor is it

in general, in the body and head. The same  
is repeated, an undisturbed life. These traces

are left, a person who has had a severe attack  
and is violent, or violent, or more violent.

with anxiety and intense thought, or in the  
general disease. The method of cure is all the

of which is in the first place, the quantity  
to be taken must be the same.





[illegible]



disposed to become mercurial, and act sedative upon  
the nerves. When purely from the effects of mercurial  
the cold water is to be used as in Drunkenness. From  
the influence of the mind induced. These latter  
symptoms are to be expelled. The external cautery  
the crown of the head it may have. In applying  
the cold, now or cold water, should be used.  
The head should be guarded against by quietude  
and exercise. The best preventative of cold is keeping  
the extremities warm. Spitting is or  
internal. The disease is a species of apoplexy.  
Putrefaction is the only sign of death. In cases  
of hyperaemia, or what is vulgarly called a  
headache the mind is only in a dreaming state  
and separated from the body.  
When symptoms of apoplexy appear, the Diet  
should be low, gentle laxatives given, exercise  
warm clothing, and a cotton cloth in the neck are  
all necessary. Gentle bleedings are useful











Paroxysms in the brain, or from want of mobility in  
the nerves, &c. In the first, the symptoms are irregular  
as in the second uniform. To remove Cal from  
the system is necessary, and should be repeated  
according to the result it affords. In a remittent  
fever, should never be drawn from the side affected.  
Bleeding purges are most useful. Thus should be  
used, and frequently repeated. Blister should  
never be applied. Blisters, after blistering, be-  
comes too painful, are necessary, and should be con-  
tinued till the disease is cured. All violent  
evacuations must be restricted, even the most minute.  
Hence the necessity of enquiring particular early  
in such circumstances. The symptoms must  
be obviated as in a palsy.

When from want of mobility, and the crick is  
acquired. This happens in parts remote from the  
brain. It is easily distinguished. Where no sym-  
ptoms of confusion in the brain is evidenced, then  
Electricity is useful. The shock should be at





first m. to, and gradually increased; as large rocks tend  
to destroy the mobility of the nervous action. They should  
be continued for an hour at a time. Frictions  
both over and under are necessary. All the fluids  
be identified marked and mixed from common  
spirits to pink saffron. Petals are, too. Rub the  
part in very warm water, never to inflame the  
skin. Cold water is injudicious, tending  
weight, gradually increasing. The signs  
are symptomatic of some disease, but a  
contagion —

Cell: 11 c 48 dynamia

Gen: 42. Syncope.

Causes, producing this, which act indirectly  
on the brain are only within the reach of our  
art. Fatigue tends to produce syncope by  
taking off excitement from the brain.  
Passions of the mind, as extreme depression  
always follows, if some excitement, or great some-  
times art to produce suicide. Particulars  
and sometimes bring on syncope from  
Dyspnoea of the





The Cure when it proceeds from predisposition, may be effected by change of air, exercise, cold bath and tonic medicines. Abstinence often removes, pecu-

and tonic medicines. Abstinence often removes peculiar prejudices. If the patient gets a horizontal posture and stimulants recover the patient. Cold water will generally suffice.

of November 16<sup>th</sup>

gen. 43 Lysiphris

the stomach from its secretion insensibly, varieties  
of substances put into it is liable to many diseases  
may with propriety be called the labor of the so-  
ul. & if digested in a manner caused by distemper  
it is not only an indirect harm to the stomach  
which has been its creation, but the stomach  
receives a specific and it induces a general  
disease which is not from a cause in the stomach  
the stomach. But when a natural habit of  
the insinuous is not, it is not a habit of the  
secretory, at any time, it is not a habit of the  
nature of the secretory, it is not a habit of the  
affection of the mind in the secretory, it is not  
a habit of the mind in the secretory, it is not















good deal of nourishment is the most eligible ~~food~~  
food as it is somewhat necessary it should be joined with  
some fine table. Potatoes with hard and toasted bread  
are most agreeable. As to drink Port is to  
be preferred with old genuine Madeira. Both cold  
and warm are very serviceable, the latter may  
either be active or passive, according to  
the nature of the disease. Climbing up a hill is particularly  
serviceable, as in exercising this sort of muscle  
is obliged to lend a hand.

*Nausea vomituum.*

This leads to gentle emetics, *Ipecac.* also *Opium*.

*Nausea Marina* is relieved by stimulating  
Barks, and in extreme cases, must have recourse to  
the use of *Opium*.

Len: 44. *Hypochondriasis.*

*Dyspepsia*, cum *languore*, *torpore*, *males*, et *Morborum*.  
For Particulars Consult Galien

This disease is entirely different from *Dyspepsia*,  
or *Thyria*.  
The ~~disease~~ is often complicated. In *Dyspepsia* the Prox-  
imate cause is debility - But in *Hypochondriasis* torpor  
or want of irritation is the Proximate cause.





It may either be an anorexia, or an excess of appetite  
which is either Postive or Excessive - seldom any  
vomiting attends - which is not the case in dyspepsia  
where warm water will lay on the stomach & a late  
rest laborious under the system which aggravates  
in dyspepsia - It most frequently attacks the  
stomach which is the reverse of the dyspepsia -  
The patient's attention to these symptoms  
with the remote causes are especially for food  
we may be enabled to distinguish between  
them. A person has in his observation in practice  
found a new <sup>Disease</sup> ~~case~~ <sup>which he has</sup> ~~leave~~ to name <sup>Cholera</sup>.

The Method of Cure must vary <sup>with</sup> respect  
to the remote and occasional causes. - Stimuli  
<sup>are</sup> not indicated when the system is improper. But  
bitters combined with acrimony are useful warm  
baths also warm stimuli joined with Exer-  
cise must accompany <sup>in perpetuating</sup> a cure Gal-  
lic is one of the best Medicines, as being an univer-  
sal Stimulant. It may be given in water, or in decoction.









then directed on the wound - and whilst it is  
not from an immediate inflammation being  
induced on the part in the application of  
medicines, hence the use of H. Peribinth  
scourging the part.

*Trismus marcenarius*  
is peculiar to British and warm  
countries - it is not so a too common  
the disease. Hence the necessity of  
early purging like Cullen a few days after  
birth - When the Trismus is symptomatic  
to be cured by removing the primary cause.

*Trismus Convulsivus* -  
See 20 in: History N. Cullen. It arises from  
a too great mobility or increased action of the  
irritable & sensitive - It is a precise  
natural question as to the intensity of  
the will produce this mobility of the N. system.  
Convuls. grave. and less of the N. system.  
Fibrilis Convulsio of this comes on in the beginning, and  
not kill in the 1st instance - it is a more or less  
in the latter stage, commonly more mortal.





also — 6 10 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480

Gen: 51 Cataplasms  
Dyspnoea For the History of both of these Diseases.

Referred to Cullen for the History pure & of their  
Complaints - Blisters are useful, when it does yield.





to the <sup>common</sup> remedy recommended by Dr. Cullen. Moderate  
Exercise, and Change of air, which must be a most  
one good prophylactic.

Gen. 53. Pertussis or  
Whooping Cough. For Catarrh of the Larynx  
This Disease is most confined to Children, but Adults  
are liable to it. The Cure to be effected by V. S.  
gentle Vomits, purging, after the antispasmodic. Tinct.  
of Hyoscyamus is useful in answering the purpose of  
an antispasmodic. Change of air is remarkably  
serviceable, but should always be to a lighter.

Gen. 54. Dysentery. For which Dr. Cullen  
Gen. 55. Colica. For History &c. See

The Cure is to be begun, if the pulse indicates it,  
with N. S. most lenient purges, and Glysters.

Glysters also of Tobacco smoke. Glysters to  
the Thighs — best Prophylactic is gentle  
Exercise just to keep the body open, with easy di-  
gestible Aliment — Gen. 56 Cholera.

Anodynes with Camulacents are the basis for a Cure.  
Consult. Cullen first times.





Gen: 57th Diarrhoea

The best and by hunger. Rheni is one of the best for that purpose. Ipecac: is also not a very accompaning it. When astringent is required White oak bark is a very good one. also Conium maculatum is necessary in the Cure. Diet must be regarded. If the stools are black, a veg: one is proper, but if green & animal Aliment is proper. Quinine expedites the

Cure. — Gen: 58. Diabetes V. Cullen

Gen: 59. Hysteria. This Disease is proper to Women & differs from the Hyp: in being worst in summer & accompanied with Globus hystericus — H. Profuse Catarrh, mobility of the N. System — Cure to be obtained by nearly the same treatment with Epilepsy — by Crisp: am: time. &c. The Hysteria is very apt to be complicated with <sup>Epile.</sup> hyp: and other Diseases — Then regard must be had to the predominant Disease.





Passes often from its sedate action  
changes the *Hysterica* into *Hypochond.*

Gen: 60. *Hypochondria*

See *Cullen* —

Gen: 20. Ord: 4. *Verania* —

Injured functions. The mind with pyrexia  
or *febrilis*.

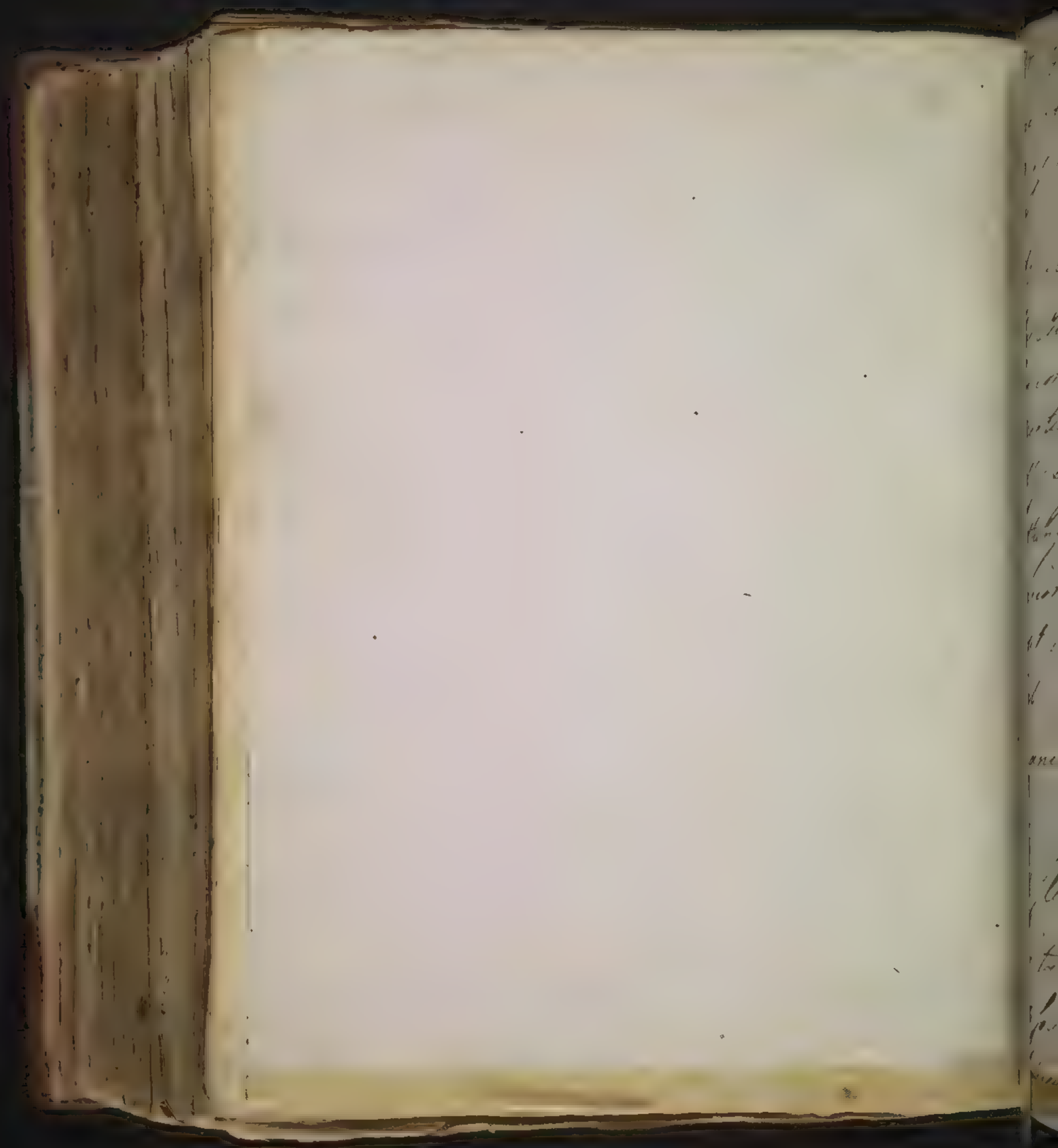
Gen: 61. *Amantia*

An imbecillity of the mental functions —

The mental faculties of the brain, or mind  
may be injured from causes as well as the  
body. The memory has been in some in-  
stances lost thro' the want of exercise —

Gen: 62. *Melancholia*

A partial madness. There are two spe-  
cies of *melancholia* viz the *amara* & the  
*reliciosa*. The 1<sup>st</sup> may be treated with ca-  
caumant if attended with *Pitthora*. The 2<sup>d</sup>  
*hypochond.* that disease alone to be regard-  
ed. The *reliciosa*, requires V. S. Bleeding  
using Exercise.





Dr. Rush used a shoemaker who had  
some odd religious notions with mercury  
riding on horse back —

Gen: 63. Mania

Universal Mad rags —

This disease is hereditary from a fracture  
or conformation of the brain. Upon  
dissection the brain is found perfectly  
sound. Uf. Bleeding, purging warm  
bathing &c. are all useless to take off  
tensions. The alimentary <sup>canal</sup> must be  
kept laxative. Violent exercises are  
bad. Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh was told  
maniac patients in the hospital.

Gen: 64. Dreams.

A disturbed Imagination  
in sleep.

This always proceeds from some  
irritating cause. When no dream prevails  
the soul is certainly at rest. & vice versa.  
To prevent dreams, or walking in sleep be  
precious advised before going to bed.





easy support. All irritating causes must  
be avoided.

Gen: 98. Paraphrenia

An entire loss of voice

When a loud voice is rendered  
by disease, mercurial friction on the  
throat will release it.

Gen: 106. Epistaxis.

An involuntary discharge of humor  
from the Urethra.

The following injection Dr  
Rush has found certain in its efficacy  
to be accompanied with antiphlog: heat:  
merit.

R. Hy: muc: fine Carb: ℥ss

Vitel: ov. unies

Sol: 3: arab: fort: ℥ij

Aq: fort: ℥ij m: f: inj:

The vomiting, and injury of children which  
generally happens about the 10<sup>th</sup> month  
or earlier is for the most part fatal





at such a period of life. It proceeds from  
the same cause with the Cholera mor-  
bus in adults, viz from the influence  
of the climate. Hence the cure is  
analagous. Rhubarb is a bad medi-  
cine, & if used in this case, it should  
be joined with magnesia, or essential  
oil. The oil of Ricinus is the best expec-  
tive. Ven: Treacle may be applied  
to the stomach in Placenter. Laud:  
may occasionally be used with  
caution. When this disease happens  
in cities a charge of air may be  
attended with dangerous consequences.

### Feb 23<sup>d</sup> Worms

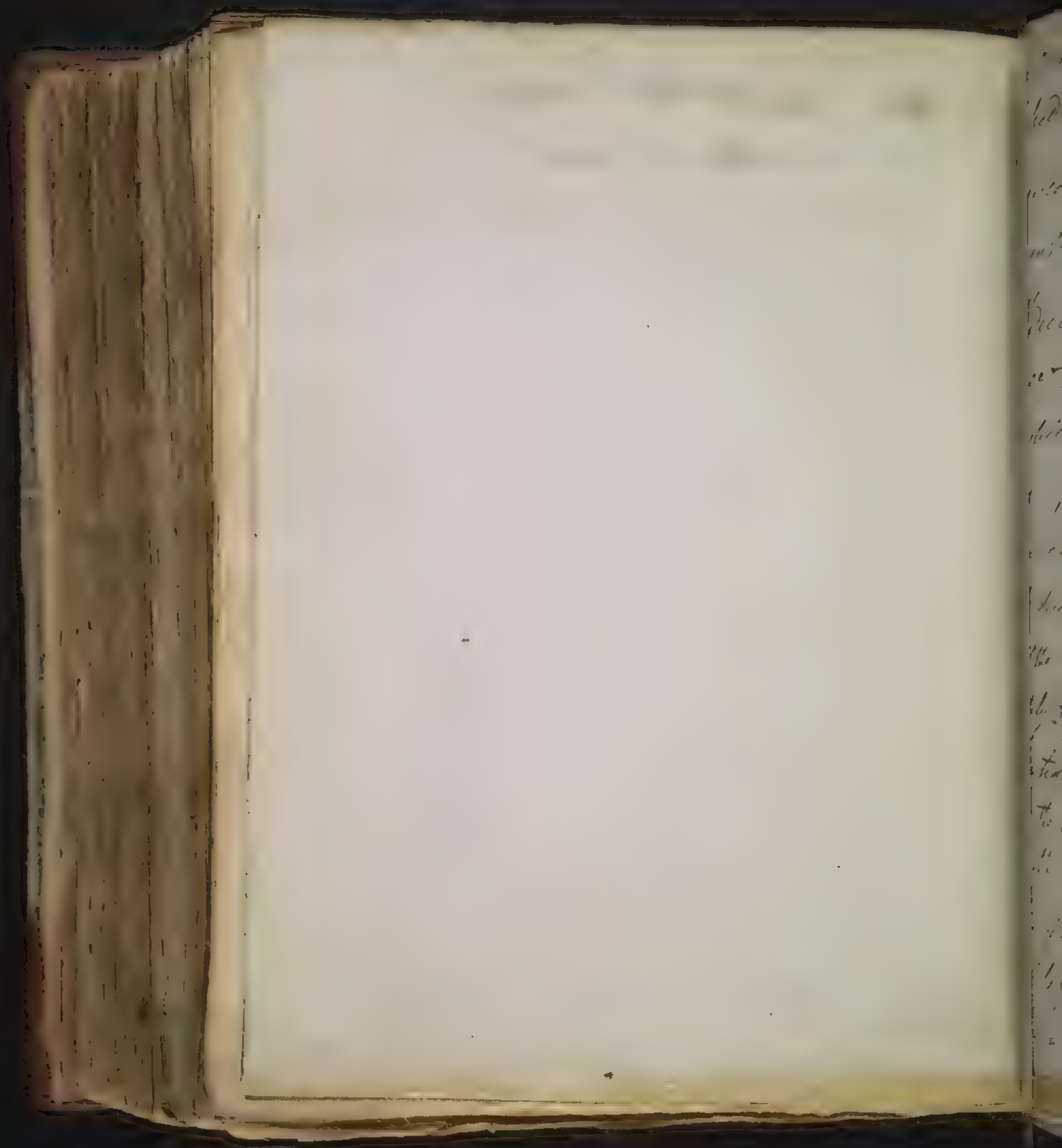
As there are not classed in the Nomenclature  
they come last to be shaken off  
the most common is found in the





Elementary Carnal. The next thing at  
well as the second, are therefore, supposed  
to be in order, for as, now we, put the  
pt. cases in the ~~conductor~~ <sup>the</sup> winter times  
which must prove injurious to the  
system. As the other such animals  
are at night, supposed to guard the  
at night, here we are at measure from  
putting miarmes. I would be with  
the society concluded to distrust the  
body from the local effects of putrid  
effluvia. When the system becomes  
disturbed these animals become too nu-  
merous for health. From their effects  
on the Nerves induce various sym-  
ptoms. In all nervous diseases worms  
should be suspected &  
the symptoms of their presence



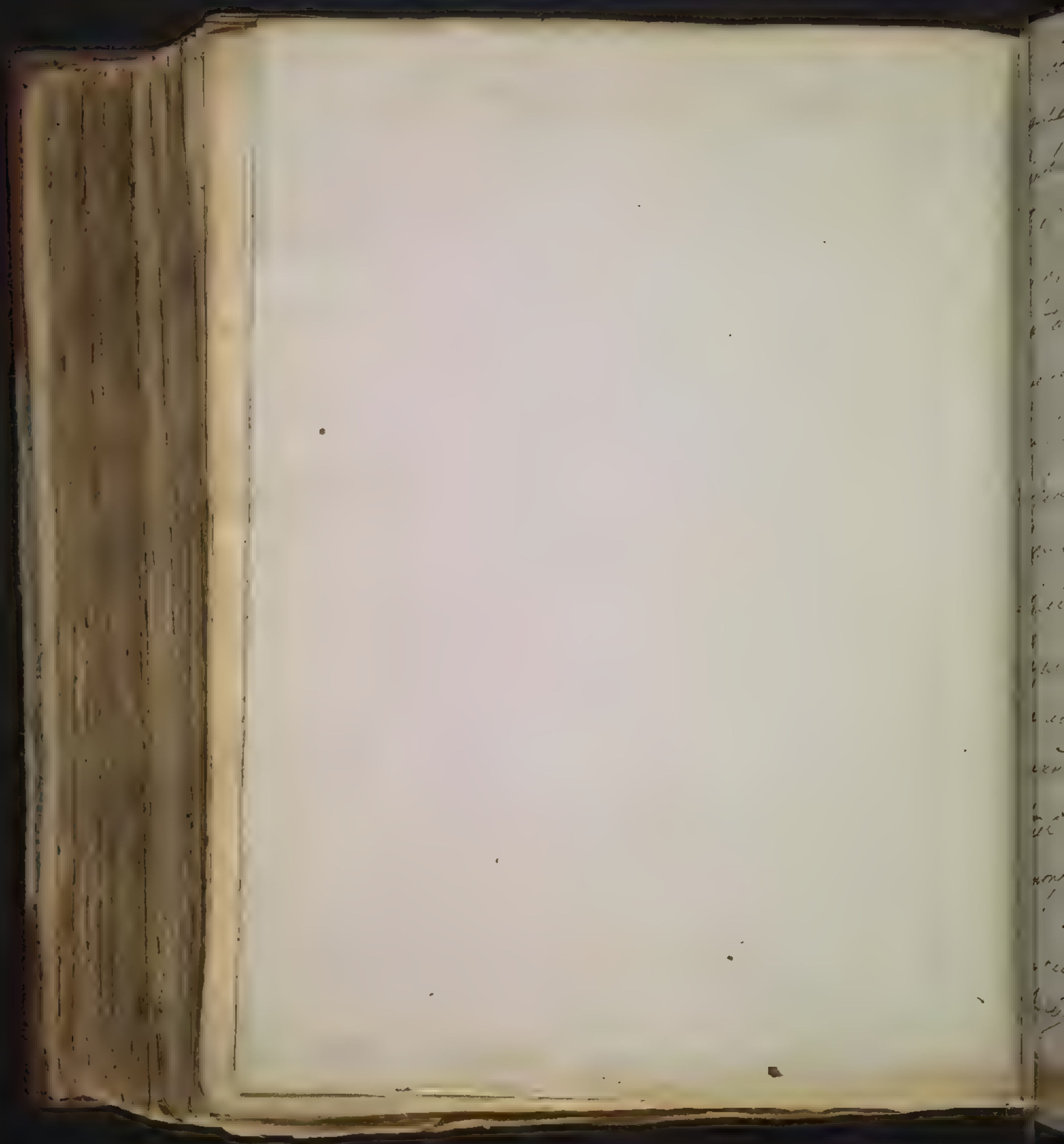


abundance in the same can more be  
mixed of it, & the more of the same.  
This is more to other irritations of  
the internal surface.

Medicines act on us in the  
direct, or indirect, or the latter  
manner, & induce to the latter  
manner, & induce to the latter  
manner. Some of them are found to do so by warm, &  
immediately, in a direct manner.

The direct, are either chemical, or mechanical.

Of the 1<sup>st</sup> are acid salts. These will be made  
at once, & others warm, & cold in the form of the  
neutral salts are all useful. Common salt  
is the best & most common. It may be mixed  
with sugar, & so on. It is the best  
of a low temperature, & is more  
be low temperature. The neutral salts are  
weak, metallic are more powerful. Some  
of the most useful are the following.





The common use of the root is to get the juice out of it  
 and use it in its natural condition. The juice of the  
 pink-root is poured into the water and the water is  
 boiled till it is reduced to one half. This may be  
 be infused with a pint of boiling water and  
 a table spoonful of sea salt. Let it stand  
 over a fire in the morning. The leaf is set in  
 the fire. The juice is then taken out and  
 taken over the fire and made into a  
 syrup. The juice of the pink-root is  
 especially the juice of the pink-root is  
 very useful. The juice of the pink-root  
 are useful. It cannot be used in sufficient  
 quantity to have effect. The juice of the  
 pink-root is the most useful. The juice of the  
 Among mechanical instruments are counted  
 those we call that regard, is a  
 a few more, which are not so common  
 and are not so good never in these cases be  
 used.



[illegible]

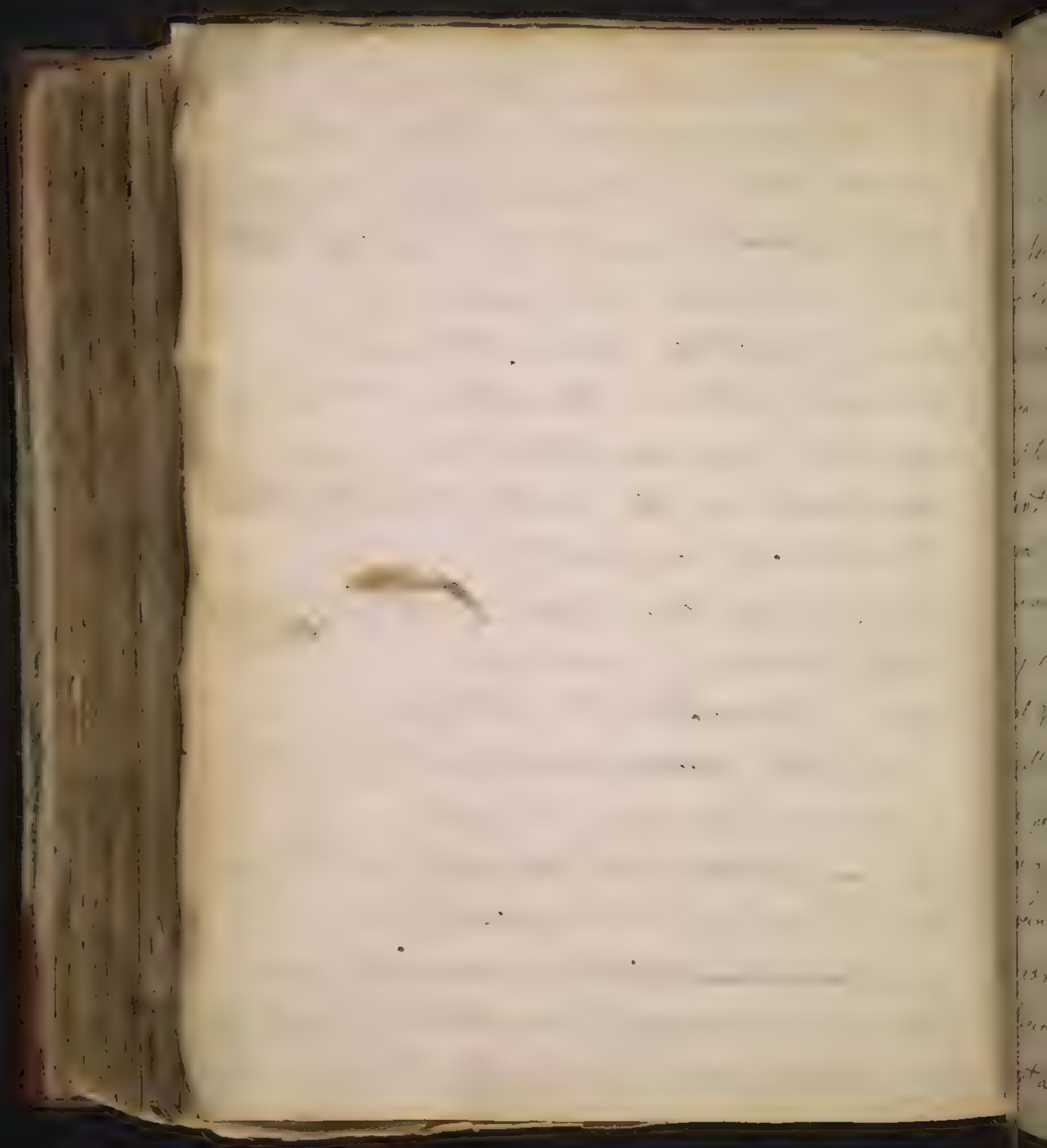




The whitish color, some of the veins at some  
times is, and to be occasioned by an absorption  
from the surface cells & inner branches. When taken  
the blood is full & in good order, while in the  
limb. The blood used more or less from its  
degree of maturity. Hence the arterial and  
the venous. Blood in its natural state is  
red but is white at the taste. It is  
abundant more in the weak, than the strong.  
Blood is not necessary for in young and  
small animals it is white. It is the same  
in all, I believe in man.

#### 25th Lecture on the Arteries.

The arteries, indeed, from the same they  
go off at more acute angles. Two branches of arteries  
will join, & form one trunk. This is called anastomosis.  
The natural elastic contraction of arteries there  
is a motion communicated by the nerves called pulsation.  
Arteries are, I believe, in all, & grow. Arteries terminate in  
veins, secretory organs, & exhaling vessels.





Nov 26<sup>th</sup> Lecture 2<sup>d</sup>

## Veins.

It has been said that the arteries terminate  
in veins, but this is not true. and as the veins originate  
at the terminations of the arteries, would in some  
measure induce us to begin their description, and trace them  
from their beginning but find it most expedient, and  
best to <sup>begin</sup> anatomically in beginning at the  
heart — There are three <sup>principal</sup> veins viz vena  
cava, pulmonary vein & vena portarum; <sup>they</sup> are  
somewhat elastic, and supplied with valves in  
every part of the system except the brain, thoracic  
& abdominal cavities. These valves are  
useful in preventing a reflux of the blood, as the  
force perceptible in the arteries even by the im-  
pulse of the heart is <sup>less than its impulse to the veins.</sup> ~~rather~~ <sup>the</sup> the use of  
the veins is to return the blood to the heart, after  
it is carried to every part <sup>of the body</sup> by the arteries.  
A vein accompanies every artery but an artery  
does not accompany every vein.





for <sup>the</sup> there are many veins placed just under the  
skin, and are apparent to the sight, which are  
not accompanied by arteries - the latter  
is wisely fixed near the bones and under the Mus-  
cles, that they might not be exposed and liable  
to injuries. The motion of the blood in the veins  
adjacent to the arteries is kept up and quick-  
ened by <sup>their</sup> Diastole ~~the~~ <sup>the blood in those veins</sup> and ~~the~~ <sup>that are sit-</sup>  
~~uated~~ <sup>on</sup> the muscles and just under the skin  
as its motion is accelerated by the action of  
the muscles. Every part of the body is  
furnished with lymphatic vessels which  
has no connection with the arteries as to  
their origination and are the same  
as the lacteals, <sup>in their action</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> whatever they  
may <sup>absorb</sup> ~~convey~~ <sup>the absorbents are conveyed to</sup> into the thoracic duct and  
receptaculum chyli - <sup>and the superior to the abdominal veins</sup> all cavities are  
amply furnished with lymphatics. -  
From what has been said, it can easily be  
accounted for, why by Ven. sect. removal of  
moulds <sup>are</sup> occasioned, one will enable us to judge  
when it may be proper to make use of it.





a lecture the 10th 1797

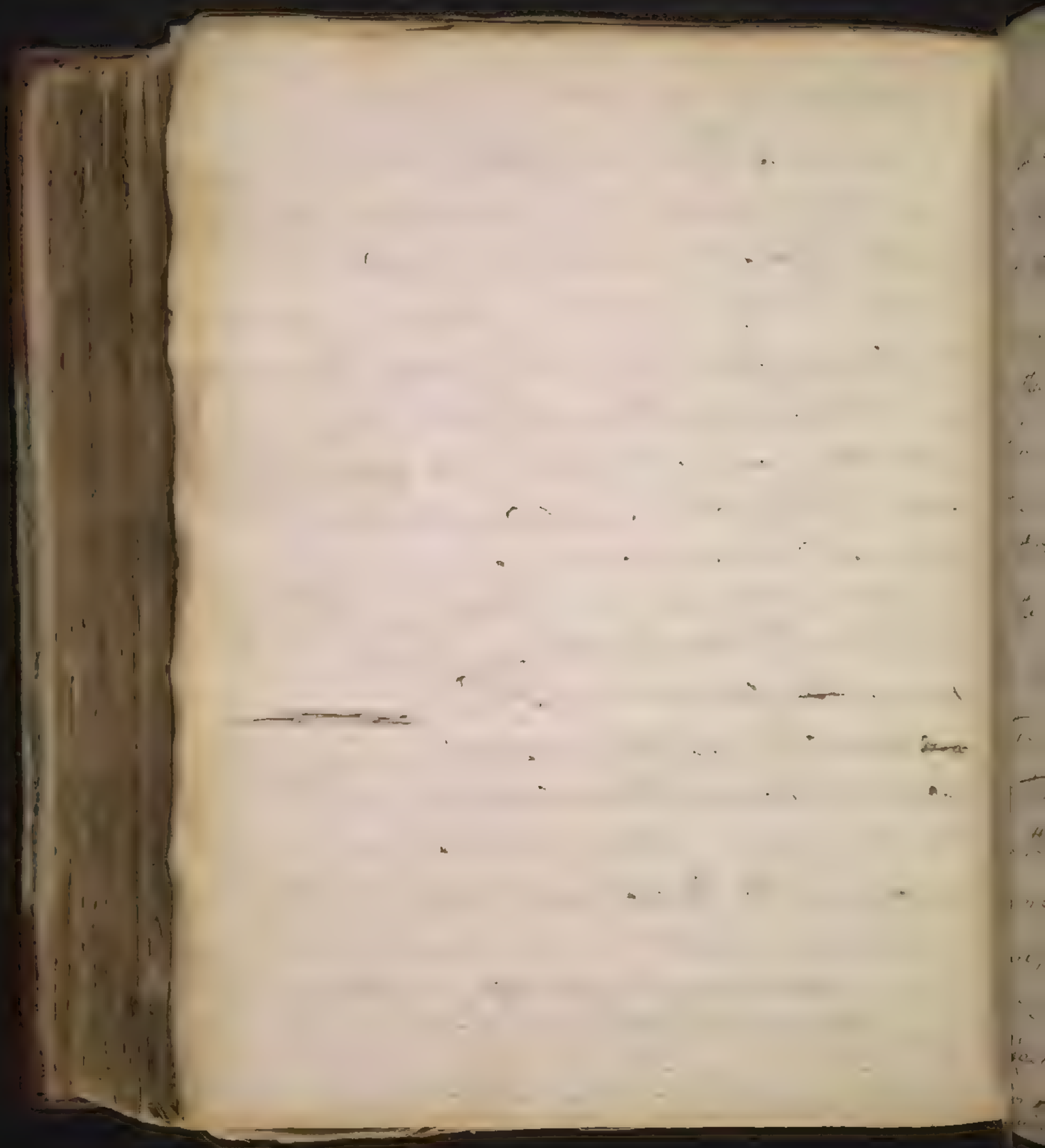
A gland is a <sup>soft</sup> collection of ~~many~~ vessels in the interior  
of secreting certain fluids from the blood when to be re-  
tained for different uses or to be carried out from the  
system - they are either congestate, or conglomerate.

The secretory vessels arise from the arteries. Secretion is  
accounted for by the capacity of the vessels, which are  
adapted to receive certain portions of the blood and to reject  
others -

Glands are supplied with arteries, veins,  
nerves and secretory ducts and some with lymph &  
reservoirs, as the liver is with the gall bladder,  
the testis with the peniculus seminalis -

The name of the gland was at first <sup>origin</sup> ~~the~~ ~~gland~~,  
~~and~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~humeri~~ were found near to the surface of the  
body, but afterwards applied to the liver, brain  
&c. &c. - In those glands that have ducts or  
reservoirs, and the secreted juices remain in them  
for some time are taken up by re-absorption.

The humours that are secreted by the different glands are divided  
in four classes. 1<sup>st</sup> All the viscid and lymphatic juices are  
all assimilable, and here assimilable matter and some unassimilable 3<sup>rd</sup> all  
viscid sluggish andropy juices. 4<sup>th</sup> all inflammable juices, which are  
at first thin, but by standing become thick and oftentimes bitter.





Muscles are bundles of soft fibres of a red colour, elastic &  
are the instruments of motion. A muscle is divided  
into the belly, origin & insertion. Some muscles have  
a, bony origin, others, which serve to keep them  
in their proper place. Muscles are divided into  
three kinds, long, bony & muscular. The first are  
those of the extremities and those of the heart & stomach  
& third the abdominal, which being the bones  
of the lower part & those of the upper.

Muscles are most plentifully distributed to  
those muscles which have the greatest  
motion & are the heart, and are supplied  
with a larger quantity of blood than is  
immediately necessary, unless in exertion,  
and promoting muscular motion.

The tendon to which the muscle is fastened  
is a distinct substance, and inelastic. We have  
two, where great force is required and their size de-  
pends also thereon.



Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Lecture

The brain is composed of a great many threads, lying  
parallel to each other, & running from the medulla  
to the cerebellum. ~~It is~~ composed of a great number  
of smaller ones — a nervous chord, such as has been  
now described, has some what elasticity, not nearly so  
much as other parts of the body, for when cut their  
contraction is not observable, while blood vessels  
contract very much. These nervous chords derive  
their origin from the brain, and partake of its cover-  
ings viz the dura and pia mater, and the tunica  
arachnoidea, the two former, giving them firmness,  
and strength, and the latter giving them a cellular  
coat to connect the threads of the nerves to each other.  
They also and more, and to support the vessels which go  
with them. Nerves are supplied simply with nerves  
from the viscera, & fewest of all to the lungs. The  
nerves alone constitute sensibility, and are assen-  
tative to motion. They frequently accompany the  
blood vessels, and ganglia are chiefly found  
among the intercostal muscles — ganglia  
have thicker coats than the nerves, and large blood-  
vessels, their use is not yet fairly known. The  
nerves of the sense are free from these —  
nerves, descending one another form Plexuses.  
They also terminate in bulky substances.



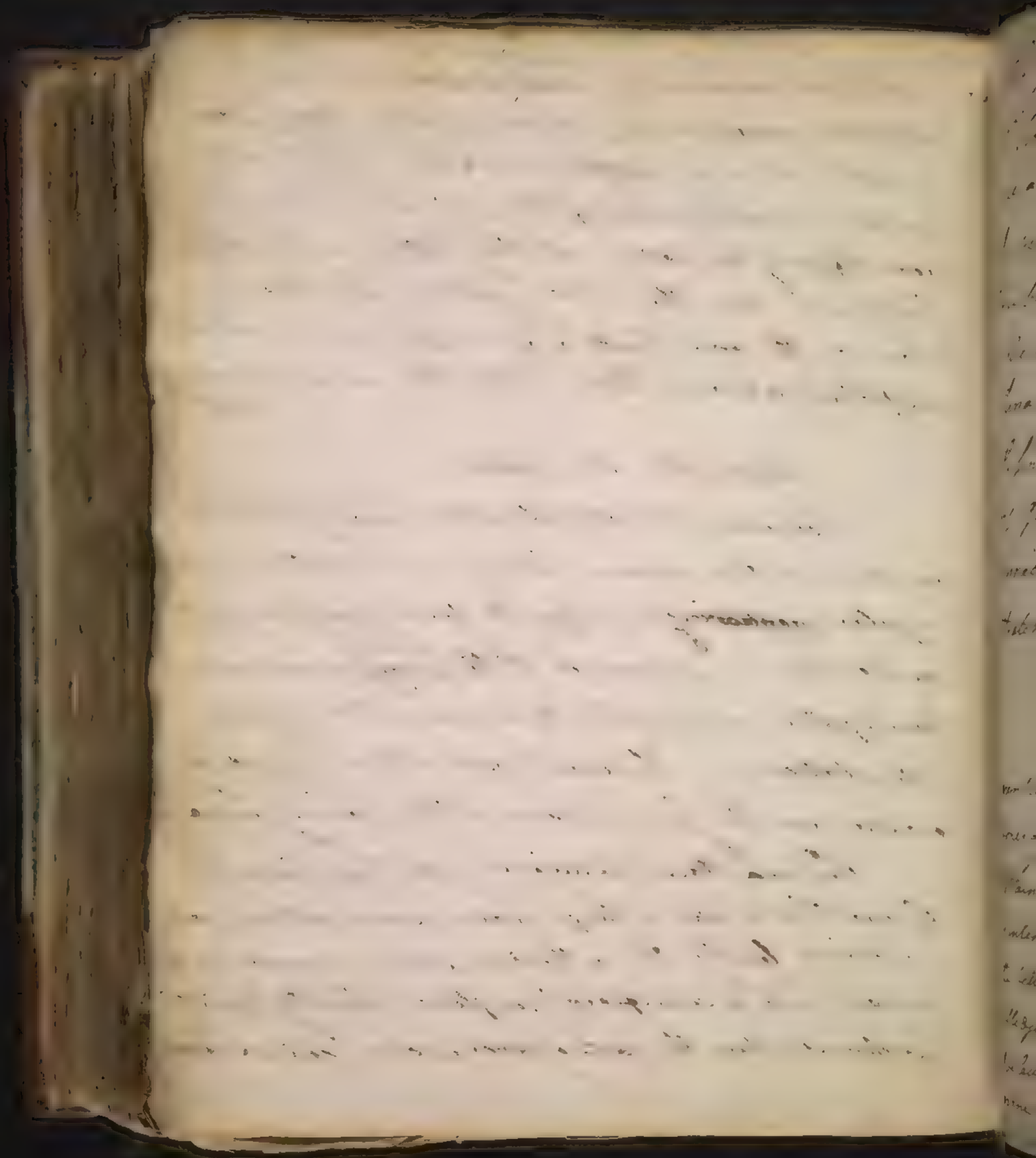


cellular membrane, <sup>is divided into</sup> ~~is composed of~~ the adipose & reticular membranes, the former being a series of vessels containing large quantities of fat, for the purpose of absorption, filling up the interstices, and beautifying the body, and the latter a connecting substance thro' the entire system, save the humour of the eye, <sup>having</sup> ~~and~~ a full communication subsisting between them: thro' the whole body.

Nov 29<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Lecture

Describing the external appearance of bones, dividing them into three kinds — the long, broad and flat, and irregular, ~~mentioning~~ the different sorts of protuberances cavities &c — proceeded to the <sup>joining</sup> ~~parts~~ or connections of them together, and ranked them under two Classes of articulation — the diarthrosis, or those capable of motion, and the synarthrosis, or those having none.

The diarthrosis he divided into three kinds 1<sup>st</sup> the enarthrosis, when a large head is received into a deep acetabuloid cavity, 2<sup>nd</sup> arthrodiæ, when a round head is received into a superficial, or glenoid cavity, and 3<sup>d</sup> Ginglymus, where the ends of bones receive and are received



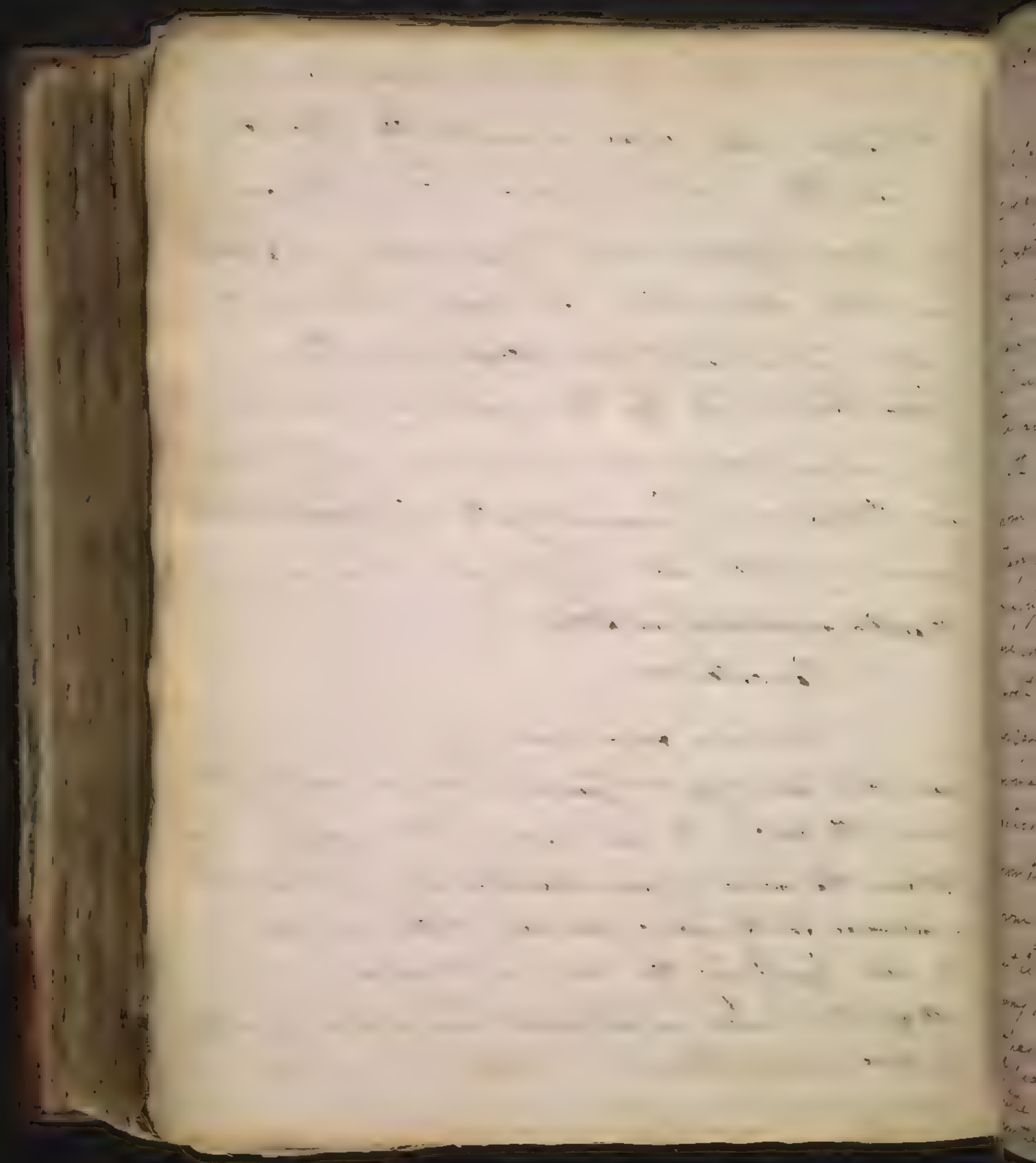


34 The Synarthrosis he also divides into three kinds,  
1<sup>st</sup> Rapse, where bones are mutually interlocked into  
one another - 2<sup>nd</sup> Harmonia. Where they are joined  
by plain surfaces, and 3<sup>d</sup> Symphysis the joining of  
one bone into another, as a nail into a board.

and he subdivided the two Classes, diarthrosis, and  
Synarthrosis into the three following species 1<sup>st</sup>  
the synchondrosis, when a cartilage is the connect-  
ing substance 2<sup>d</sup> Symphysis when ligaments are the  
connecting bodies, and 3<sup>d</sup> Symphysis, when muscles are  
stretched from one <sup>to</sup> another. --

### Periosteum.

This is a fine thin, consisting vascular  
membrane covering, and surrounding all parts of the  
bones of the body. The part covering the apophyses  
obtains the name of perichondrium - This membrane  
is intended for the easier motion of the muscles, and  
the better supplying the bones with vessels - Some  
alleged there was an internal Periosteum, but that  
I believe is not the case - There is a very fine mem-  
brane perivascular.





## Descript<sup>n</sup> Ligaments.

are white vis. ble. bodies, softer than cartilages, possessing little elasticity, & intended to help the bones firmly together — those of the vertebrae, being the most elastic. They are supplied with arteries, veins &c. Where Epiphyses are not, capsular ligaments are formed. These come out from the periosteum, and superficially articulated bones in such a manner as to include the articulation in a purse, or bag: in those with epiphyses, the ligaments take their origin from the epiphyses. In these cases their strength is uniform but in bones articulated by Ginglymus they are strongest on those sides, which are immovable. Cartilages, are solid smooth elastic white & flexible substance, intended for defending the ends of bones, ~~and~~ as well as their firmer connection & preventing any pain in the motion of the body. They are supplied with moisture from the synovial glands & are by their motion kept from suffering. They are not subject to diseases, but liable to be affected by Thapsia, ichorous matter laying on them. Synovial never concreted. It has not yet been discovered that cartilages are capsular. Ossification is not produced from gelatinous, or cartilaginous matter, the substance of bones is peculiar to itself, shooting out from the center, and throwing off all the gelatinous





6. cartilaginous substance which is afterwards taken  
into the ossification —

P. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Section —

From the anatomical acception of this term,  
it meant to signify a connection of all the bones of an  
animal in their natural situation, either human, or  
any preserving their elements be it the elements  
muscles & vessels & viscera are taken away — when  
connected by wire is called artificial, and when  
the elements &c. natural.

Bones in their natural posture incline  
forward. No they are not perpendicular, not the per-  
pendicular of them is perpendicular, that a perpendicular line  
falls from their common center of gravity in the  
middle of their common base. By this we have growth  
or quickness of growth in motion. No the force  
of the muscles is much greater to counteract  
the gravity of the parts. The human skeleton is  
divided into the head, trunk the superior & inferior  
extremities. The head includes all the bones above  
the Atlas, the trunk all down to the junction  
of the femoris to the innominates.



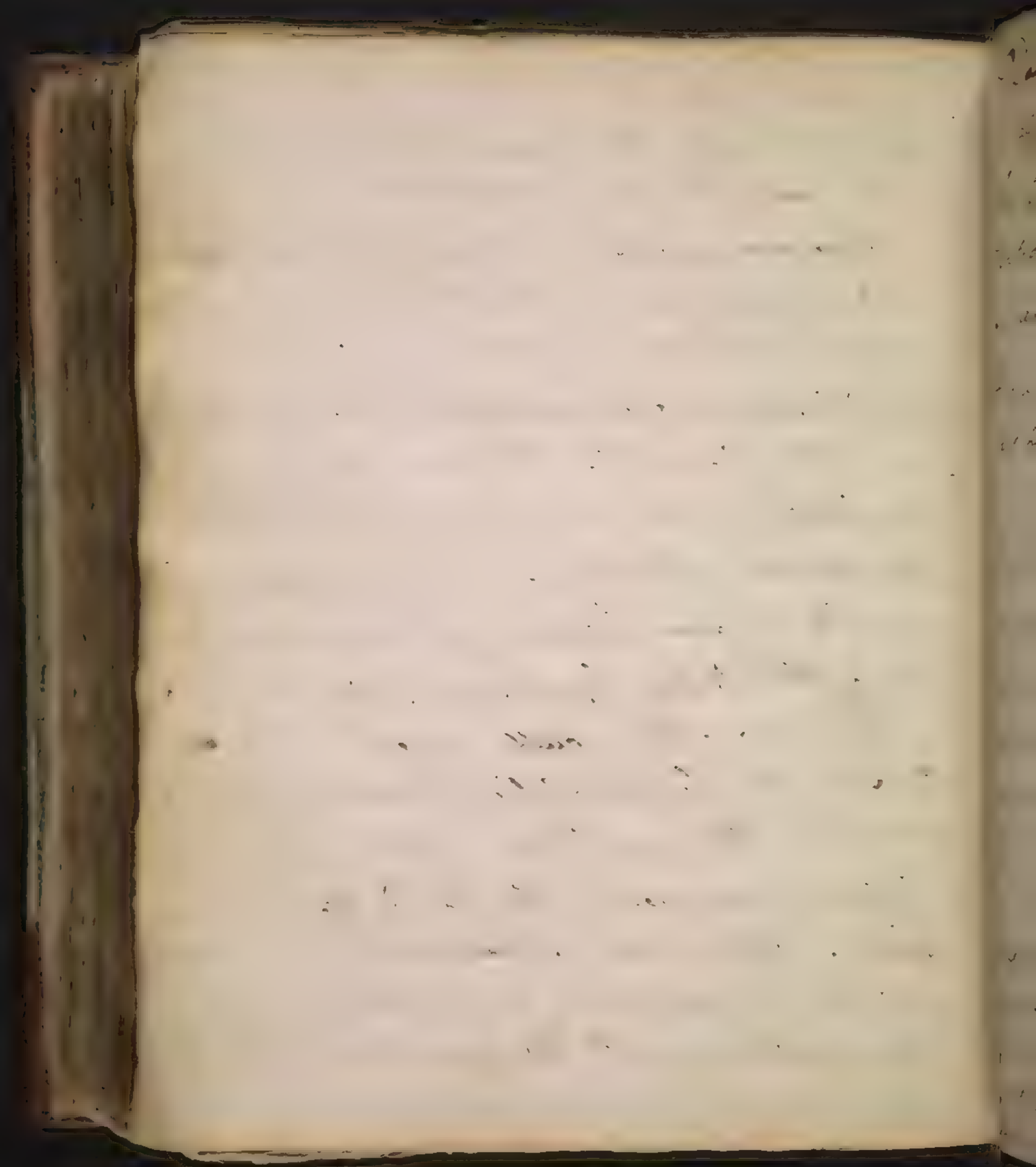


the upper & inferior similar to the large & small  
to the ends of the rings, the inferior similar  
at their bases the *St. uncinata*.

Cranium consists of eight bones, 4 of which are  
called proper, and the other two, are reckoned  
common to it, and the same. The proper are,  
the of Frontis, two of parietalia two of tempo-  
rum & the of occipitis. The common are of  
ethmoides, & sphenoides. For particular see con-  
fult Monro's Anatomy. The sphenoid bone  
are joined by five sutures viz the coronal, lamb-  
oid sagittal & two squamous. Vide Monro.

The bones of the skull are joined to those of  
the face by ligaments & sutures. The hyoid  
is in the partition of the nose.

Sutures common to the head & face are  
five. Ethmoidal, sphenoidal, transverse,  
and two zygomatic, none however of  
these bones are at the junction of only  
the bones of the skull.



Dec. 3. In the lecture of this evening, the  
of frontis, of parietalia, & occipitis, & of  
of temporum with the of sphenoides were  
treated of as the description. These differ in  
no particular manner from Meniscostedon.  
It is unnecessary to take down the particu-  
lars here.

In the lecture of this evening, the  
of frontis, of parietalia, & occipitis, & of  
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no particular manner from Meniscostedon.  
It is unnecessary to take down the particu-  
lars here.





and these are the bones of the spine.

Dec 5<sup>th</sup>

Having finished the bones of the skull, we now proceed to the spine on all the bones comprising it, proceeding to the trunk beginning with the long axis of bones extend-  
ed from the condyles of the occiput to the ends of the  
spine, which resembles two unequal pyramids  
joined on a common base — The spine is com-  
monly divided into true and false vertebrae, the  
former constituting the long upper pyramid,  
which has its base below, while the latter make  
the short lower pyramid, whose base is above.

The true vertebrae are the twenty-four up-  
per bones of the spine, which is divided into  
the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar.

The first seven are the cervical, the twelve  
next are the dorsal, and the other five  
the lumbar — For more particular descrip-  
tion see figure, plates &c. Vide p. 17.





Decr 6<sup>th</sup>

This evening was taken up in the descrip-  
tion of the internal parts of female generative  
organs. nothing new was offered. - Two authors who have  
treated of these parts -

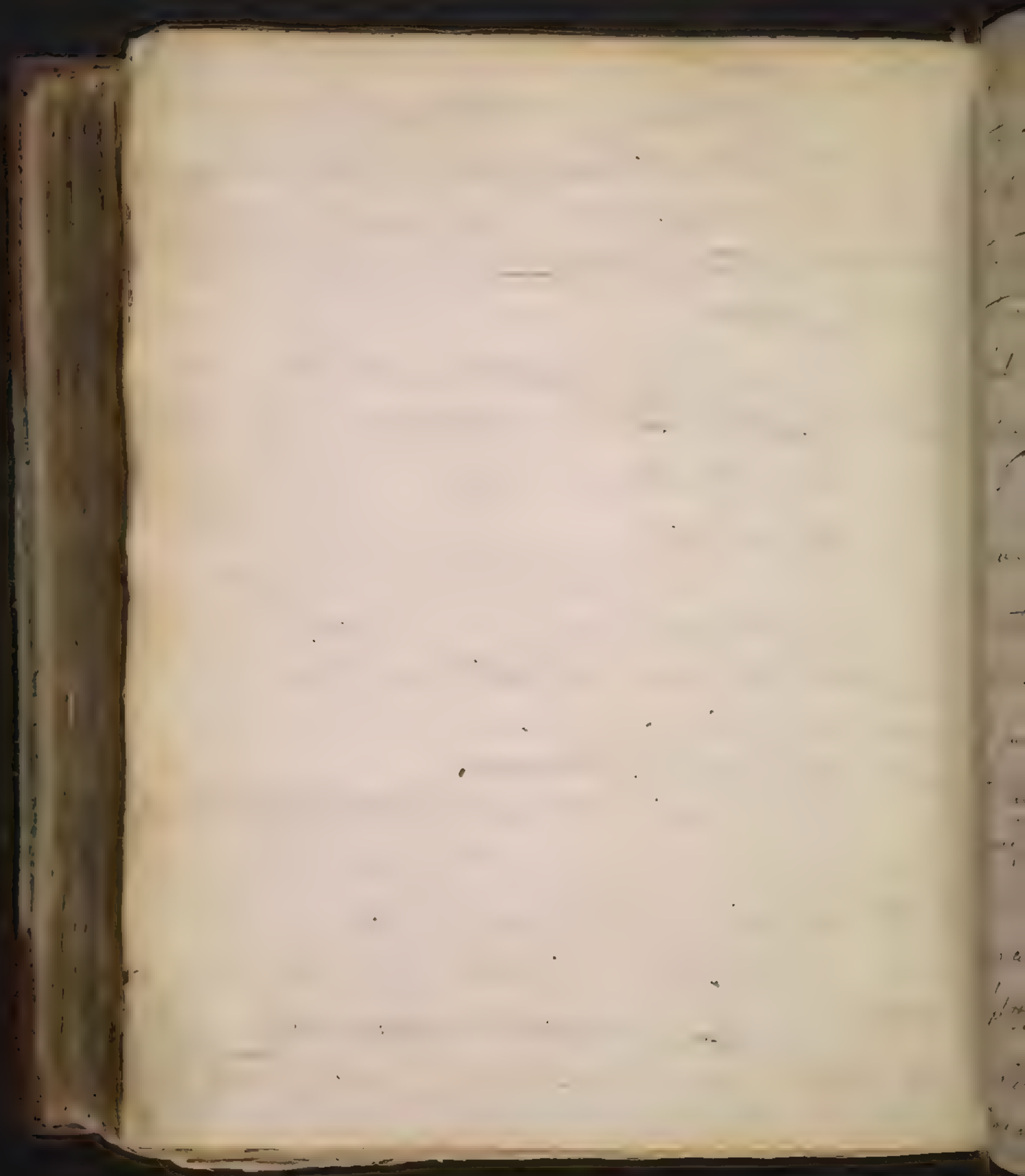
Decr 8<sup>th</sup>

The false vertebrae with the bones  
forming the Pelvis were treated of, for Car-  
ticus & Vid. Monro. -

Decr 10<sup>th</sup>

Described the Thorax or Chest.  
The only part of the trunk not delineated: it reaches  
from below the neck to the belly, and somewhat of  
a conical figure - for an accurate, and parti-  
cular description V. Monro.

Finishing the description of the trunk,  
made some observations on the spine, and concluded  
with a detail of some complaints peculiar to  
it - The rachitis, or rickets incidental to  
children owing to relaxation & debility of  
the system, and a want of earth in the spi-  
rit.



matter — and that the several curvatures of the spine, are owing chiefly to the position, which the children recuse, on themselves to rest, and when the curvature begins to form, they incline in that way for ease, untill they are afraid falling down ~~that way~~ <sup>then</sup>, and incline the contrary way. *Vice versa* —

*Spina Stiffa* a complaint peculiar to the Vertebrae, and owing to a want of one of the Vertebral Lines, by which vertebrae are fast together is formed; the vertebrae pushing each, finding no resistance, have the spine which after great distress becomes <sup>rigid</sup> black and from pressing the swelling you would conceive it to contain a quantity of matter, but commonly is a stony substance — it is a complaint that is always mortal, altho many flatting symptoms appear —





Dec 10th

Superior extremities

Divided into the humerus, radius, ulna, and hand.

The humerus consists of the humerus, and scapula - for their particular description, see Dr. H. Memoirs.

Of radius, or Arm Bone, see Dr. H. Memoirs.

Dec 11th Thanksgiving Day.

Dec 12th In evening no lecture, the subject being somewhat indisposed.

Dec 13th

When he speaks the muscles, and bones with the name written of bones, no lecture. For a longer. The radius is connected by 12 small bones, four of which, viz the carpoides, are more, ununiforme, "Piforme, are connected immediately to the radius, and ulna, the other four trapezium, trapezoides maximum, trapezoides, are connected to the metacarpus and the first bone of the thumb.





Molae of your bones, as shown in  
your - Indian were composed by the thumb  
and fingers - for, particularly asking each  
one, the Monro's osteology -

### Decr 15<sup>th</sup> Superior Extremities

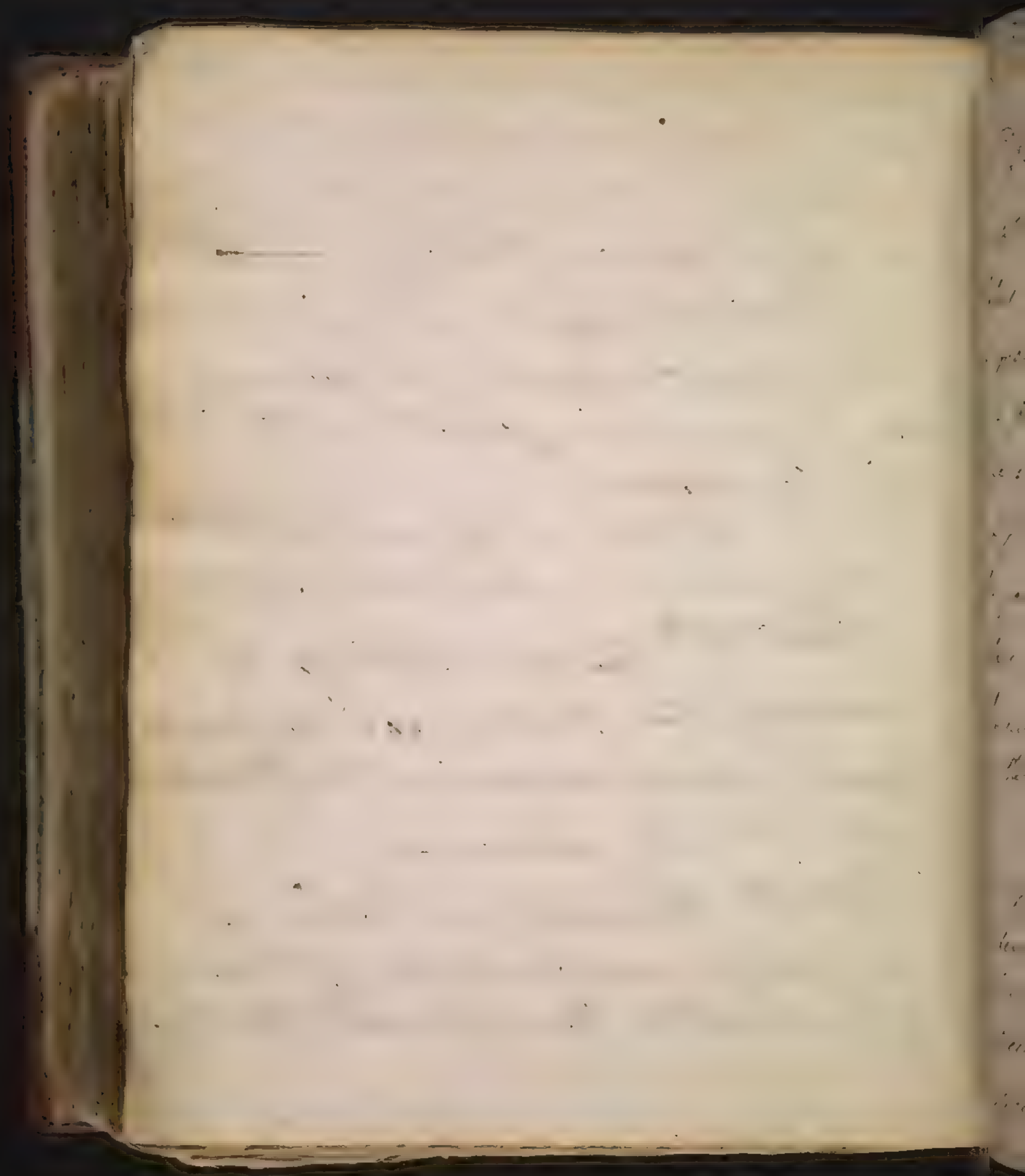
Second lecture - the six innomina  
ta: recommended divided into three parts, viz the  
thigh, leg and foot -

The thigh and leg were reviewed,  
for their particular descriptions, Monro's

Decr 16<sup>th</sup> Finished osteology by  
describing the foot - for particulars  
thereof - have reference to Monro's

Decr 17<sup>th</sup> No Lecture -

Decr 18<sup>th</sup> This evening was taken up  
by a general recapitulation of the bones  
of the skeleton, their different uses &c.  
&c. -



Dec 19<sup>th</sup> No Lecture

Dec 20<sup>th</sup> This evening was taken up in the description of the teeth and were divided into four classes, viz. The Incisors, Caninidata, Bicuspidata, and molars. Incisors are the four teeth in each jaw placed in front Caninidata are one on each side of the incisors, Bicuspidata are two on each side of the Caninidata and the <sup>three</sup> ~~four~~ molars joining the Bicuspidata, in the particular articulation &c. Pic. Merro.

This division of the teeth into four classes was made by the ingenious Mr. John Hunter of London.

Dec 21<sup>st</sup> 1834

Having finished the bones, this evening was employed in describing those muscles which are mentioned as follows, viz. Obliquus externus abdominis, cratus anticus major, Coelialis major, cratus pectoris, Sternomastoideus, cratus humerus





Thymoides Crice Thymoides Digasticeus  
Panicoides ~~Thymoides~~ Thymoides  
Thymoides. In these different examinations  
in rotation, etc. ~~Thymoides~~  
Dec 23<sup>rd</sup>

The contents of the abdomen were dissolving  
apart in the water etc. The Peritoneum was  
first lectured on then the Thymoides, Mesocolon,  
and so on, the other contents in rotation —

There is no great difference between the  
Peritoneum & Thymoides, I suppose no distinct  
difference — The latter is inserted into the  
peritoneum from hence the colon takes its ori-  
gin & ends in the rectum —  
Dec 24<sup>th</sup>

The Thymoides was shown in its contents were shown  
in the natural state, and each part was lectured upon with  
many accurate observations —

Dec 25<sup>th</sup> No lecture —





Jan 25th

Began a particular description of the con-  
dition of the Thorax. In lecturing on the Trachea, he  
observed that the disease called the heves, so frequent-  
ly <sup>mortal</sup> is owing to an inspissated mucus, formed in the  
superior part of the Trachea. This disease if  
early taken in hand will always give way  
tometics. Should there with other medicines not  
be effectual, Tracheotomy is the dernier resource.  
There was related of a boy in this city vomit-  
ing up a piece of inspissated mucus 6 or 7  
inches <sup>long</sup>, which not only restored him apparently  
from death, but enabled him to play man-  
bles with his fellows immediately afterwards.

As this subject led to obstruction in the lungs  
of Trachea of new born infants, he observed  
that those who cannot breathe upon birth  
brought into the world alive may be saved by

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facily inflating their lungs. He related the  
case of a child being paid by him, who was per-  
fectly breathless for some time after birth.  
upon applying his mouth to that of the infant  
& blowing strongly, the child gave a squeak,  
to use the Dr's own expression. It is now a  
 stout boy in perfect health —

Decr 27<sup>th</sup>

Lectured on the mamma, &  
the muscles of the Humerus &c. of Scapula.  
viz: Deltoides, Supra spinatus, infra spin-  
atus, Pector. minor, Teres major, Subscapularis,  
Coracobrachialis, Biceps Humeri, Brachialis  
exterius & internus, Brachioradialis, & the insertions of the Pectoralis major  
& latissimus Dorsi into the humerus.

Decr 27<sup>th</sup> No lectures —

30<sup>th</sup> This evening was taken up in  
the description of the heart, showing the Mus-  
cles & Ventricles, &c. & a disillus-  
trating the circulation of the blood —





Dec 31<sup>st</sup>

The Dr. this <sup>evening</sup> lectured on an impregnated  
uterus, which contains the secundines or what  
is commonly termed the after birth. Some-  
times, as in case, the gestur keins, held with-  
out any thing, have parts of the umbilical  
cord - the Placenta, Amnion, Placenta &c.  
being shown, then they be illustrated, and  
many worthy and important observations  
made on the organs of female generation.

Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1844

Lectured on *gluteus maximus, medius,*  
*minimus, quadratus & bursae*  
*obturator internus vel major p. 1. & 2. Semi-*  
*ni quadratus femoris, Membranae*  
*for their particular uses, in action,*  
*these &c. Vide Gould's*

<sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup>  
Lectured on the following muscles *p. 7* *musculus*  
*gracilis, sartorius, rectus tibiae vastus externus*  
*vastus internus biceps &c. Am. tendinosus*





*Simus innumus, Biceps gressor Tibia*  
*Pectinatus. Miceps vel Quadriceps adduc-*  
*tor moris and obturator externus.* —  
3<sup>d</sup>

This evening was taken up in lecturing  
on the *Bohlerus*, all the muscles of the foot,  
the Muscles common to the four inner toes, the  
muscles of the great toe, the Muscles of the  
little, the Muscles common to the great of  
little toes — For the Minutes of the above  
mentioned Muscles see *Index*.

3<sup>rd</sup>  
This Evening's lecture —

Lecture on the common Integuments  
of the body which were divided into Cutis  
et Membranae et pericranium, et  
*corpus papillare*, *membrana cutanea*  
and *membrana adhaerens* — The three  
latter, not reckoned common Integuments.



For a particular account of the Instru-  
ments the reader see their places  
in the Synopsis, & the relation are —

<sup>3rd</sup>  
Lecture this Evening —

<sup>8th</sup>  
Lectured on the Lips, Cheeks, throat,  
anterior and posterior Pharynx  
the two Glands called Parotids  
Palatum Durum, & molle also  
Tongue, vel Velum Palatine  
the cartilages remaining in the  
pharynx. Glandula Amygdala-  
ria L. & C. Remarks on the  
anatomical observations were  
made on each particularly  
respecting their places &c. —

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Aug 9<sup>th</sup> No lecture -

11<sup>th</sup> Le

12<sup>th</sup> Monday -

Lectured on the brain with the external Mus.  
-cles of the cranium. For Particulars on this  
subject see Le Monro & Le

13<sup>th</sup> Lectured on the *Quadrato-gigantalis*, *Corru-*  
*-ptor Botteri*, *Linus vel nasalis*, *Obicularis*  
*Palpebrarum* the muscle of the lips, both, in-  
ferior, and common. the *Puccinator*, and *Quadratus*  
*Genae* vel *Platysma*, <sup>myoides</sup>, ~~belonging~~ to the  
cheek, the *Ductus parotidis*, the *Stylus*  
*internus transversalis* the *Pect.* with a  
particular account of the *Sacculus*,  
which opening thro' the tendinous expansion of the  
*Obliquus externus*, thro' the muscular fibres  
of the *internus*, under the *transversalis*  
and lastly to pierce the emergent vessels,  
a protrusion of any of the contents by the side



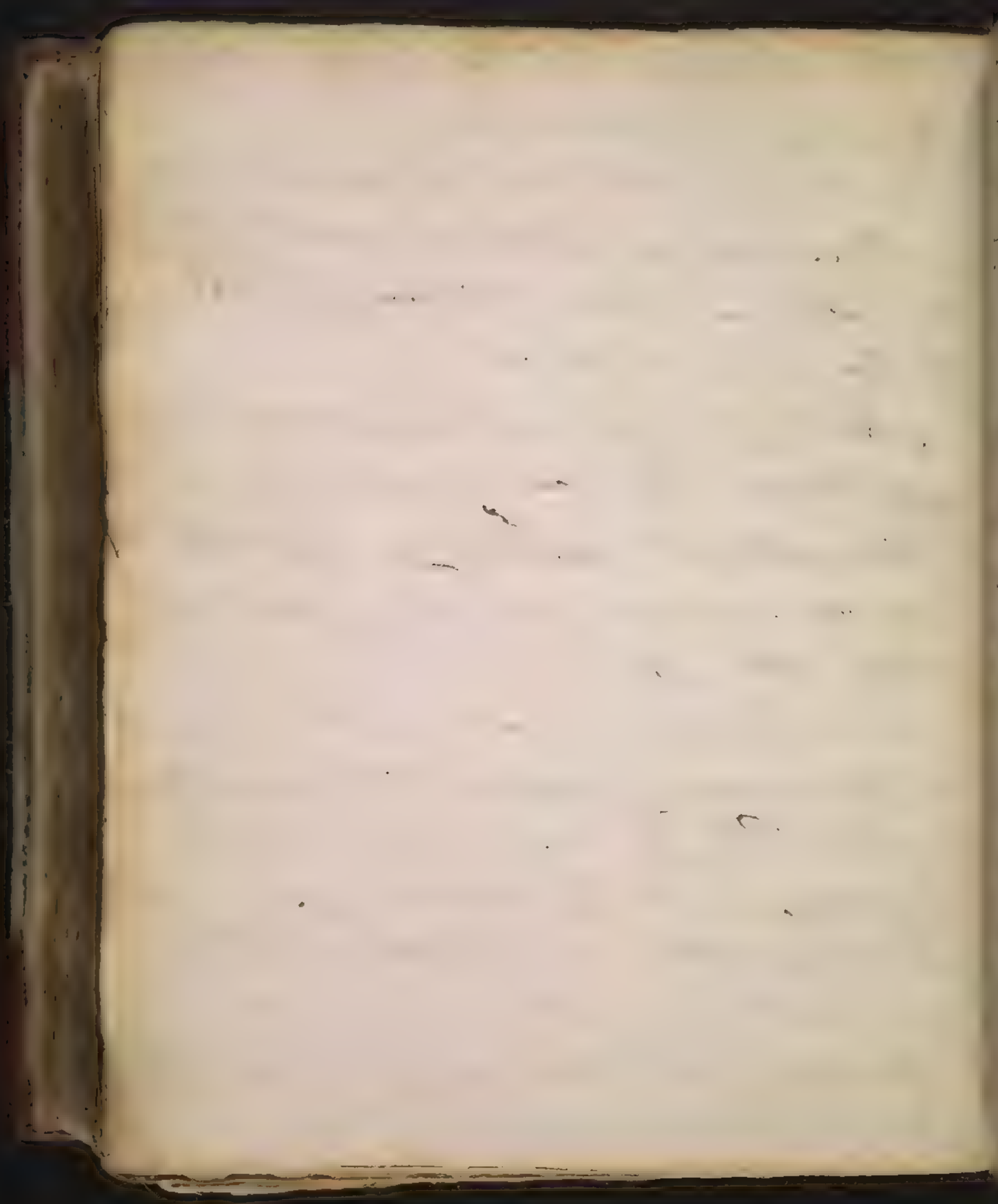


of the Vas Deferens into the ductum, forms  
the hernia scrotalis —  
The Dr. observed that the sigmoid intestine  
in its expansion, ends just as well over  
the recti, as under it to be inserted in  
to the linea alba. —

Jan. 24<sup>th</sup> heard us the contents of the  
Abdomen & Thorax a second time in  
the natural, repeating many observa-  
tions ~~as~~ necessary to be remembered as  
before — 15<sup>th</sup>

The Glomerular canal was the subject  
of this evening, beginning the description  
at the Ovary tracing it the whole  
length down to the uterus. — a com-  
plicated anatomical lecture of the ves-  
sal parts — 16<sup>th</sup>

This evening was taken up in describing  
some of the chylipoetic viscera.



17th. The liver, and pancreas, &c. &c. and  
demonstrating their several vessels, with  
some useful observations of their peculiar  
structure, situation &c. &c. —

18th No lecture —

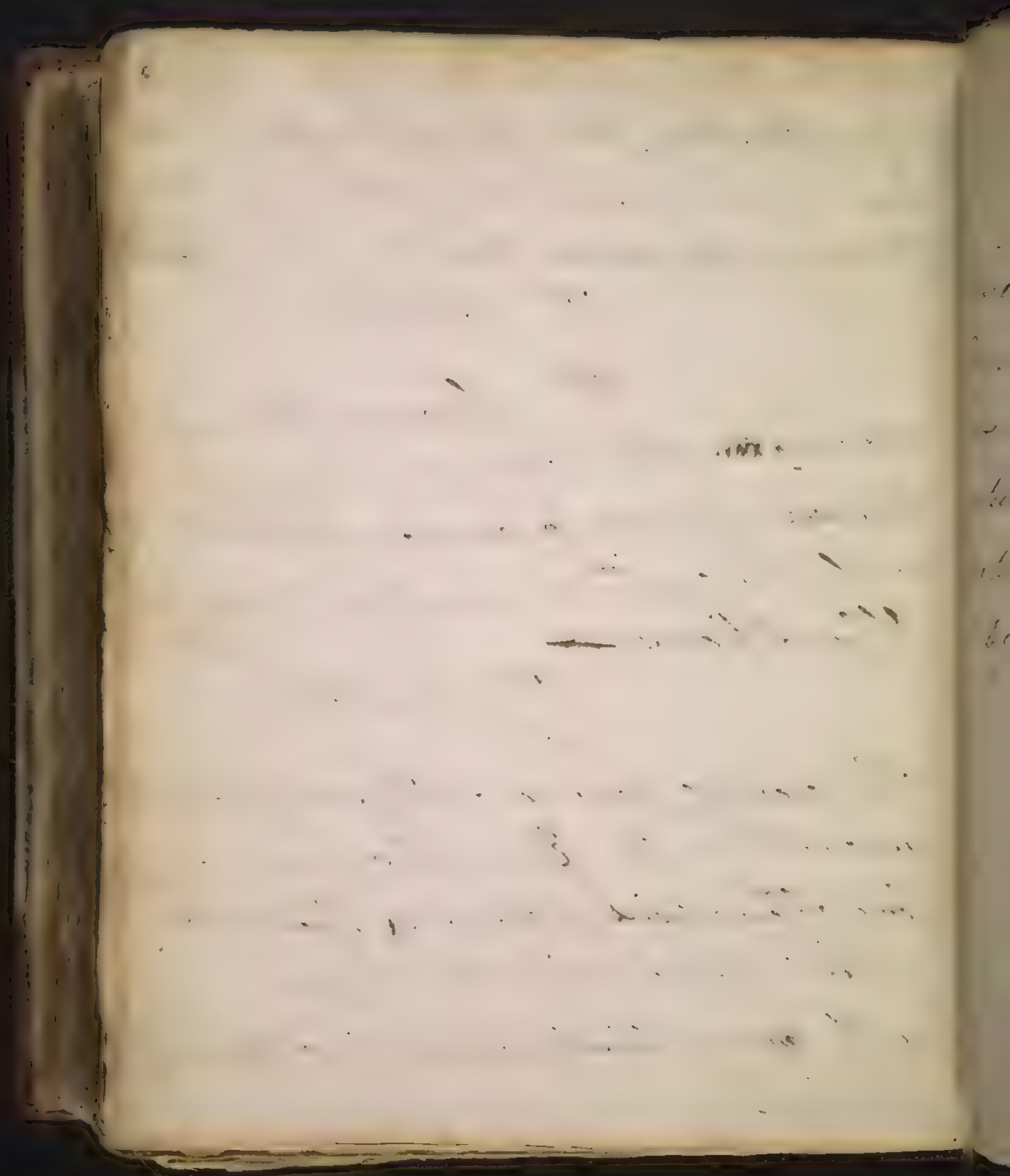
19th This evening was con-  
fined to the Descriptions of the  
Kidneys, Glandulae renales, and Ueters,  
concluding with a number of useful  
Observations —

20th No lecture,

21st

This evening gave us a Physiological  
account of the Encephalon making  
some observations of the Uter. Structure &c.  
of each particular part, finishing  
with many hints respecting Nutrition  
&c. &c. —





January 22<sup>nd</sup>

No lecture this evening

23<sup>rd</sup>

Evening was entertained with a  
Physiological Account of the In-  
sect. Commenced explaining the  
nature and generation of animal  
heat, and finished with an Ac-  
count of Digestion —

24<sup>th</sup> No lecture —

26<sup>th</sup> Lectured on Indigestion

27<sup>th</sup> Lectured on Do —

28<sup>th</sup> No lecture —

29<sup>th</sup> Do —

30<sup>th</sup> Lectured on Midwifery.

31<sup>st</sup> Without Lecture

Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Lectured on Midwifery.

Weather prevented attendance.





February 3. —

Lectured on the different ligaments  
Dislocations, Subluxations, and the me-  
thod of reduction —

4<sup>th</sup>  
This evening was taken up in the descrip-  
tion & explanation of the male Organs  
of Generation —

5<sup>th</sup> Lecture on Midwifery.

6<sup>th</sup>

This evening was spent in describing the Organ  
of Sight —

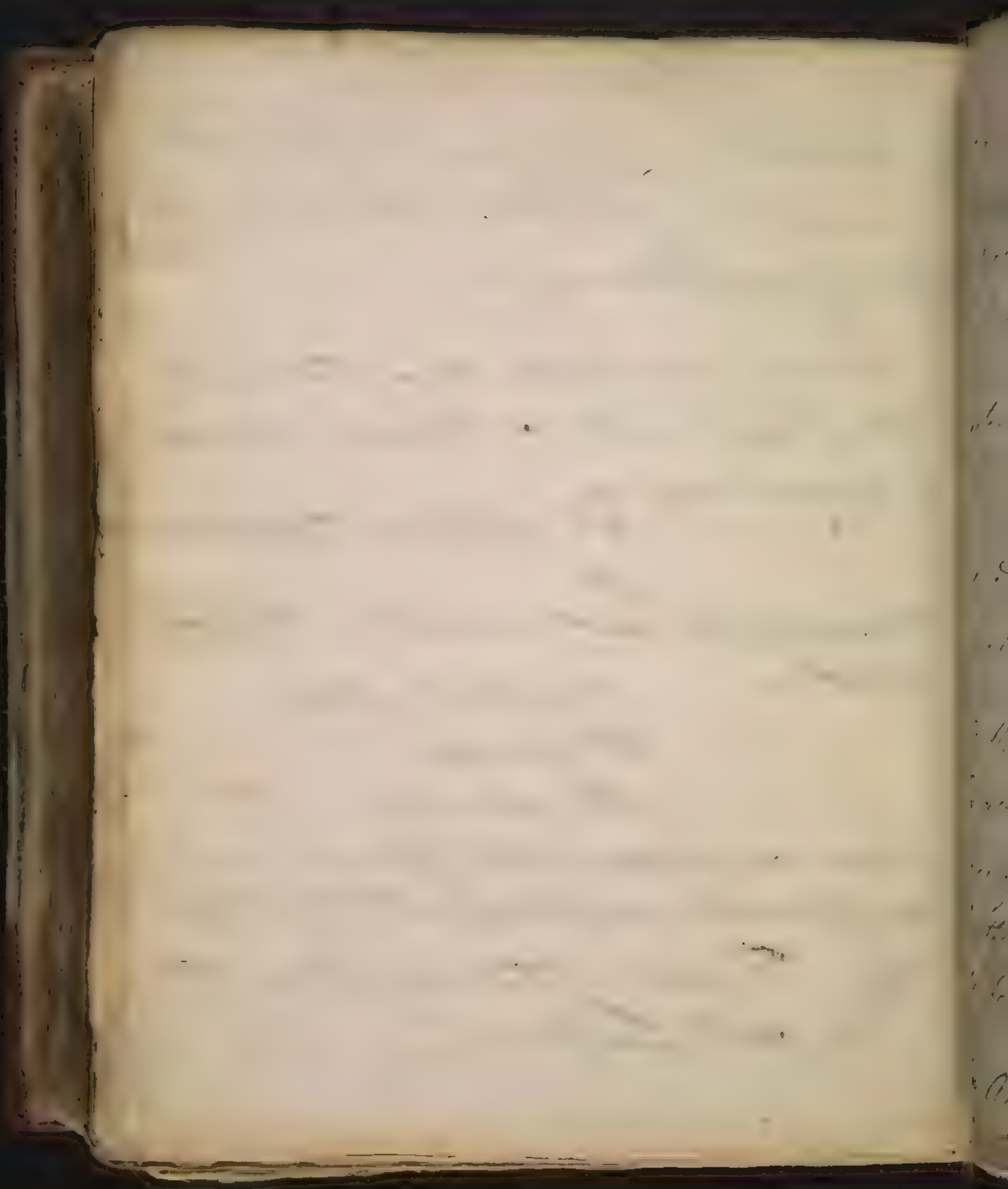
7<sup>th</sup> Without Lecture

8<sup>th</sup> Sunday

9<sup>th</sup> Monday

Lectured at 4 o'clock at the Hospital and  
the afternoon was taken <sup>up</sup> with Inquiries

The rest of this week with-  
out Lecture —



July 16<sup>th</sup>. Monday

Began the operation of surgery. this evening  
visited it with Mr. General & Mr. B. & a lion on  
the nature of the person, and concluded with  
the operation of the tumor.

17<sup>th</sup> Lutes Bartholomaeus, Haer

18<sup>th</sup> *Trichela lachrymalis*, (such  
dry & tattered Polypus, from the nose of a  
triplicate of the *Trichela* —

19<sup>th</sup> Phymosis, Paraphimosis,  
sit, Hernius Hydrocele, Castration of  
Paracanthia - Or Spikes related to  
cases of great & surgical operations related to  
by the application of oil rubbed well on  
the part, and warm.

Feb 20<sup>th</sup> Honey J. Pistia  
in Ans. The lateral p. received in  
the first and in the latter day.





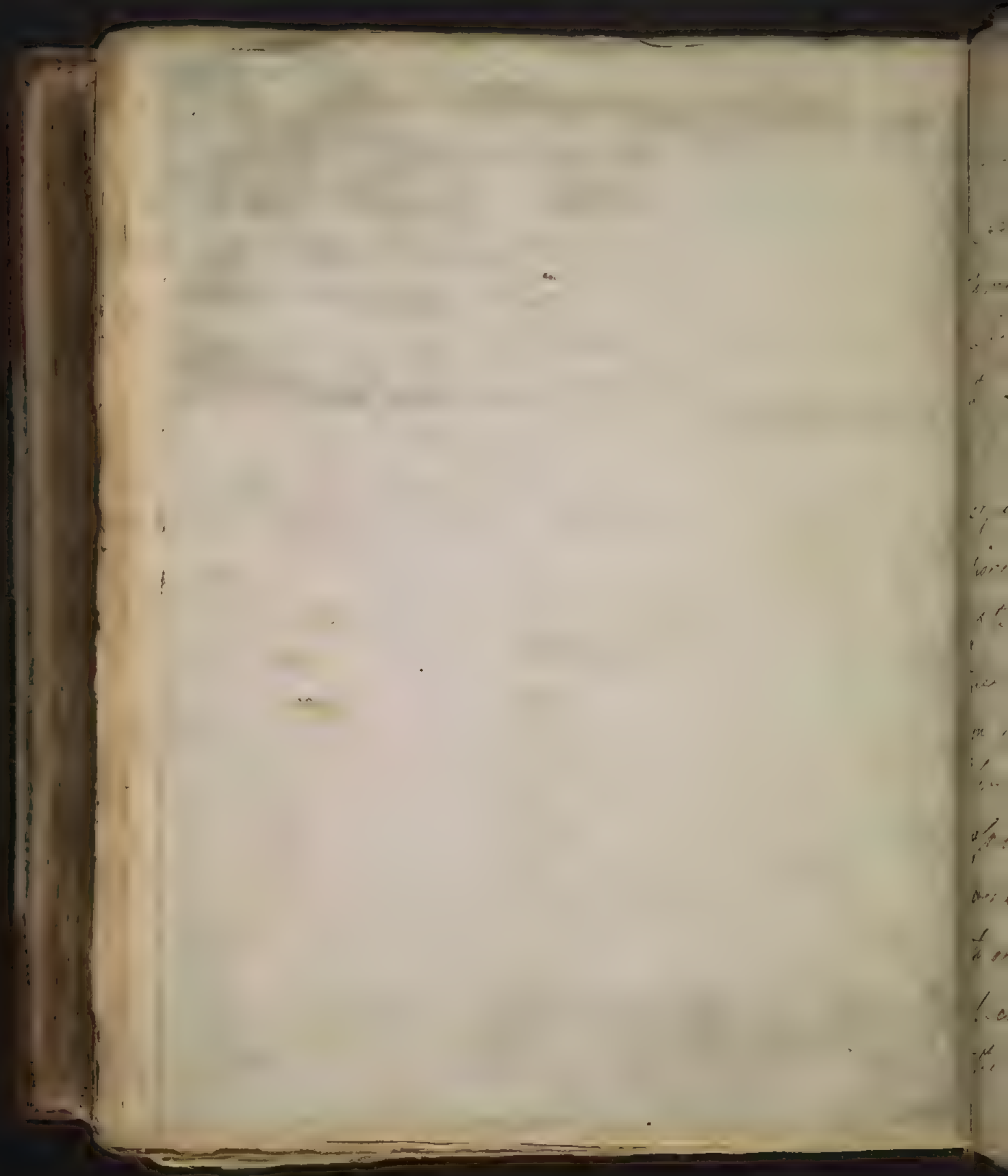
Citations recommended —

2<sup>nd</sup> Disputation of Amers-  
ford - taking up anatomy with the 1<sup>st</sup>.  
revision recommended. Dr Hunter's  
disputations on Anæsthetics, contained  
in the London medical essays were  
recommended for perusal —

All Amersford has di-  
vided into true & false. The latter  
subdivided into defused & circum-  
scribed. Both require either pressure  
or the Glaciation —

Nothing particular in these  
lectures presents the necessity of further  
annotations —

H.  
Wills —









At the lower part of the Pelvic it is not the  
same - its depth is in proportion as 3, 2,  
and 1. & the sacrum and occiput the deep-  
est the widest part, and at the front or os-  
pubis the narrowest. The head of the  
pelvis being convex from the region to the  
sacrum, and the widest part from ear to ear  
on its front & approach in the Pelvis  
its front and occiput are to the sides  
of the Pelvis it being the widest part  
of the Pelvis - As the head descends over  
upon the pains nature of the turn the  
largest part of the foetus near to the  
widest part of the pelvis which is not  
the reverse of what it was at the en-  
trance, i.e. a well formed pelvis is a sort  
of median, from side to side and from  
back to front. And the widest  
part of the Pelvis is upon the occiput of the





under each of the commensure of the  
 subject — From the narrowness of the  
 sections in distal test, former dissection of  
 has no occasion. In the case the dis-  
 section of the <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> <sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> <sup>75</sup> <sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> <sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup> <sup>80</sup> <sup>81</sup> <sup>82</sup> <sup>83</sup> <sup>84</sup> <sup>85</sup> <sup>86</sup> <sup>87</sup> <sup>88</sup> <sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> <sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> <sup>93</sup> <sup>94</sup> <sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> <sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> <sup>99</sup> <sup>100</sup> <sup>101</sup> <sup>102</sup> <sup>103</sup> <sup>104</sup> <sup>105</sup> <sup>106</sup> <sup>107</sup> <sup>108</sup> <sup>109</sup> <sup>110</sup> <sup>111</sup> <sup>112</sup> <sup>113</sup> <sup>114</sup> <sup>115</sup> <sup>116</sup> <sup>117</sup> <sup>118</sup> <sup>119</sup> <sup>120</sup> <sup>121</sup> <sup>122</sup> <sup>123</sup> <sup>124</sup> <sup>125</sup> <sup>126</sup> <sup>127</sup> <sup>128</sup> <sup>129</sup> <sup>130</sup> <sup>131</sup> <sup>132</sup> <sup>133</sup> <sup>134</sup> <sup>135</sup> <sup>136</sup> <sup>137</sup> <sup>138</sup> <sup>139</sup> 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A 2nd 24th Ep. 2nd 2nd 2nd  
 The increasing women with respect to  
 manner often requires a medical assistance  
 to give her judgment over the state of  
 the child. The manner of the mother  
 conception, Proximity of Parturition, and  
 more is usual to the act of parturition. The  
 position for the child is an indication of  
 the labor bent, or said, supported as a child  
 when the finger must be introduced to the





and allowing to incise it towards the osseous  
the osseous points that was. After concep-  
tion the mare is in a great degree  
it. For the first <sup>or 4</sup> ~~three~~ months the labor  
is uncertain. In this we must not  
conclude from symptoms. The Menstrual  
flow comes to flow - The functions thus continue  
to flow during the whole time - Remains  
Upon the suppression of these they are dis-  
tressed with nausea in the morning, & the  
sexes well - After a full period in  
a few months the uterus appears to enlarge  
and the part just above the Pubis begins  
to swell, ~~the~~ some time after it extends to  
the navel. ~~The~~ about the latter, there is  
distention the swelling extends to the  
circles around - This happens in a real  
- the Subject. but in emaciated <sup>individuals</sup> habits

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appearances are very different. The veins  
show in some cases a low the others to veins  
and hang projected over the surface of the  
joints never reaches the ~~the~~ navel —  
in proportions as, in some cases, as  
the neck of the uterus become shorter and the  
distance shorter and in the north north  
its neck is imperceptible — but by moving  
the finger carefully round an orifice  
may be felt. In women that have had chil-  
dren the uterus becomes softer and more  
flabby and easier of distention — many  
times of the abdomen are mistaken for mis-  
taken for the too old women, for labor  
is not — Real labor is not should never be  
encouraged before the 4th month. unless  
if doctors should come on — in fact we  
where eminent danger is at hand they





must be relieved as much as possible - After  
the 4th month the uterus begins on  
the ~~uterus~~ bladder causes frequent in-  
sination to evacuate its contents. At  
the approach of delivery a natural ex-  
pulsion occurs, whether the labor will be easy  
or not. In answering this an inspection  
should never be precipitated. How the parts  
be moist and soft, and the water copious  
with a good presentation. Then there is  
every prospect of an easy labor vice  
versa - Before the approach of real  
labor pains the uterus descends into the  
Pelvis in some degree, and the mouth of  
it becomes relaxed - When false pains  
invade with ~~the~~ natural ones, a small mo-  
dum will remove them -

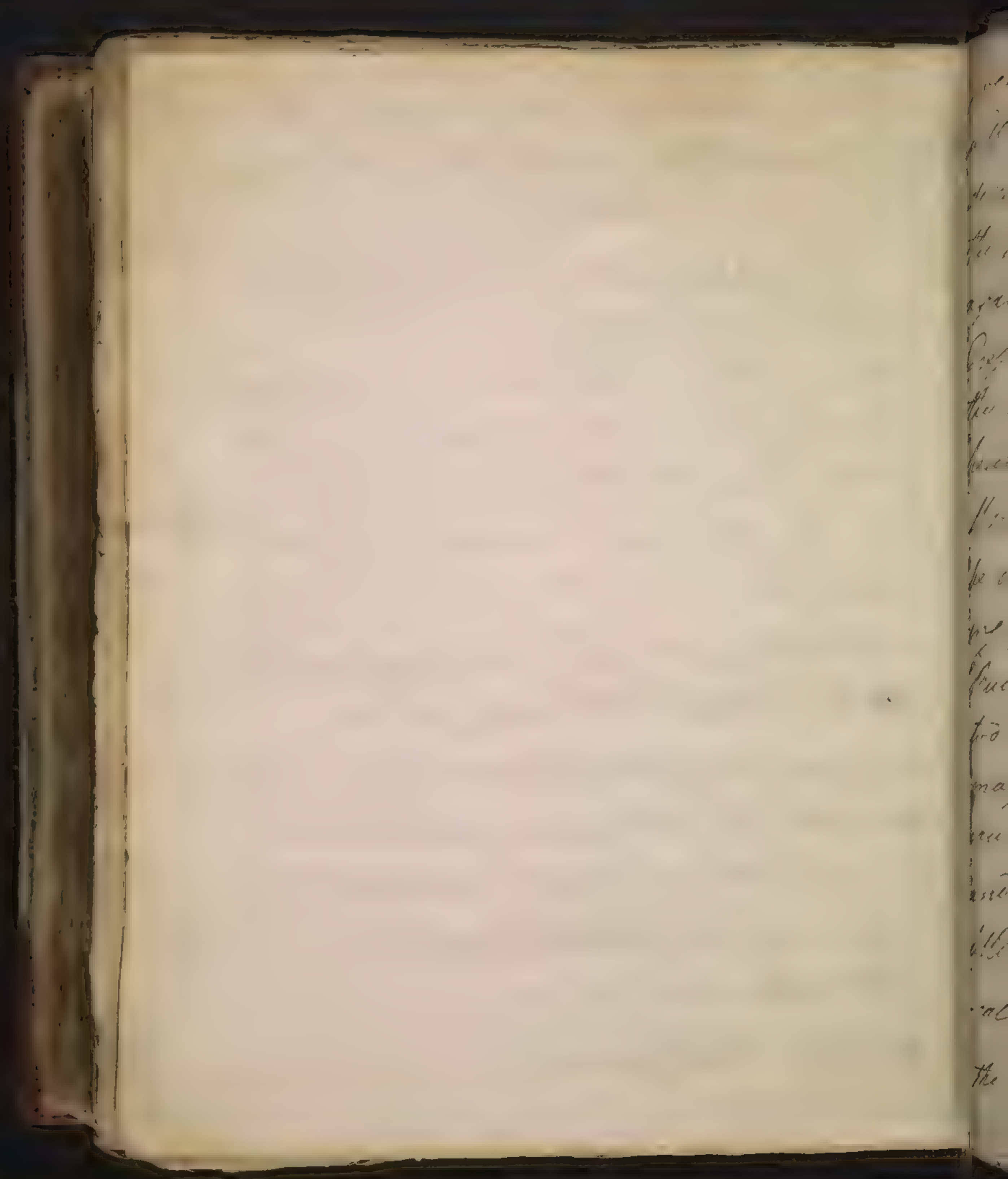
Jan 30th Natural Labors

The approaches of labor are firmer, but





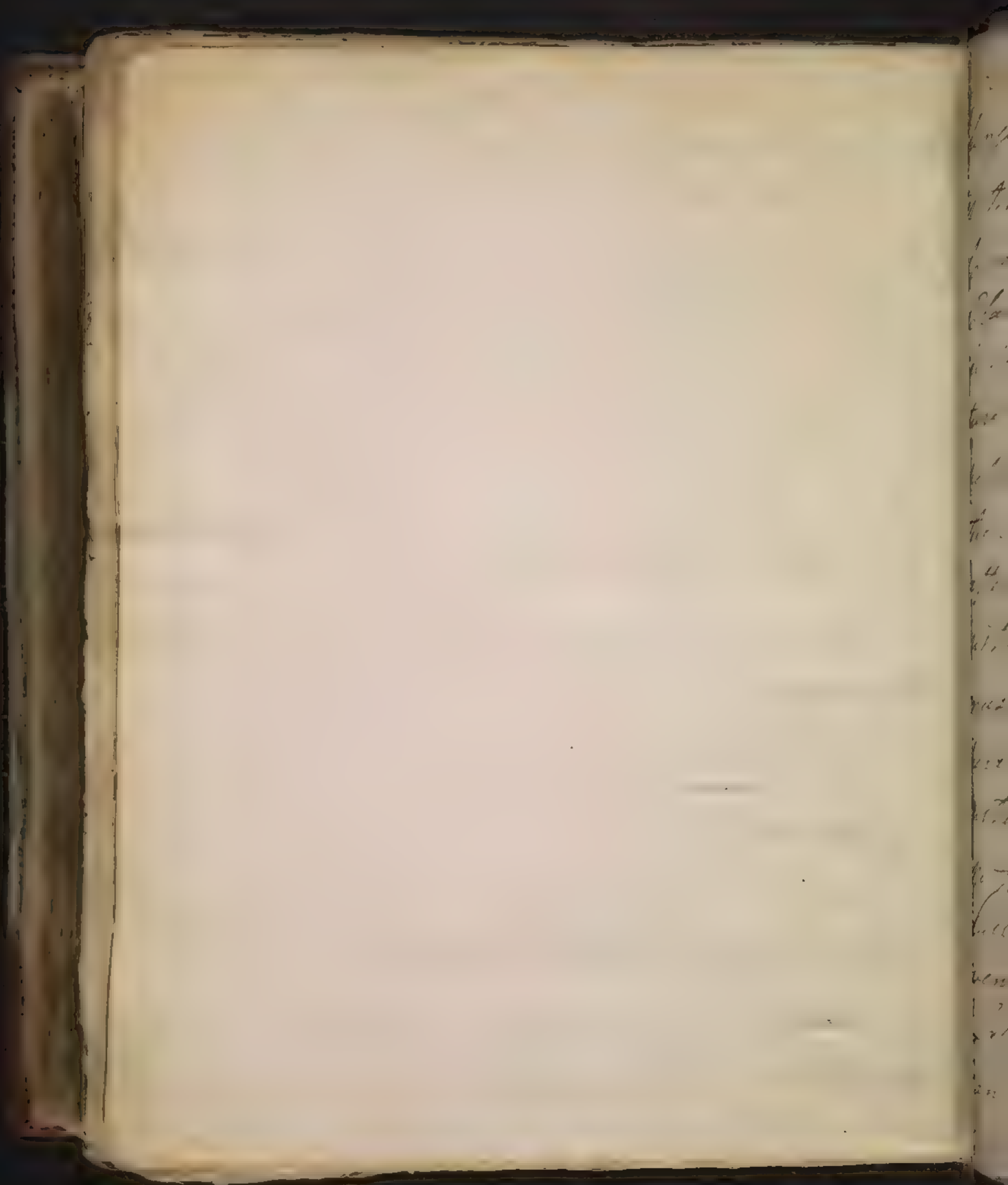
[illegible]



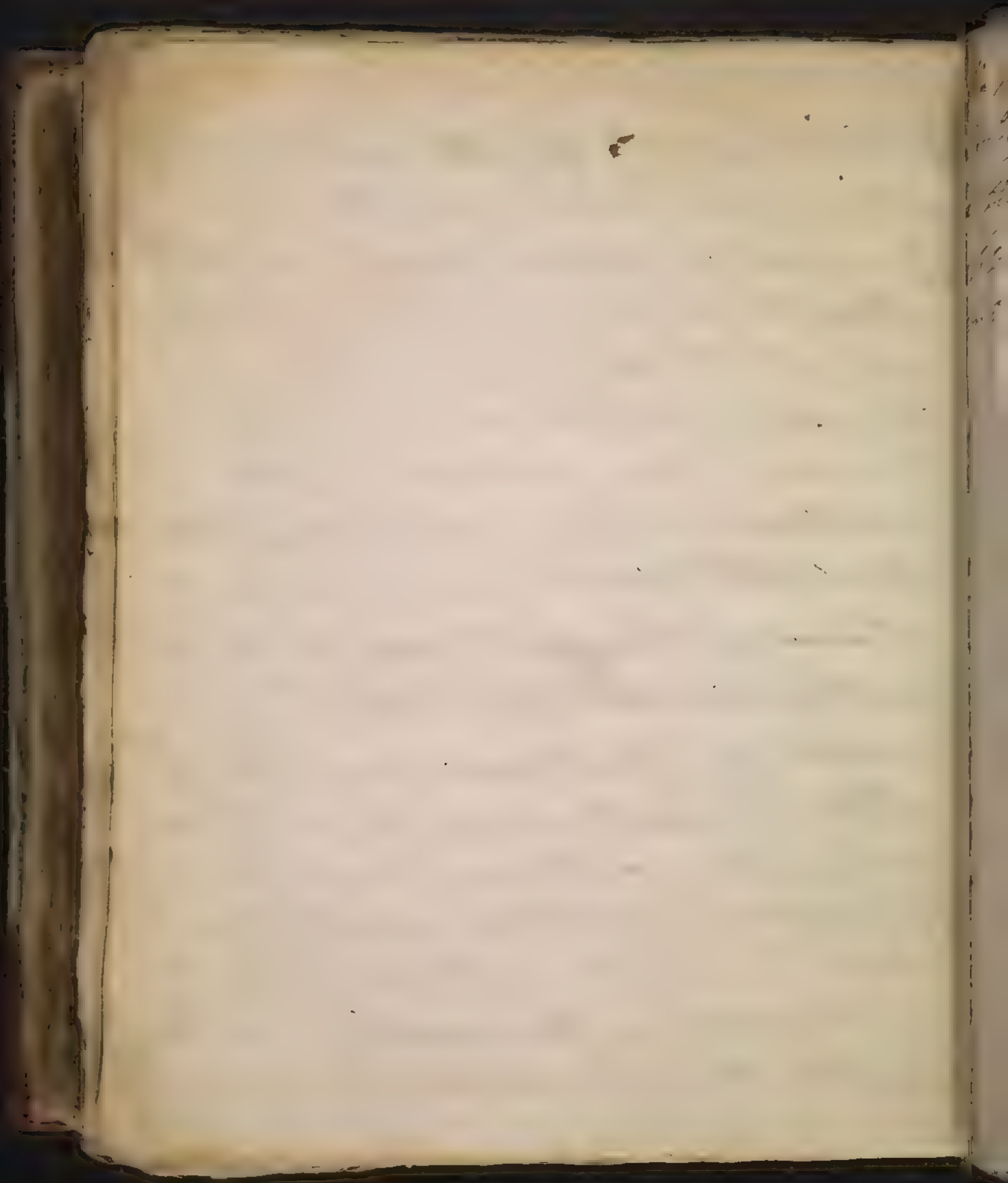
even to promote rest after which the pains  
will come on with great vigor. After the fetus  
descends thro the pelvis from the direction of  
the womb, it's head will be forcibly pressed  
against the perinaeum. In this case the  
pressure must be resisted by the action of  
the hand in such a manner as to direct the  
head of the fetus to the greater curve.

When the same instructions no force must  
be used to extract the child as succeed-  
ing pains will more effectually do the  
business. Should the membranes prove  
too obstinate for the fingers to remove, they  
may be ~~excised~~ perforated by a pair  
cautiously introduced between the thumb  
and fingers. After delivering the child some  
little time should elapse before the umbilic-  
al ~~cord~~ cord is tied or divided. In case  
the child should not breathe it must be





The head is forced into the  
 pelvis. The piece of time the umbilical cord  
 is three or four inches. From the navel  
 care must be taken in passing away the  
 Placenta. It is said for pains in the  
 pelvis by the cord. The Operations of Na-  
 ture may be assisted for near an hour  
 before any force must be applied. Should  
 the cord be in danger of being divided, the  
 after birth is likely to require but little as-  
 sistance in bringing it away. The hand  
 must be introduced <sup>at the birth</sup> of the after birth  
 separated from the uterus. Very little as-  
 sistance is required in a natural labor.  
 The Amulatus must be allowed and  
 full time be given for it in important in-  
 vent. The assistance is often long dilating.  
 Labors often in their duration some last  
 an hour to half a week. After Delivery





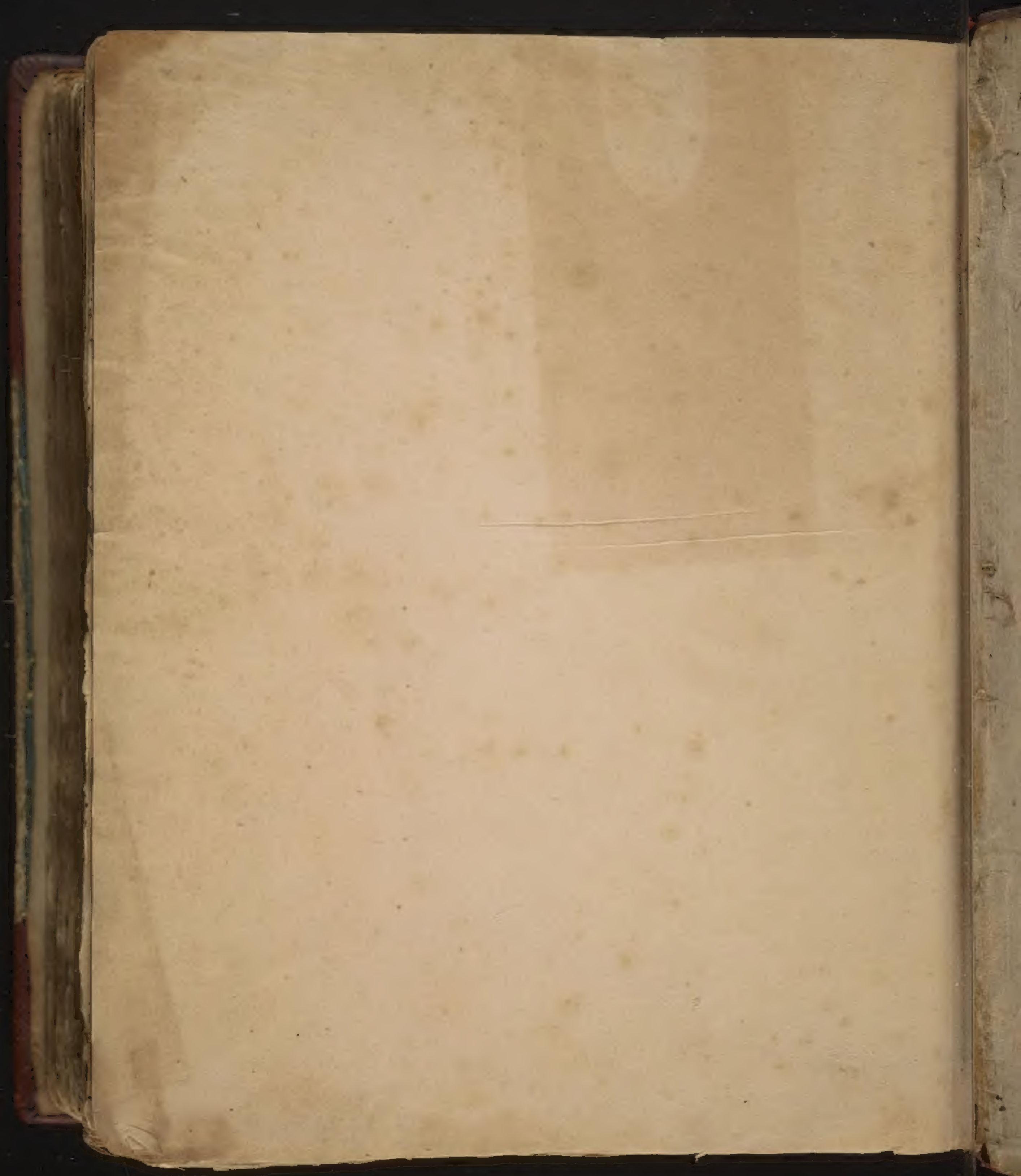
The party have been very little troubled, & are  
on their  
some soft ~~ice~~ & covered well and  
thus are very comfortable. Previous to the  
approach of the snow the howells were the  
most comfortable & convenient quarters —

100











1256

48303

well written ~~pts~~ of  
Mass notes on Dr Benj Rush's  
lectures taken in 1783 by

D. Gilder. Some notes on  
Dr Shippens lectures  
also other notes

4 to size

Perfectly legible & in very nice  
condition except slight wear of cover  
Written only on inside the leaf  
~~Don't~~ some notes on the other







RUSH  
—  
LECTURE  
NOTES